DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 445 998 SO 032 146

AUTHOR Parker, Franklin; Parker, Betty J.
TITLE The Forgotten George Peabody (1795-1869), A Handbook A-Z of the Massachusetts-Born Merchant, London-Based Banker, & Philanthropist: His Life, Influence, and Related People, Places, Events, & Institutions.
PUB DATE 1995-00-00
NOTE 1243p.; Corrected and updated version of SO 031 170.
PUB TYPE Historical Materials (060) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS PRICE MF09/PC50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Biographies; *Educational History; Endowment Funds; Higher Education; *Philanthropic Foundations; Private Financial Support; United States History
IDENTIFIERS *Peabody (George)

ABSTRACT

This volume provides an extensive and detailed inter-linking account of George Peabody's life. Annotated topic headings, which include people, places, events and institutions, are organized alphabetically and comprise the bulk of the document. Each entry describes the salient points of contact between George Peabody and the given topic, as well as noting pertinent resources and related topic headings. The first twenty pages offer a synopsis of Peabody along with ideas for approaching the manuscript. A thorough bibliography includes "Doctoral dissertations and master's theses"; "U.S. library unpublished letters and documents"; British library unpublished letters and documents"; "Canadian newspapers"; "U.S. newspapers"; "British newspapers"; and "Internet". (BB)

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Parker, Franklin; Parker, Betty J.

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The Forgotten George Peabody (1795-1869), A Handbook A-Z of the Massachusetts-Born Merchant, London-Based Banker, & Philanthropist: His Life, Influence, and Related People, Places, Events, & Institutions.

By
Franklin Parker & Betty J. Parker

Historian John Steele Gordon called George Peabody the "Most Underrated Philanthropist.... Peabody is unjustly forgotten today, but his unprecedented generosity was greatly appreciated in his time." •Ref. *American Heritage*, Vol. 50, No. 3 (May-June 1999), pp. 68-69.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations are easily recognizable and include U.S. state names (Tenn. for Tennessee, Md. for Maryland, etc.); city (NYC for New York City); titles (Pres. for President, Sen. for Senator, Rep. for Representative, Secty. for Secretary, Gov. for Governor, PM for Prime Minister, Adm. for Admiral, etc.); months of the year (Jan. for January); terms (Intro. for Introduction); and organizations (Univ. for University, Co. for Company, Dept. for Department, B&O RR for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; n.d. for no date; n.p. for no page; etc.). The following five abbreviations are used:

1-**GP** for George Peabody (1795-1869).

2-**GPCFT** for George Peabody College for Teachers (1914-79).

3-**PCofVU** for Peabody College of Vanderbilt Univ. (since July 1, 1979).

4-**PEF** for the Peabody Education Fund (Feb. 7, 1867-1914).

5-**PIB** for the Peabody Institute of Baltimore (since Oct. 24, 1857).

6-**Peabody Papers, PEM** for George Peabody Papers, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

References

References are briefly identified at the end of most articles as •Ref., followed by author's last name and page or pages (or first significant word of title and page or pages if no

author), with the full reference easily found and annotated in alphabetical order in the back of this work.

•**Bullet** symbol is used to show a new paragraph or a change of thought and appears before •Ref.(erence), and •See, followed by an entry or entries.

Repetition about people, events, and circumstances, kept to a minimum in the many entries that follow, is occasionally kept in abbreviated form where additional insights result into GP's life and influence.

Birth and death years of persons, when locatable, are listed (after their names) when first mentioned in an entry.

English pound *ƒ* during GP's years in England (1837-69) was equivalent to about U.S. $5.00.

Authors' Preface, Sources, Overview

1-**The authors** met as students Sept. 1946 at Berea College, near Lexington, Ky., were married June 12, 1950, taught at Ferrum College near Roanoke, Va. (1950-52), and attended GPCFT, Nashville, Tenn., the summers of 1951 and 1952 and from fall 1952 through Aug. 1956 (four years and three summers).

2-**GPCFT Dean** of Instruction and later Pres. Felix Compton Robb (1914-97) suggested doctoral research on GP's educational philanthropy, a topic earlier suggested to him at Harvard Univ. Graduate School of Education by historian Arthur Schlesinger, Sr. (1888-1965). Robb chose instead an educational administration topic and perhaps regretting a good topic not pursued, suggested it to the authors.

3-**Searching** the literature we found considerable documentation about GP as an educational philanthropist, much documentation on his role in U.S. business and banking history, not enough recorded about his role in promoting U.S.-British relations, and no definitive study of him as a founder of modern philanthropy. We read GP's original letters and papers intensively during 1954-56 in U.S. and British depositories.

Basic Facts

4-**Basic GP facts**, easily found, included his Feb. 18, 1795, birth as third-born of eight children in a poor family in Danvers, Mass., 19 miles northeast of Boston. Danvers was divided into North Danvers and South Danvers (1855), with South Danvers, where GP was born, renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868.

5-**He attended** a district school four years, ages 8-12 (1803-07), all his parents could afford; and was then apprenticed in a general store four years, ages 12-15 (1807-10). He then worked for a year (1810-11) in his oldest brother's dry goods store in Newburyport, Mass.

6-**Two tragedies** then occurred, 18 days apart, amid a New England depression. His father died May 13, 1811, leaving the family in debt and the South Danvers home mortgaged. GP's mother and the five younger children had to live with nearby relatives. Then, the Great Fire of Newburyport, May 31, 1811, ruined all business prospects. GP, age 17, joined the exodus, leaving Newburyport on May 4, 1812, with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) to open a dry goods store in Georgetown, D.C.

7-**His uncle** had no credit. On the basis of a Newburyport merchant's letter of recommendation GP got a $2,000 consignment of goods on credit from a Boston merchant. The Georgetown, D.C., store opened May 15, 1812. His improvident uncle soon entered other enterprises, leaving the operation of the store to GP. He was also for a time a pack peddler selling goods to homes and stores in the D.C. area.

Young Merchant in the South

8-**GP served briefly** in the War of 1812, where he met and impressed fellow soldier Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), 35-year-old Marylander and experienced merchant. Riggs took the 19-year-old GP as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), Georgetown, D.C., with a move to Baltimore, 1815, and with Philadelphia and NYC warehouses by 1822. The firm imported European fabric, clothing, and other merchandise for sale to U.S. wholesalers. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

9-**GP early took** on his family's support. He sent his mother and siblings flour, sugar, clothes, other necessities, and money. By 1816, age 21, he had paid the family debts and restored his mother and siblings to their home. Newburyport lawyer Ebon Mosely wrote GP on Dec. 16, 1816: "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." •Ref. Ebon Mosely, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

10-**GP paid** for the education at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., of five younger relatives: brother Jeremiah, from 1819; sister Judith Dodge during 1821-27, sister Mary Gaines during 1822-27, cousin Adolphus W. Peabody (paternal uncle John's son) during 1827, and a nephew named for him (oldest brother David's son George), also during 1827. He bought a house in West Bradford for his relatives who were enrolled in the academy and where his mother also lived for several years.

11-**He later** paid for the education of other relatives: nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), first U.S. paleontologist at Yale Univ.; nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), Harvard-trained lawyer; niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), Philadelphia finishing school; and others.

12-**GP traveled** in the U.S. and abroad for Riggs, Peabody & Co., making five European buying trips, 1827-37. When Elisha Riggs, Sr., withdrew to become a NYC banker, the firm became Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48), with GP as senior partner and Riggs's nephew, Samuel Riggs (d.1853), as junior partner.

Md.'s Fiscal Agent Abroad

13-**In the mid-1830s** many states began large scale internal improvement of roads, canals, and railroads. Needing large investment capital, they issued state bonds for sale abroad, with interest paid to foreign investors. In 1836 the Md. legislature voted to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the B&O RR. Three agents were appointed (1836) to sell abroad Md.'s $8 million bond issue. When one agent withdrew, GP sought and secured his place as agent, commissioned to sell the bonds to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.

14-**GP left for London** in Feb. 1837, just before the financial Panic of 1837. The two other agents returned to the U.S. without success. GP remained in London the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869).

15-**A depression** following the financial Panic of 1837 compelled nine states, including Md., to stop interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. GP faced a depressed market. British and other European investors were angry at the stoppage of interest on state bonds they held. GP's letters to Md. officials, printed in newspapers, urged that interest payments be resumed retroactively.

16-**He also publicly** assured British and European investors that repudiation was temporary and that payments would be retroactive. He was finally relieved to sell his part of the Md. bonds cheaply for exclusive resale by the Baring Brothers London banking firm. In 1847-48 Md. officials acknowledged publicly that he had upheld Md.'s credit abroad during a difficult financial panic and, rather than burden the state treasury, had declined his own $60,000 commission. Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1810-90) transmitted Md. legislature's resolutions of praise to him and wrote, "To you, sir...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

From Merchant to London-based Banker

17-**GP gradually curtailed business** activities for Peabody, Riggs & Co. He withdrew his capital in 1843, severed connections in 1845, although the firm continued to 1848. He founded George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864); increasingly sold U.S. state bonds to finance roads, canals, and railroads; and was in transition from merchant to investment banker.

18-**With others** he helped finance the second Mexican War loan; bought, sold, and shipped European iron and later steel rails for U.S. western railroads; and helped finance the Atlantic Cable Co. He made the transition from merchant to London-based securities broker and international banker, having learned to marshal capital to finance and expand U.S. business and industrial growth.

19-**George Peabody & Co.** prospered. Asked in an interview on Aug. 22, 1869, how and when he made most of his money, GP said, "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly." •Ref. (Aug. 22, 1869, interview): Moorman-b, pp. 15-17.

Morgan Partnership

20-**Often ill** and urged by business friends to take a partner, GP on Oct. 1, 1854, at age 59 took as partner Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90). J.S. Morgan's son John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), at age 19, began his banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. GP retired on Oct. 1, 1864. Unmarried, without a son, and knowing he would no longer control the firm, he deliberately withdrew his name. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

21-**The firm continued** in London as J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909), Morgan Grenfell & Co. (Jan. 1, 1910-Nov. 1918), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (Nov. 1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German-owned international banking firm.

22-**George Peabody & Co.** was thus historically the root of the J.P. Morgan international banking firm. GP retired and spent the last five years of his life, 1864-69, looking after his philanthropic institutions, first begun in 1852.

Philanthropist

23-**More intriguing** than how GP made his money was why and how he gave it away. In 1820 he was worth between $40,000 and $50,000. His 1827 will left $4,000 for charity. His 1832 will left $27,000 (out of a $135,000 estate) for educational philanthropy. His philanthropic gifts (numbered 1-25 below) ultimately approached $10 million. He early told intimates and said publicly in 1850 that he would found an educational or other useful institution in every town and city where he had lived and worked.

24-**His seven** U.S. Peabody institute libraries, with lecture halls and lecture funds were, like the Lyceums (from 1826) and later Chautauquas (from 1872), the adult education centers of the

time. His seven Peabody Institute libraries are in: **1**-Peabody, **2**-Danvers, **3**-Newburyport, and **4**-Georgetown (all in Mass.); in Baltimore the **5**-PIB (reference library, art gallery, lecture hall and fund, and Conservatory of Music)--the Library and the Conservatory of Music became part of the Johns Hopkins Univ., from 1982; and Peabody libraries in **6**-Thetford, Vt. and in **7**-Georgetown, D.C.

25-GP founded three Peabody museums of science: **8**-the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (anthropology); **9**-the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (paleontology); and **10**-the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (maritime history plus Essex County historical documents).

26-GP's first gave the **11**-Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts $1,000 for a chemistry laboratory and school, Oct. 31, 1851; **12**-Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics, Oct. 30, 1866; **13**-Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering, Nov. 6, 1866; and **14**-and former Gen. Robert E. Lee's (1807-70) Washington College (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), Lexington, Va., $60,000 for a professorship of mathematics, Sept. 1869.

27-GP gave $20,000 publication funds each to the **15**-Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1866; and the **16**-Mass. Historical Society, Boston, Jan. 1, 1867. He gave **17**-the U.S. Sanitary Commission to aid Civil War orphans, widows, and disabled veterans $10,000, 1864; and the **18**-Vatican charitable San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy, $19,300, April 5, 1867.

28-He had a **19**-Memorial Congregational Church built in his mother's memory in her hometown, Georgetown, Mass., $70,000, 1866. For patriotic causes he donated to the **20**-Lexington Monument, now Peabody, Mass., $300, 1835; the **21**-Bunker Hill Memorial, Boston, Mass., $500, June 3, 1845; and the **22**-Washington Monument, Washington, D.C., $1,000, July 4, 1854.

Peabody Homes of London

29-His largest gift, $2.5 million total, was for model low rent apartments for London's working poor. Begun on March 12, 1862, what is now **20**-the Peabody Trust, London, built and managed apartments where 34,500 low income Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) live in 17,183 affordable apartments in 26 boroughs. These include, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities deliberately chose to come under the Peabody Trust's management, with improved living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. Peabody Trust, London-c, annual report, 1999.

30-The Peabody Homes of London, GP's most successful philanthropy, was suggested by social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (1801-85) on advice deliberately sought by GP in 1859. Shaftesbury said that housing was the London poor's greatest need. GP's housing gift inspired imitators in England and the U.S., private and municipal, and brought GP many honors in England.

PEF

31-GP's most influential U.S. gift was the $2 million 21-PEF (1867-1914) to promote public education in the eleven former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty (he actually gave the PEF $3,484,000, but $1.1 million in Miss. state bonds and $384,000 in Fla. bonds were never redeemed by those states). For 47 years the PEF helped promote public schools in the devastated post Civil War South, focusing first on public elementary and secondary schools in larger towns, then teacher training institutes and normal colleges, and finally rural public schools.

32-The PEF was without precedent, the first multimillion dollar educational foundation in the U.S., cited by historians as the model forerunner of all subsequent significant U.S. educational funds and foundations. •See PEF.

33-High offices held by the over 50 PEF trustees during 1867-1914 included: thirteen who were state legislators, two were U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justices, six were U.S. ambassadors, eight were U.S. Senators, seven served in the U.S. House of Representatives, two were Civil War generals, one was a U.S. naval admiral, one was a U.S. Army Surgeon-Gen., three were Confederate generals, three served in the Confederate Congress, two were bishops, and six were U.S. cabinet officers. •For names, •see Governors, U.S. States, and GP. •PCofVU. •PEF. •Presidents, U.S., and GP.

34-Other high offices of the PEF trustees: three were U.S. presidents (U.S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Grover Cleveland; or eight U.S. presidents if Peabody Normal College and its predecessor institutions are included), six were U.S. state governors, and three were financiers (J.P. Morgan; Anthony Drexel, inspired by GP's example to found Drexel Univ., Phila., and Paul Tulane, inspired to found Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Normal College

35-PEF first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) wanted a model teachers college for the South in Nashville. When the Tenn. legislature declined to pass funding legislation for several state normal school proposals, Sears through the PEF helped establish the PEF-supported **22-**Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) on the Univ. of Nashville campus in

place of its moribund Literary Dept. In its 36 years of existence, Peabody Normal College achieved regional and national leadership in the professional preparation of teachers.

36-**GP's PEF founding letter** (Feb. 7, 1867) permitted ending the fund when its work in promoting public schools in the South was done. In 1914 the trustees distributed the fund's total assets ($2,324,000) as follows: $474,000 went to the education departments of 14 southern universities ($40,000 each to the universities of Va., N.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., Ark., Ky., and La. [State]; $6,000 each to Johns Hopkins Univ. and to the universities of S.C., Mo., and Tex.; $90,000 to Winthrop Normal College, S.C. (now Winthrop College), founded by PEF trustees Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94); and $350,000 to the John F. Slater Fund for Negro Education (given later to the Southern Education Fund, Atlanta, where it still serves African-American education). •See PCofVU. •PEF.

GPCFT

37-**Most of the PEF principal,** $1.5 million plus required matching funds, went to endow 24-GPCFT (1914-79), with a new campus built next to Vanderbilt Univ. for academic strength. For 65 years GPCFT maintained its independence, cooperating with neighboring Vanderbilt Univ. in courses, programs, and library facilities. GPCFT, a unique mini-university focused on teacher education in a variety of fields, was a leading institution in the South, with national recognition and an international clientele.

38-**Ironically,** GPCFT's 65 years of prestigious success in training educational leaders contributed to its own demise. GPCFT's own best graduates became state university presidents, deans, leading professors, researchers, and textbook writers who strengthened competing lower cost state university colleges of education. Recession in the 1970s combined with higher energy and other costs adversely affected higher education and particularly colleges of education.

PCofVU

39-**Wise Peabodians** knew that the time was past for the survival of a private single purpose teachers college like GPCFT, despite its proud history, high regional reputation, and national and international influence. Merger took place on July 1, 1979, when GPCFT became 25-PCofVU, Vanderbilt Univ.'s. ninth school. Its status rose as a leading college of education in applying computers to teaching and learning, in special education teaching and research programs, and in preparing guidance counselors. In the 1990s PCofVU consistently ranked among the top U.S. graduate schools of education. •Ref. "Best Graduate Schools," pp. 109, 111.

40-**PCofVU's history** thus goes back to Davidson Academy (1785-1806), chartered by N.C. eleven years before Tenn. statehood; rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26); rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75); whose moribund literary dept. was rechartered as Peabody Normal College (1875-1911; rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79); renamed PCofVU (since July 1, 1979). PCofVU's lineage of over 210 years makes it the 15th U.S. collegiate institution after the founding of Harvard College in 1636.

41-**Faced with greater** class and race divisions and with greater financial difficulties than counterpart colleges in other U.S. sections, it rose phoenix-like again and again to produce educational leaders for the South, the nation, and the world. As part of Vanderbilt Univ., PCofVU carried into the 21st century GP's motto accompanying his check for his first hometown Peabody Institute Library (1852): "Education, a debt due from present to future generations."

Philanthropic Influence

42-**GP's philanthropic example,** mainly through the PIB and the PEF, directly and personally influenced Enoch Pratt (1808-96) to found the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore's public library; Johns Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school in Baltimore; Anthony Joseph Drexel to found Drexel Univ., Philadelphia; Paul Tulane to found Tulane Univ., New Orleans; and others who gave to institutions, funds, and foundations.

43-**At his death,** Nov. 4, 1869, age 74, GP was the best known philanthropist in the U.S. and Britain, the founder of U.S. educational philanthropy. But time, larger fortunes, wealthier funds and foundations have dimmed his memory, except at his institutes and among interested scholars.

Manuscript Sources

44-**At the Library of Congress,** Washington, D.C., we read these GP-related papers: **1**-William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), business associate with whom GP helped finance the Second Mexican War loan (Corcoran is also known for donating the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C.). **2**-Hamilton Fish (1809-93), PEF trustee, N.Y. governor, and U.S Secty. of State involved in GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral.

45-**Library of Congress Cont'd.** **3**-John Work Garrett (1820-84), B&O RR president, who brought GP and Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) together in his home near Baltimore, leading to the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ., Hospital, and Medical School. **4**-U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), who went to GP's rooms at the Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1867, to thank him for the PEF as a national gift. To forestall impeachment by radical Republicans bent on punishing the defeated South, Pres. Johnson's political advisor

recommended a complete cabinet reshuffle with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his old cabinet kept Pres. Johnson from this course.

46-**Library of Congress Cont'd.** 5-Benjamin Moran (1820-86), U.S. Legation (now U.S. Embassy) Secty., London, who during 1857-69 was often critical of GP in his private journal. 6-Riggs family papers including Elisha Riggs, Sr., GP's first senior partner; Samuel Riggs (Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s, nephew), GP's second partner; and George Washington Riggs (1813-81, Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s son). The Riggs family started the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.

47-**At the National Archives,** Washington, D.C., we read 1-"Veterans Records of the War of 1812" documenting GP's 14 days as a soldier, 2-"Admirals and Commodores' Letters," 3-"Dispatches from United States Ministers, Great Britain," and 4-"Log of USS *Plymouth*," each documenting GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral (Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, to Feb. 8, 1870, final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.), with much press coverage.

48-**In Baltimore,** where he spent 22 of his most formative commercial years, 1815-37, we read his papers at the PIB, to which he gave $1.4 million for the five-part PIB: lecture hall and fund, art gallery whose paintings are still held by various Baltimore art museums, reference library which early rivaled in some subjects Library of Congress holdings, the Peabody Conservatory of Music, and annual prizes to the best Baltimore public school students. Since 1982 both the PIB Library and the Peabody Conservatory of Music have been part of the Johns Hopkins Univ., with which they have had academic connections since 1876. GP's influence on Baltimoreans Johns Hopkins and Enoch Pratt was mentioned above.

49-**In NYC's** Pierpont Morgan Library we read the papers of J.S. Morgan, his son J.P. Morgan, Sr., and grandson J.P. Morgan, Jr. (1867-1943). These helped explain how GP, the founding root of the House of Morgan, along with a handful of other merchant-bankers, early learned to marshal foreign capital to finance U.S. industrial growth.

In England

50-**At London's** British Museum Manuscript Division we read PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) cabinet minutes, Nov. 10, 1869, showing the decision, first suggested by Queen Victoria, to use Britain's newest and largest warship, HMS *Monarch*, to return GP's remains from England for burial in the U.S. This was a political decision intended to soften British-U.S angers over the *Alabama* Claims, resulting in $15.5 million indemnity Britain paid the U.S. (1872) for British-built Confederate ships, like the *Alabama*, which wrecked or sank 64 Union ships and cost U.S. lives and treasure.

51-London's politically astute Gladstone at the Nov. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's Day banquet said publicly of GP, who died in London Nov. 4: "With the country of Mr. Peabody we [will] not quarrel." The political decision to use the *Monarch* as funeral vessel also honored GP for his $2.5 million gift for low-cost apartments for London's working poor (1862-69), a gift that warmed English hearts and brought GP many honors. •See Peabody Homes of London.

52-At London's Guildhall Record Office we read **1-**"Journals of the Court of Common Council" recording the Freedom of the City of London given to GP, July 10, 1862. We also read **2-**"Minutes of the Committee for Erecting a Statue to Mr. George Peabody, 1866-1870," listing contributors to GP's seated statue in Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange, created by U.S.-born Rome-based sculptor William Wetmore Story (1815-95), unveiled by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII, 1841-1910), July 23, 1869.

53-A replica of GP's seated statue in London was erected in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, by Baltimorean Robert Garrett (1847-96). GP's seated statue in London, 1869, was the first of four statues of Americans in London, the others being of Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948.

54-At London's Public Record Office we read **1-**"Alien Entry Lists" recording every time GP entered a British port, **2-**"Foreign Affairs Papers," and **3-**"Admiralty Papers," the last two documenting Britain's part in GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral.

55-In London's Westminster Abbey we read 1-"Recollections by Dean [Arthur P.] Stanley of Funerals in Westminster Abbey 1865-1881." Visiting in Naples, Italy, when he read of GP's death in London on Nov. 4, 1869, Dean Stanley (1815-81) recalled GP's March 12, 1862, gift for housing London's working poor and telegraphed associates to offer Westminster Abbey for a funeral service for this generous American. We read the Abbey's 2-"Funeral Fee Book 1811-1899," which listed GP's Abbey funeral costs. 3-We stood at the permanent GP marker and legend on Westminster Abbey's stone floor near Britain's unknown soldier where GP's remains rested for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). That marker was refurbished for the 200th GP birthday ceremony at Westminster Abbey on Feb. 18, 1995.

56-To honor his housing gift to London's working poor, GP was made an honorary member of two ancient guilds, the Clothmakers' Co., July 2, 1862, and the Fishmongers' Co., April 19, 1866, whose records we read in the respective guild libraries.

57-At the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle we read letters from Queen Victoria and her advisors to, from, and about GP. The Queen offered him a knighthood, which he declined, not wanting to give up his U.S. citizenship. He accepted instead an enameled miniature portrait of

Queen Victoria, made especially for him, now on display at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.

58-**We read** the three brass signs on the front door of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., Ltd., 23 Great Winchester St., London, which read from bottom to top: George Peabody & Co., 1838-64; J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-1909 (on retirement, GP, a bachelor, withdrew his name from the firm he knew he could no longer control); and Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1909-90). The firm's current descendant, Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), has records of George Peabody & Co. and some business papers of GP, J.S. Morgan, and J.P. Morgan, Sr. •We secured a copy of GP's death certificate from London's General Register Office, Somerset House.

59-**British newspapers,** 1840s-60s, contain many GP articles. •Our letters to British newspaper editors asked readers for any privately held GP letters or memorabilia. Two families had "George Peabody" embossed glass plates made by a souvenir glassware manufacturer in Sunderland, England, after GP's death. We donated GP glassware given us to U.S. Peabody institutions.

60-**GP was blackballed** when first proposed for membership in exclusive London clubs. British investors disdained Americans when, after the Panic of 1837, nine U.S. states temporarily stopped interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. When it became known that GP had early publicly urged Md. and other U.S. state officials to resume bond interest payments retroactively, and after his gift for housing London's working poor, he was unanimously elected to London's most prestigious clubs (Athenaeum, Reform, other clubs). •We visited a Peabody apartment complex where some 34,500 low income Londoners still live.

61-**GP's personal papers** and business records were brought from London in 1870 by nephew George Peabody Russell and stored at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. GP had earlier paid for the schooling of several nephews at Phillips Academy and gave the school $25,000 for a professorship in mathematics and natural science (1866). These GP papers were sorted in the early 1930s by date and subject into 140 boxes, 250 account and ledger books, newspaper albums, and memorabilia. They were later transferred to the then Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and arranged chronologically for easier use by researchers.

62-**Next to the Essex Institute** was the East India Marine Society's ethnological collection, gathered by Yankee clipper ship masters from around the world. GP's gift of $140,000 in Feb. 26, 1867 (Peabody Academy of Science, renamed Peabody Museum of Salem), provided the building which housed the combined East India Marine Society's ethnological collection with Essex County historical documents. In 1992 the complex was renamed the Peabody Essex Museum.

63-We read GP papers in depositories in Peabody, Salem, Danvers, and Boston, Mass.; at Harvard Univ.'s Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology; and at Yale Univ.'s Peabody Museum of Natural History. GP gave $150,000 each in 1866 to found the Harvard and Yale Peabody museums. His three science museums were influenced by nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), whose education GP paid for through Phillips Academy, Yale College, Yale's graduate Sheffield School of Science, a science doctorate at German universities, and the purchase of a science library and a 2.5 ton mineral rock collection.

64-In Conn. at Yale Univ. O.C. Marsh was the first paleontologist in the U.S. and the second paleontology professor in the world. He discovered early winged bird fossils, discovered the pre-Columbian origin of the North American horse, and discovered most of what is now known about dinosaurs. Charles Darwin (1809-82) credited O.C. Marsh with supplying the best fossil findings to support his evolution theory.

Founders Day Address, Feb. 18, 1955

65-Returning to Nashville, we organized our GP materials, a task hastened when GPCFT Pres. Henry H. Hill (1894-1987) asked us to give the GPCFT's Founders Day Address on Feb. 18, 1955. Pressed to tell the essence of GP's educational philanthropy in a short speech to a Peabody College audience, we focused on the PEF, basis of GP's U.S. philanthropic fame.

66-Distressed in London by the Civil War, GP in Nov. 1861 helped two of Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissaries contact government leaders in London to keep Britain neutral: Ohio's Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) and N.Y. state journalist and political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), both GP's long-time friends.

67-Thurlow Weed later vindicated (and McIlvaine affirmed) GP's Union loyalty when GP was attacked after his death as a Confederate sympathizer for founding the PIB in Md. and the PEF to aid public schools in the former Confederate South. Weed reported that the $2 million that went into the PEF GP first intended (in 1859) to give to the NYC poor. But NYC public schools had prospered, the Civil War had intervened, and touched by devastation he saw during his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, he determined to aid public education in the South.

68-GP's PEF founding letter, Feb. 7, 1867, was read to ten of his 16 trustees gathered at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C. Years later, GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne (1874-1937) imaginatively described that first trustee meeting: "There stand several governors of states both North and South; senators of the United States; Ulysses S. Grant and Admiral Farragut. [Chief trustee Robert C.] Winthrop is called to take the chair. Mr. Peabody rises to read his deed of gift. They kneel in a circle of prayer, the Puritan of New England, the pioneer of the

West, the financier of the metropolis, and the defeated veteran of the Confederacy. [On] bended knee they dedicate this great gift. They consecrate themselves to its wise expenditure. In that act, not quite two years after Appomattox, is the first guarantee of a reunited country." •See PEF.

With Robert E. Lee in W.Va.

69-**Our 1955 Founders' Day speech** mentioned GP's last U.S. visit (June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869), his death in London, and his unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral. •During July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, a sick 74-year-old GP joined business friend W.W. Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., a popular mineral springs health spa. There by chance he met and was warmly received by Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington Va., renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871.

70-**In GP's last summer of life** and Lee's next to the last summer of his life, they walked, talked, dined, and were photographed together. GP's presence in that chance gathering of southern and northern political, educational and former Civil War leaders led to informal talks on southern public education needs. These talks set the model of later influential Conferences on Education in the South. These in turn led to vast foundation aid to southern public schools and higher education.

71-**GP gave Lee's college** Va. bonds ultimately worth $60,000 for a mathematics professorship, left for Salem, Mass., made his funeral plans, recorded his last will in NYC, and arrived in London gravely ill. Through aides, Queen Victoria invited GP to recuperate at Windsor Castle. But it was too late. He died Nov. 4, 1869, at the 80 Eaton Square (London) home of business associate Sir Curtis Lampson (1806-85). •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

72-**Knowing that** GP's will required burial in Mass., Lampson telegraphed GP's nephew George Peabody Russell, who left for England to accompany GP's body home. Meanwhile, letters poured in to London newspapers asking for public honors for GP. The Queen's advisor, Sir Arthur Helps, informed her: "There are many persons who wish to pay public respect to the memory of that good man." •Arthur P. Stanley, dean of Westminster Abbey, in Naples, Italy, when he read of GP's death, telegraphed colleagues to offer a funeral service and interment at Westminster Abbey.

Trans-Atlantic Funeral

73-**On Nov. 10, 1869,** PM William E. Gladstone's cabinet offered HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, to carry GP's remains to the U.S. Not to be outdone, Pres. U.S. Grant and U.S. Navy officials hastened to send the USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, as escort vessel. Boston and NYC officials, believing that their city would be the receiving port,

were chagrined when Portland, Maine, was chosen because of its deeper harbor. The U.S. Navy put Adm. David G. Farragut in charge of a flotilla of U.S. receiving vessels in Portland harbor. GP's funeral took on unprecedented proportions.

74-**U.S. London Legation** Secty. Benjamin Moran's private journal entries reflected the consternation at mounting funeral plans. He wrote (Nov. 6, 1869): "Peabody haunts the Legation from all parts of the world like a ghost." Again (Dec. 6, 1869): "Old Peabody has given us much trouble." Again (Dec. 6, 1869): "Will that old man ever be buried?" •See Benjamin Moran.

75-**Benjamin Moran**, critical of GP in his private journal through the years, was wondrously touched by the Dec. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey GP funeral service. Moran wrote: "I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulchre of twenty English kings. An anthem was sung and the service end[ed]--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

76-**British and U.S. political leaders** outdid each other in GP funeral honors, partly in genuine respect for GP's philanthropy, partly for his efforts to promote U.S-British friendship, but mainly to ease British-U.S. tensions over the *Alabama* Claims. The U.S. demanded and in 1872 received from a Geneva international arbitration court $15.5 million from Britain in reparations for British-built ships like the *Alabama*, sold to the Confederacy, which wrecked or sank 64 Union ships and cost Union lives and treasure.

77-**PM Gladstone's** Nov. 9 public statement, "With the country of Mr. Peabody we [will] not quarrel," and his Nov. 10 cabinet decision to use HMS *Monarch* as the funeral vessel were intended to soften U.S.-British angers over Civil War irritations.

78- **The Dec. 12, 1869, transfer** of the coffin from London's Westminster Abbey to Portsmouth, England, harbor took place in pouring rain and a blowing storm. British Marines formed an honor guard. Scarlet-robed Portsmouth council members under black umbrellas mingled oddly with lines, spars, and beams of assembled ships. Guns were fired. Bugles sounded.

79-**U.S. Minister to Britain** John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) said to the *Monarch*'s Capt. John E. Commerell (1829-1901): "Into your hands I deliver Mr. Peabody's remains." The *Monarch* at Spithead Harbor, Portsmouth, awaited the end of the gale then blowing and the long voyage to the U.S.

80-**British honors** evoked some dispute in the U.S. One Union extremist said that returning "Peabody's remains on a British ship of war [is an] insult. Peabody was a secessionist." The

charge, often made, was as often denied. In 1866 GP told a Baltimore audience: "My sympathies were with the Union. Three-fourths of my property was invested in United States Government and State securities. I saw no hope except in Union victory. But I could not turn my back on Southern friends."

81-**Radical anti-Southern extremists** in Congress, erroneously believing GP to have favored the Confederacy, argued against sending a U.S. Navy reception for GP's remains. The few critics were outvoted. Both houses of Congress approved. Adm. Farragut was ordered to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor.

82-**HMS *Monarch***, accompanied by the USS *Plymouth*, went south to Madeira, west to Bermuda, north to New England, and was met in Portland harbor, Jan. 25, 1870, by Adm. Farragut and a flotilla of U.S. ships. •On Jan. 29, 1870, a cold New England winter's day, *Monarch* seamen carried the coffin ashore. Drums sounded a muted roll. The band played the somber *Death March*.

Lying in State, Portland, Me.

83-**Visitors** filed by the coffin lying in state in Portland's City Hall. On Feb. 1, 1870, in Portland City Hall, *The Messiah* was sung, Mozart's *Requiem* was played. Black plumed horses pulled the hearse through Portland streets to the railway station. Hours later the funeral train reached GP's hometown (South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868).

Eulogy in Peabody, Mass.

84-**Queen Victoria's son** Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught, 1850-1942) attended the funeral, along with Mass. and Maine governors, Harvard Univ. Pres. Charles W. Eliot, mayors of six nearby cities, and trustees of GP's institutes. On display in the Peabody Institute were Queen Victoria's enameled miniature portrait made especially for him, the U.S. Congressional Gold Medal and resolutions of praise for the PEF, the Freedom of the City of London, and honorary memberships in the Fishmongers' and Clothworkers' Companies.

85-**Said Robert Charles Winthrop** (1809-94), GP's philanthropic advisor: "What a career this has been whose final scene lies before us! The trusts he established, the institutes he founded, the buildings he raised stand before all eyes. He planned these for many years. When I expressed amazement at his purpose, he said to me, "Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea for me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good for my fellow-men."

86-Those last words are carved on the Westminster Abbey marker where GP's remains rested for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). GP was buried in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, near where he played as a boy and where he built the family tomb. The unusual 96-day funeral was over. From various motives, two nations gave GP's funeral a rare grandeur and hero worship time and the rush of events have dimmed. He is now largely forgotten. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Why He Gave

87-GP's philanthropic motive may have been his 1852 motto sent with his check establishing his first hometown institute: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations." It may have been pride in having built a successful U.S. banking firm in the financial center of the world. He said in an 1856 speech: "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish a house in the great metropolis of England. I have endeavored to make it an American house, to give it an American atmosphere, to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my friends visiting London."

88-Some believed his motive was to gain honors, abundant in his last years, which after death included: election to New York Univ. Hall of Fame in 1900 with a GP bust unveiled in 1926. His likeness is on a large bronze door in the U.S. Capitol Building. Bicentennial programs on the 200th anniversary of his birth (1795-1995) were held at Harvard, at Yale, in Nashville; in Danvers and in Peabody, Mass.; at the PIB; and at Westminster Abbey, England, where his temporary grave marker was refurbished.

89-His motive may have been to compensate for his own lack of formal education. To a nephew who asked financial help to attend Yale College, he wrote in 1831 (his underlining): "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •See (nephew) George Peabody (1815-32).

90-Was a disappointing love affair his motive? In GP's NYC hotel room on a U.S. visit, probably on May 1, 1866, a business friend congratulated him on being the greatest philanthropist of his time. GP allegedly replied, "After my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that decision to my best ability."

91-**"My disappointment** long ago" might have been an unrequited love affair in Baltimore in his youth. Or a later more publicized broken engagement in late 1838 to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) . This Providence, R.I., beauty was in London for the June 28, 1838, coronation of young Queen Victoria. GP met, fell in love with, and became engaged to Esther Hoppin. Word of the pending marriage spread quickly among GP's friends.

92-**Esther Hoppin** had earlier met and been infatuated with Alexander Lardner in Philadelphia. They parted, she to finish school and attend the coronation. •She returned to Providence, met Alexander Lardner again, realized her engagement to GP was a mistake, broke the engagement by letter, married Alexander Lardner, had two children, and outlived GP by 35 years. Her portrait painted in Philadelphia by artist Thomas Sully shows her in all her beauty. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Mr. Humphreys.

Teaching Posts

93-**We told** this GP story in the 1955 GPCFT Founders Day speech. With the GP dissertation finished, graduation followed in Aug. 1956. We went to teaching posts at the Univ. of Texas, Austin (1957-64); Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman (1964-68); W.Va. Univ. (1968-86), and (after retirement), Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff (1986-89), and Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee (1989-94).

94-**Vanderbilt Univ. Press** published *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1971), updated and reprinted for GP's 200th birthday on Feb. 18, 1995. *Peabody Journal of Education*, Fall 1994, reprinted our 22 previously published GP articles in a special bicentenary issue, "The Legacy of George Peabody."

95-**Preparing** these writing projects led us to reread some original sources, correct errors, and include new sources and insights for this *Forgotten George Peabody*, begun in 1996. •May this account of GP's unusual life and influence prove useful to readers, researchers, and visitors to and staffs of the institutions he founded and influenced. •See Parkers' publications in References.

Overview

96-**An overview** of GP's life and influence, may be further explored by readers under **Sylvester Proctor** (to whom GP was apprenticed in a general store), **Elisha Riggs, Sr.** (first senior partner, Md. merchant in dry goods importing and wholesaling), **Bradford Academy**, Mass. (where GP first paid for the education of his siblings, nephews, nieces, and cousins), **George Peabody (nephew,** 1815-32, to whom he expressed profound regret at his own lack of schooling), **Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels** (sister who knew him intimately and disbursed his family funds).

97-Continuity and insights may be found under **William Wilson Corcoran,** business associate and close personal friend through whom is told GP's rise as a London-based American banker; **Muriel Emmie Hidy,** who chronicled his business career as a nineteenth century merchant in international trade; **Junius Spencer Morgan,** Mass.-born merchant GP took as partner, and his son, **John Pierpont Morgan,** who at age 19 began as NYC agent for **George Peabody & Co., London,** and became a banking colossus. GP laid the foundation of the **House of Morgan.**

98-More continuity and insights may be found under **Dinners, GP's, London,** showing his social emergence and his U.S.-British friendship efforts; the **PIB,** whose early conflicts amid Civil War dislocations so worried GP; the **Peabody Homes of London,** his largest and most financially successful gift to affordably house London's poor; the **PEF,** the gift he said was closest to his heart, through which he hoped through public education to raise the defeated South and make the nation whole; and **Richard Kenin,** who wrote perceptively of GP's London years, hopes, dreams, and accomplishments.

99-Special insights may be found in **Benjamin Moran,** overworked, underpaid, envious U.S. Legation in London secty. For 12 years in his secret journal he castigated GP (and others). His better nature, however, emerged, Dec. 11, 1869, writing on GP's Westminster Abbey funeral service: "... I thought of Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me.... I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings.... 'Ashes to ashes,' said the priest, an anthem was sung, and the service was at an end--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings." •See Benjamin Moran.

100-Finally, in **Civil War and GP** and in **Quotations by and about GP** can be found the worst and the best things said of him. **Death and Funeral, GP's,** described his unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral in all its solemnity and grandeur, and explores why it was used to ease near-war U.S.-British angers over the ***Trent*** **Affair** and the ***Alabama*** **Claims.** •The mystery this book cannot explain is why, with the passing years, GP became a Forgotten Hero.

Franklin and Betty J. Parker
Uplands, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hill, Tenn. 38578
(Corrections, additions, comments appreciated): Email bfparker@multipro.com

Entries are in alphabetical order with Mac and Mc treated as if both are spelled Mac. Peabody-named per`sons are listed before Peabody-named institutions.

A

Abbott, Alfred Amos (1820-84). **1-**Gave Welcoming Address. Alfred Amos Abbott was the local dignitary who gave the welcoming address at the Oct. 9, 1856, reception and dinner for GP in South Danvers (renamed Peabody in 1868), Mass. This GP U.S. visit (during Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857) was his first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for London in early Feb. 1837 on his fifth European commercial trip. He went on this fifth trip abroad as head of Peabody, Riggs & Co. and also as one of three Md. agents commissioned to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad to raise funds for internal improvements.

Abbott, A.A. 2-"They are tenacious of their right to you." After having been warmly greeted on arrival in NYC, GP declined a public reception there and elsewhere on the advice of his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879). She had written him while still in London that South Danvers people had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him and "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •Ref. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, to GP, Sept. 10 and 22, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Abbott, A.A. 3-Career. Alfred A. Abbott was born in Andover, Mass., studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, entered Yale College (1837), graduated from Union College (1841), received the LL.B. degree from the Dane Law School, Harvard Univ. (1843), was admitted to the Essex County bar (1844), practiced law in South Danvers, served in the Mass. legislature's lower house (1850-52), served in the Mass. Senate (1853), was district attorney for Essex County (1853-68), and was first appointed and twice elected Clerk of the Courts (1870-84). •Ref. Abbott, pp. 795-796.

Abbott, A.A. 4-GP's Longtime Friend. A.A. Abbott was also GP's intimate friend, a trustee of the Peabody Institute Library of South Danvers (founded 1852, to which GP gave a total of $217,600), chairman of its lyceum and library committee (1854-58), and president of its board of trustees (1859-84). •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP Celebration, S. Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856

Abbott, A.A. 5-Remarks. In his Oct. 9, 1856, welcoming address, Alfred A. Abbott said of GP, in part: "... When local pride needed aid to erect the Lexington Monument he remembered us. When this town established two high schools he remembered them with prize medals. When Danvers celebrated its centennial he sent us a noble sentiment--education is a debt due from present to future generations. He paid his share and doubled the endowment of the institution before us...." •Ref. (Abbott's speech): *Proceedings...Oct. 9, 1856*, pp. 39-44.

Abbott, A.A. 6-Other Speeches. Other speeches followed by Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791), Edward Everett (1794-1865), Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92), and John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907). •Ref. *New York Times*, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c.3; and •Oct. 11. 1856, p. 2, c. 1-5. •Tapley, pp. 166-167. •"Public Reception," pp. 642, 653. •See persons mentioned. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Abbott, A.A. 7-GP's Reply. Visibly affected, GP replied, in part: "Thank you from my heart. This welcome...almost unmans me.... My old friends are largely gone. You are a new generation." Turning to the school children, GP said: "There is not a youth within the sound of my voice whose advantages are not greater than were mine. I have achieved nothing that is not possible to the most humble among you." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-46.

Abbott, A.A. 8-GP's Reply Cont'd. "To be truly great it is not necessary to gain wealth or importance. Every boy may become a great man in whatever sphere Providence places him. Truth and integrity unsullied by unworthy acts, constitute greatness." •GP concluded: "This is my advice to you, from one who always regretted his lack of early education, now freely offered to you. We meet for the first and perhaps last time. While I live I will be interested in your welfare. God bless you all!" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abbott, A.A. 9-Salem School Girl's Letter. Not knowing that her letter would be saved and someday printed, 17-year-old Salem school girl Alice L. Putnam recorded: "A celebration was held in Danvers on Thursday, October 9th, in honor of the return of George Peabody, a native of the place who has been residing for many years in London where he has amassed an enormous fortune. He had done a great deal for Danvers during his absence, and they wished to greet his return with some public demonstration...." •Ref. Putnam, pp. 63-64.

Abbott, A.A. 10-Salem School Girl's Letter Cont'd.: "Almost all Salem went up to the good old town, either to see the decorations, the procession, or Mr. Peabody himself...." •She continued: "Mr. Peabody is a fine looking man, quite tall and stout; he looked warm and dusty from his long ride, but had a fine open countenance.... Mr. Peabody appeared very much affected and his hand trembled very much." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abolitionist Critic of GP

Abolitionist. 1-William Lloyd Garrison. William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79), abolitionist, was critical of GP. Garrison was born in Newburyport, Mass., not far from Danvers, where GP was born 10 years before Garrison's birth. Garrison published the *Liberator* (1831-65), an anti-slavery journal. He was considered extreme in his views, intemperate as a polemicist writer, and hostile to the wealthy unless they supported his abolitionist cause. •See William Lloyd Garrison. •Civil War and GP.

Abolitionist. **2-**Garrison Cont'd. Garrison publicly attacked GP's 1857 $1.4 million PIB gift as "made to a Maryland institution, at a time when that state was rotten with treason." Garrison also attacked GP's $2 million 1867-69 PEF to advance public education in 11 former Confederate states (plus W.Va., added because of its poverty). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abolitionist. **3-**Garrison Mistaken. Confusing GP the philanthropist (1795-1869) with the same-named George Peabody (1804-92), who was president of the Eastern Railroad (both Mass.-born), Garrison erroneously charged GP (in London since 1837) with favoring the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law in Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abolitionist. **4-**Pres. Lincoln's Death. Garrison also faulted GP for not publicly expressing sorrow at Pres. Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Garrison wrote, "Surely, Mr. Peabody owed it to his native land, and to himself as an opulent and influential American, in some way to bear an emphatic testimony at such a critical period in our national struggle; but no such testimony is on record...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abolitionist. **5-**GP in W.Va. Of GP's Aug. 1869 visit to the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., mineral health spa (GP was then sick and three months from death), Garrison wrote angrily, "Mr. Peabody is now laboring under increasing bodily infirmities.... [Instead of going to a Northern mineral spring], true to his Southern sympathies, he hastens to the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia,... the favorite resort of the *elite* of rebeldom, who...collectively welcomed his presence by adopting a series of congratulatory resolutions.... [Peabody replied with his] 'own cordial esteem and regard for the high honor, integrity, and heroism of the Southern people!'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister to Britain During the Civil War

Adams, Charles Francis (1807-86). **1-**U.S. Minister to Britain. Charles Francis Adams was the Boston-born grandson of second U.S. Pres. John Adams (1735-1826) and the son of sixth U.S. Pres. John Quincy Adams (1767-1848). He was a Harvard College graduate, a law student under Daniel Webster (1782-1852), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1861-68) during GP's residence in London. C.F. Adams and GP had friendly contact during strained U.S.-British relations over the Civil War. •Ref. Boatner, p. 3.

Adams, C.F. **2-**U.S.-British Angers. British aristocrats favored the South for socio-cultural and economic reasons (Lancashire mills needed southern cotton, purchases of which were cut off by U.S. naval blockade of Confederate ports). As U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68, C.F. Adams played a key role in helping prevent British recognition of the Confederacy. He also helped ease British-U.S. tensions over the *Trent* Affair, Nov. 8, 1861, when a Union warship illegally seized Confederate emissaries James Murray Mason (1798-1871), John

Slidell (1793-1871), and their male secretaries from the British mail ship *Trent*. •See *Alabama* Claims. •*Trent* Affair.

Adams, C.F. 3-U.S.-British Angers Cont'd. C.F. Adams also helped ease British-U.S. tension when the British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* sank 64 Union ships with the loss of Union lives and treasure. He represented the U.S. in the *Alabama* Claims controversy of 1871-72, settled by international arbitration in Geneva, in which Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million reparations for damage caused to northern ships and ports. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams C.F. 4-Sharing Union Victory News. Early in the Civil War, through commercial contacts, GP in London had news a few hours before it was generally known of Union victories in Tenn. when Gen. U.S. Grant took Fort Henry on Feb. 6, 1862, and Fort Donelson on Feb. 15, 1862. GP shared this good news with U.S. Minister C.F. Adams and discussed the implications with a small group of U.S. and British Union sympathizers at the U.S. Legation. •While U.S. Minister to Britain, C.F. Adams was a trustee of the $2.5 million Peabody Donation Fund for low rent housing for London working poor families. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 5-*Alabama* Claims. Charles Francis Adams represented the U.S. in settling the *Alabama* Claims controversy, 1871-72, by international tribunal in Geneva, Switzerland (earlier, about 1868 GP had been suggested as an arbiter but was not chosen). British jurist Alexander James Edmund Cockburn (1802-80) represented England. Three others from neutral countries formed the tribunal. GP's unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral (he died in London, Nov. 4, 1869, during U.S.-British friction over the *Alabama* Claims) came about in part as officials in both countries sought to ease British-U.S. near-war angers over the *Alabama* Claims. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 6-CSS *Alabama*. CSS *Alabama* was a notorious British-built Confederate raider which sank 64 Union cargo ships (1862-64). Without a navy and with its southern ports blockaded by the North, Confederate agents evaded the blockade, went to England, secretly bought British-built ships, armed them as Confederate raiders, renamed them *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and others. These British-built Confederate raiders sank northern ships, wrecked northern ports, and cost Union lives and treasure. U.S. demand for reparations caused by these British-built raiders was not resolved until the 1871-72 international tribunal in Geneva determined that Britain pay the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity.

Adams, C.F. 7-*Alabama* Claims Cont'd. This *Alabama* Claims controversy was unresolved when GP died in London on Nov. 4, 1869. The U.S. was angry. Britain was resentful. Officially Britain was neutral in the U.S. Civil War. But the British upper class sympathized with the U.S. southern aristocracy. The Union blockade of southern ports cut off raw cotton needed by British cotton mills. Over half of the 534,000 British cotton mill workers lost their

jobs. Fewer than one fourth worked full time. Historian Shelby Foote found that two million British workers lost their jobs in cotton mills and related industries. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 8-*Trent* Affair Angers. British-U.S. irritation also persisted over the *Trent* Affair. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, four Confederate emissaries evaded the Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., went by ship to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail ship *Trent* en route to England and France to seek aid and arms for the Confederacy. On Nov. 8, 1861, the British *Trent* was illegally stopped in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, by the USS *San Jacinto*. Confederates James Murray Mason (from Va.), John Slidell (from La.), and their male secretaries, were forcibly removed, taken to Boston harbor, and jailed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 9-*Trent* Affair Angers Cont'd. Anticipating war with the U.S., Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada. But U.S. jingoism subsided. On Dec. 26, 1861, Pres. Lincoln told his cabinet, "One war at a time," got them to state that the seizure was unauthorized, and ordered release of the Confederate prisoners on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 10-GP's Death and Funeral. GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and the fact that his will stipulated burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., played a part in calculated funeral honors for GP by PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98), Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85), and other officials wanting to ease U.S.-British tensions over the *Trent* and the *Alabama*. Funeral honors also reflected Britain's appreciation for the $2.5 million Peabody homes for London's working poor. GP's two decades of efforts to improve U.S.-British relations were also valued. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 11-GP's Death and Funeral Cont'd. First Britain and then the U.S. outdid each other in these unprecedented transatlantic funeral honors: **1**-a funeral service and temporary burial in Westminster Abbey (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869, 30 days); **2**-British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return his remains on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.; and **3**-U.S. government decision to send USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. 12-GP's Death and Funeral Cont'd. **4**-There were impressive ceremonies transferring GP's remains from Westminster Abbey to Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*, specially outfitted as a funeral vessel (Dec. 11, 1869); **5**-hectic 35-day transatlantic voyage (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870); **6**-the U.S. Navy's decision (Jan. 14, 1870) to place Adm. David G. Farragut in command of a U.S. naval flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Maine (Jan. 25-29, 1870); and **7**-lying in state in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, C.F. **13**-GP's Death and Funeral Cont'd.: **8**-There was a special funeral train to Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1, 1870), and lying in state at Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870); **9**-Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy at the Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables; **10**-burial ceremony at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

N.Y. Herald Editor James Gordon Bennett

Adams, F.C. **1**-Critical N.Y. Herald. F.C. Adams was a newspaper friend of GP who called on *New York Herald* editor James Gordon Bennett (1795-1872) and took him to task for his newspaper's scurrilous articles covering GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit. Bennett stopped his criticism of GP for a time. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Visits to U.S. by GP.

Adams, F.C. **2**-Joseph Peabody on Bennett. GP's cousin, Joseph Peabody, in NYC, irate over the *Herald*'s slurs, sent GP this explanation: "I exceedingly regret that your pleasure in this country should be marred by the wretched leaders in the 'Herald.' You certainly have given no occasion for their remarks which disgust everybody with their wanton unreasonableness. I fear that any attempt to influence Bennett would make the matter ten times worse." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, F.C. **2**-Joseph Peabody on Bennett Cont'd.: "He knows better than anybody that you never invited him to the [U.S. Pres. Millard] Fillmore dinner, he also knows that he was not in England at the time, so he published this falsehood expressly to provoke a reply....It seems to be well known in this community that he makes it a system to attack some prominent person, it matters little who that person may be!...as regards the 'Herald,' it is even better to be abused than be praised by such a rascal as Bennett." •The *Herald* continued to ridicule GP long after his return to London (end of Aug. 1857). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Adams, Henry Brooks (1838-1918). **1**-Father was U.S. Minister to Britain. Henry Brooks Adams was private secretary to his father, Charles Francis Adams (1807-86, above), when the latter was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68. In his book, *The Education of Henry Adams* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1918), Henry Brooks Adams wrote of his contacts in London in the 1860s with important Britons and visiting and resident Americans, such as GP, Joshua Bates (1788-1864), Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), and others. •Henry Brooks Adams taught history at Harvard Univ. (1870-77) and wrote important histories and biographies. •Ref. Adams-a.

Adams, H.B. **2**-On Benjamin Moran. H.B. Adams' book, *Henry Adams and His Friends, A Collection of His Unpublished Letters,* comp. by Harold Dean Cater (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947), p. xxxiv, has a description of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin

Moran (1820-86), often critical of GP in his private journal. •Ref. Adams-a. •See Benjamin Moran.

Adams, H.B. 3-On Benjamin Moran Cont'd. Adams wrote: "On the staff of the American Legation in London was Benjamin Moran, an assistant secretary. He was a man of long experience at the Legation and one who became a sort of dependable workhorse to fill in for any duty that might come up from the changing personnel. He had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended. He kept an extensive diary and while it must be read from the point of view of his character, it throws an interesting light on the Legation scene." •Ref. Adams-b, p. xxxiv. •See Benjamin Moran.

Adams, Herbert Baxter (1850-1901). 1-Johns Hopkins Univ. Historian. Johns Hopkins Univ. historian Herbert Baxter Adams and his students used the special reference collection of the PIB Library, whose holdings were, for some years and in some fields, greater and richer than the Johns Hopkins libraries and even the Library of Congress. •H.B. Adams was born in Shutesbury, near Amherst, Mass., was a graduate of Amherst College (1872) and Heidelberg Univ., Germany (Ph.D., 1876), and was one of the original faculty of the Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, founded in 1876. •See PIB. •Johns Hopkins.

Adams, H.B. 2-GP Influenced Johns Hopkins. GP had influenced fellow Baltimore merchant Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) to found that university, hospital, and medical school. In 1880 Adams began his famous seminars in history which produced many of the next generation of historians. He founded the "Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science" publications series, helped found the American Historical Association (1884), and was its secretary to 1900. •See Johns Hopkins Univ.

Advance (ship). 1-Lost British Arctic Explorer Sir John Franklin. The 144-ton *Advance* and the 91-ton *Rescue* were two vessels donated by NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) to the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52, and the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1852-54, in the search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). These expeditions, two of some 40 British and U.S. expeditions to seek the lost explorer, did not find Sir John Franklin but were the first instances of U.S. Arctic exploration. •See Sir John Franklin. •Persons named.

Arctic Search

Advance (ship). 2-GP Aided Arctic Search. GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. His motivation was to promote better British-U.S. relations. He was moved by Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1875) public appeal to U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850, 12th U.S. president during 1849-50), and to the U.S. Congress to help find

her missing husband. GP, U.S. resident merchant-banker in London since 1837, had in 1851 made a $15,000 loan to help the U.S. exhibitors display the best U.S. products and arts at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair). He was also becoming known for his British-U.S. friendship dinners in London, usually held on American Independence Day (July 4th). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Advance (ship). **3-**GP Aided Arctic Search Cont'd. The U.S. Navy authorized ten U.S. naval volunteers for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, put the *Advance* and the *Rescue* under command of U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57). Kane, who had been U.S. naval surgeon on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, made the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's purpose a scientific one. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Advance (ship). **4-**Elisha Kent Kane. The *Advance* became frozen in the Arctic. Kane and his men were forced to abandon it on May 24, 1855. They trekked 1,300 miles in 84 days, during which a third of the crew perished. Kane and the remaining crew were saved by a passing Danish vessel. Two later explorers found proof that Sir John Franklin died on June 11, 1847. Kane spent his last years writing books on the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. Kane confirmed that he had named Peabody Bay off Greenland in recognition of GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Advance (ship). **5-**HMS *Resolute*. Of incidental interest is an occurrence that connected the U.S. White House with the U.S. Grinnell expeditions in the search for Sir John Franklin. HMS *Resolute* was a British ship abandoned in the Arctic ice in the decade-long search for Sir John Franklin. Capt. Samuel Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Advance (ship). **6-**White House Desk When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and gave it to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94, later Mrs. Onassis) found the desk in a White House storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show President Kennedy's young son John F. Kennedy, Jr. (1960-99), playing under that desk. Pres. Bill Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. *Ibid.*

First Dry Goods Advertisement

Advertisement of goods for sale (Sept.-Dec. 1812). **1-**First advertisement. GP, then age 17, left economically depressed Newburyport, Mass., with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-early 1820s), May 4, 1812, for Georgetown, D.C. They opened a dry goods store in Georgetown on May 15, 1812, whose management soon devolved on GP. Some three months

later, beginning Sept. 28, 1812, the following advertisements appeared in a Georgetown, D.C., newspaper:

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PEABODY
Bridge-Street

4 pieces extra superfine Black and Blue Broadcloths
20 do. [dozen] fine assorted colors do.
10 do. coarse do. do.
A few pieces Flannels and Baizes
30 do. British Shirting Cottons
50 do. White Cotton Cambricks
15 do. Coloured do. do.
25 dozen Cambrick Pocket Handkerchiefs
20 do. Gentlemen's Leather Gloves
20 do. Cotton and Worsted Hose
30 pieces Flag and Bandanna Handk'fs
100 do. Imitation Madras do.
200 pieces India Cottons
20 lbs. Black and Blue Silk Twist
10 do. assorted Colours do.
30 do. do. Sewing Silk
50 groce Black Bindings and Gallons
Plane, Shear and Leno Muslins
An assortment of Gold Lace and Prussian Binding
A handsome assortment of Woolen and Cotton Vestings
1 case Nuns Thread
50 do. Cotton Sewings
A handsome assortment of Coat & Vest Buttons
Canvas Floor Carpets
100 Ladies Indispensables
1000 Yards Domestic Linen
500 do. Whitened Cotton Linen
1000 pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, assorted colours
100 do. do. White Satin do.
2 cases Men's Fine Hats
3 do. do. coarse do.

Also

Gunpowder, Hyson and
Hyson Skin Teas.

•Ref. *Federal Republican, and Commercial Gazette* (Georgetown, D.C.), IV, Nos. 872 ff., Sept. 28, 30, Oct. 2, 7, 9, 1812.

Advertisement of goods for sale (Nov.-Dec. 1812). **2-**A second series of advertisements appeared 18 times in the same newspaper:

George Peabody
Bridge Street
Has Received an Additional Supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS

viz.

Broadcloths, superfine, middlings and low priced
Thin, common and milled Kersymers
Pellico Cloths and Coatings
Kersey and Planes
A handsome assortment of Vestings
Velvets and Cords
Cotton & Worsted Hosiery
Ladies Silk do.
Ladies Elegant Silk Mantles
Black, White and Colored Cambrics
An assortment of 3-4 an yard wide Calicoes
Gurrah and Baftah Cottons
Ladies Comforts and indispensables
LADIES
Ladies habit & long Kid Gloves
Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves
Cotton and silk shawls and Handkerchiefs
Dressed and Undressed British Shirting Cottons
Spider-Net, Plain and Spotted Muslins
Linens and Dimities
Braces, Pins & Needles
Galloons, Hat-Bindings and Ribbons
Silk-twist & Sewing Silk, assorted colours
A variety of Morocco Shoes, cheap
Silver Epaulets and Gold Lace
Prussian Binding
Military, Navy and Common Gilt Buttons
Domestic Linen
Diaper
1 Trunk White Satin Shoes
Also, Imperial HYSON, & YOUNG HYSON TEAS
2 Cases FRENCH PERFUMERY Lately Imported

Georgetown, Nov. 9.

•Ref. *Federal Republican, and Commercial Gazette* (Georgetown, D.C.), VII, Nov. 9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30, 1812; Dec. 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 18, 21, 23, 28, 1812.

Agassiz, Louis (Jean Louis Rudolphe Agassiz, 1807-73), was a Harvard College zoologist and a leading 19th century U.S. scientist. He was asked by Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), GP's philanthropic advisor, to help plan the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ., both founded in 1866, and the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., 1867-1915 (renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-91, and renamed the Peabody Essex Museum, since 1992). •See Peabody Essex Museum. •Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. •Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. •Science, GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education •Robert Charles Winthrop.

PEF Trustee Wm. Aiken

Aiken, William (1806-87). **1-**PEF Trustee. William Aiken was one of the original 16 PEF trustees. He was born in Charleston, S.C., was a graduate of S.C. College at Columbia (1825), served in the S.C. state legislature (1838-42), was S.C. state senator (1842-44), S.C. governor (1844-46), and served in the U.S. House from S.C. (1851-57). He opposed S.C.'s secession. After the Civil War his Jan. 25, 1867, letter to GP, sent via William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C., told of the post-war destruction of the South and confirmed GP's intent to found the $2 million PEF for the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. •See PEF.

Aiken, William. **2-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP. William Aiken was present when PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read aloud GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF in an upper room at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to ten of the 16 original trustees at their first meeting. Widespread favorable reports of the PEF followed. On Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), his secty., Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others, called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms. With GP at the time were PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and William Aiken; along with GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 19, 51, 97, 98-101. •Easterby, I, pp. 128-129. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named.

Aiken, William. **3-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was 72 and ill) and said he had thought to find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the gift would help unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England, and invited GP to visit him in the White House. With emotion, GP thanked Pres. Johnson, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the U.S. would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Aiken, William. **4-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Pres. Johnson faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered at his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew (1818-67) as Secty. of State, GP as Treasury Secty., Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900) as Interior Secty., Penn. Sen. Edgar Cowan (1815-85) as Atty.-Gen., Adm. D.G.

Farragut (1801-70) as Navy Secty., and Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85) as Secty. of War. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Aiken, William. **5-**GP at the White House. On April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House and they spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ainslie, Robert, Rev. (fl. 1853-69), was minister, Christ Church, Brighton, England, whose Sunday sermon, Nov. 22, 1868, compared GP to British reformer John Howard (1726-90), and praised Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) for promoting peace. GP and Reverdy Johnson were both present at Rev. Ainslie's sermon. Reverdy Johnson, who spoke at a Brighton dinner the previous day, was then U.S. Minister to Britain with special responsibility to negotiate the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty to ease U.S.-British angers over the *Alabama* Claims (U.S. indemnity demands for British-built ships, including the *Alabama*, sold to Confederate emissaries, which sunk federal ships and cost Union lives and treasure). •Ref. [Ainslie, Robert]. •See Reverdy Johnson.

Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen is a city in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, near the Belgian and Dutch borders, known for its mineral spring baths. GP occasionally went there for his health and relaxation, especially after taking Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) as partner in 1854 in George Peabody & Co., London. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Effect on GP Funeral

***Alabama* Claims** (1862-1872). **1-**British Built-Confederate Raider. The Confederate steamship (CSS) *Alabama* was the most notorious of the several British-built raider ships bought by the Confederate Navy which sunk or crippled Union ships and cost Union lives and treasure during the Civil War. Britain declared its neutrality in the U.S. Civil War (May 13, 1861) but recognized the Confederate states as a belligerent. This recognition encouraged Confederate Navy Secty. Stephen Russell Mallory (1813-73) to send Confederate Commander James Dunwody Bulloch (1823-1901) to England in May 1861 to purchase ships for the Confederacy. Bulloch purchased from Britain's Cammell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead, England, the newly built "Hull No. 290," soon named the SS *Enrica*, which was subsequently outfitted for war and renamed the CSS *Alabama* at the end of July 1862. For other British-built Confederate raiders, •see CSS *Florida*. •CSS *Shenandoah*. •See persons named.

***Alabama* Claims**. **2-**U.S. Minister C.F. Adams Protested. U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) first informed the British Foreign Office, June 23, 1862, showing affidavits from involved seamen that by building the *Alabama* as a Confederate warship, Britain was breaking its neutrality. But British Customs law officials ruled the evidence insufficient.

Alabama* Claims**. **3-Alabama* Sunk 64 Union Ships. CSS *Alabama* was commanded by Confederate Capt. Raphael Harwood Semmes (1809-77), whose first ship, the *Sumter*, had earlier severely damaged northern commerce before it was trapped in Gibraltar in Jan. 1862. In CSS *Alabama*'s rampaging two-year cruise (June 1862 to June 1864) covering 67,000 nautical miles, she hijacked or sank 64 Union ships. Her crew members were largely pirate-adventurers from many nations, including Britain. Needing repairs, the *Alabama* entered the French harbor of Cherbourg on June 11, 1864.

***Alabama* Claims**. **4-**CSS *Alabama* Sunk by USS *Kearsarge*. The USS *Kearsarge*, under Union Capt. John Ancrum Winslow (1811-73), rushed to intercept the *Alabama* in Cherbourg. The *Alabama* came out to do battle. Observed by thousands, they fired on each other on June 19, 1864, one of the last romanticized gunnery duels in the era of wooden ships. The *Alabama* was sunk that day. Capt. Semmes and some of his officers and crew were rescued by a British yacht, *Deerhound*, and taken to an English port. The *Alabama*'s remains were not found until Oct. 1984, when some artifacts were raised from Cherbourg harbor. •See persons, ships, and harbor named.

Alabama* Claims**. **5-Alabama* Claims Commission. A special international *Alabama* Claims Commission which met in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 1871-Sept. 1872, awarded the U.S. $15.5 million paid by Britain for damage to Union shipping by British-built Confederate ships. The *Alabama* and several other British-built Confederate raiders destroyed a total of 257 Union ships, compelled Union ship owners to transfer ownership of over 700 vessels to foreign registries, and hindered U.S. merchant marine activity for half a century. (Note: Before his Nov. 4, 1869, death GP was mentioned to serve on the *Alabama* Claims Commission but was dropped because of age and illness).

***Alabama* Claims**. **6-**GP's Funeral Involved. GP died in London Nov. 4, 1869, at the height of British-U.S. angers over loss of life and treasure caused by the CSS *Alabama* and other British-built ships. When it became known that GP's will stipulated burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., a funeral service was offered and held at Westminster Abbey Nov. 12, 1869. His remained rested in the Abbey Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869 (30 days). •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Westminster Abbey, London.

***Alabama* Claims**. **7-**GP's Funeral Involved Cont'd. On learning of GP's death and intended burial in the U.S., Queen Victoria is said to have suggested to her advisors the return of his remains on

a royal vessel. This may have led PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) to praise GP in his Lord Mayor's Day banquet speech (Nov. 9) and say: "With Mr. Peabody's nation we will not quarrel." PM Gladstone's cabinet met on Nov. 10 and offered HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, as a funeral vessel, to carry GP's remains from England for burial in the U.S. This decision was made partly in admiration for GP's philanthropy, partly for his two decades of effort in promoting friendly British-U.S. relations, and partly calculated to ease U.S.-British tensions over the *Alabama* Claims and other U.S. Civil War irritations. •See William Ewart Gladstone.

***Alabama* Claims**. **8-**GP's Funeral Involved Cont'd. The *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, escorted by USS *Plymouth*, a U.S. warship from Marseilles, France, crossed the Atlantic, to be met in U.S. waters on Pres. U.S. Grant's orders by a flotilla of U.S. ships commanded by Adm. David G. Farragut (1801-70). GP's unusual 96-day British-U.S. transatlantic funeral ended with final burial on Feb. 8, 1870, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Bowman. •Callahan, II, pp. 257-258. •Davis, W.C., p. 116. •Ellicott. •Foote, p. 157. •Guerout, pp. 67-83. •Hearn, C.G. •Hoehling. •Marvel. •Porter, pp. 621-658. •Stern, P.V.D, pp. 82, 297. •Trevelyan, pp. 288-289. •See Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. *Plymouth* (USS, ship). •John Ancrum Winslow.

***Alabama*, CSS** (British built Confederate raider ship). •See *Alabama* Claims (above). •Charles Francis Adams.

Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal*. Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), founder and editor of the Albany, N.Y., *Evening Journal* during 1830-65, was an influential political leader in the Whig Party and after 1855 its successor Republican Party. GP first met Thurlow Weed in 1852. They met again in Nov. 1861 when Weed was U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissary to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. GP helped Weed meet British leaders. Weed, one of GP's early philanthropic advisors, suggested Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) of Mass. as best qualified to advise GP on his U.S. philanthropies after 1860. Weed is also the source for describing the origin of the PEF as it developed in GP's mind. He defended GP's pro-Union sentiment and actions in the Civil War. •See persons named.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (1841-1910), was the eldest son of Queen Victoria (1819-1901), who became King Edward VII of Britain during 1901-10. As Prince of Wales he unveiled GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange, July 23, 1869. In his speech he eulogized GP, praised W.W. Story, and referred to U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) in terms of U.S.-British friendship. Story and Motley, both present, also spoke. GP's statue in London was the first of four statues of Americans in that city: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. A copy of GP's seated

statue in London was placed in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, by Robert Garrett (1847-96). •See Statues of GP. •Hiram Powers.

Albert, Prince (1819-61), was Queen Victoria's husband, who lent his royal prestige to the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. GP lent $15,000 to the U.S. exhibitors when they had no funds from the U.S. Congress to adorn their space in the Crystal Palace exhibit hall. Congress repaid this loan three years later. Prince Albert also tempered British government response to the Nov. 8, 1861, forcible removal from the British mail packet *Trent* of four Confederate emissaries bound to secure arms and aid abroad by Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union warship *San Jacinto* in the Bahamas. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •*San Jacinto*, USS (ship).

" a home to us all"

Albert, William S. 1-Lodged with GP, London, 1838. William S. Albert was a Baltimorean who in 1870, just after GP's death, recalled GP's generosity to Americans visiting London. He wrote: "In 1838 when on a visit to London, I lodged in the same house with him for several weeks. Under the same roof were assembled mutual friends from the city of his adoption [Baltimore], upon whom he took pleasure in bestowing those marks of attention so grateful in a foreign land, making the house a home to us all." •Ref. (W.S. Albert): Md. Historical Society-b, p. 29.

Albert, W.S. 2-GP As Md. Bond Agent Abroad. The circumstance of William S. Albert's London visit is not known. GP left NYC on his fifth trip to London in early Feb. 1837, arriving at Portsmouth Feb. 19. He remained as the London resident of Peabody, Riggs, & Co. (1829-45), importer of wholesale dry goods and other commodities, and also as one of three agents commissioned by the Md. legislature to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad to finance internal improvements. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Albert, W.S. 3-Panic and Repudiation. The financial Panic of 1837 was then on and GP had to sell the bonds during depressed economic conditions that lasted through most of the 1840s. The situation was aggravated when Md. and eight other states could not pay interest on their bonds sold abroad. In this fiscal difficulty, GP traveled much in late 1837 and early 1838 in England, France, and Holland, sometimes with the other two Md. commissioners--John Buchanan (1772-1844) and Thomas Emory. Unsuccessful in selling the Md. bonds, the other two commissioners gave up and returned to the U.S. GP remained in London for the rest of his life except for three U.S. visits: Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •See persons named.

Albert, W.S. 4-George Peabody & Co., from 1838. In 1838, when Baltimorean William S. Albert later wrote: "I lodged in the same house with him for several weeks," GP lived in bachelor's quarters on Bread St. with Irish-born fellow U.S. merchant Richard Bell. On Dec. 1, 1838, GP leased an office at 31 Moorgate St., in London's inner city not far from St. Paul's Cathedral where business houses occupy odd nooks and crannies. Here, with desks, chairs, a mahogany counter, a safe, and employing a clerk (Charles Cubitt Gooch, 1811-89, later a partner), GP began, informally and until his retirement, George Peabody & Co. (1838-64), renamed J.S. Morgan & Co. from 1864. GP took as partner Oct. 1, 1854, Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), whose 19-year-old son John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) began as the NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. (Note: Bread St. in the City of London is listed in a London street directory [1869] and in *A-Z of Georgian London* (London Topographical Society Publication number 126, 1982). •See persons named.

Albion (NYC newspaper), (May 19, 1866) p. 25, c. 3, reported that GP had to pay a huge U.S. tax soon after his arrival in NYC, for his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit.

Alger, William Rounseville (1822-1905), Rev. In his sermon at the close of the Boston Peace Jubilee, Sunday, June 20, 1869, Rev. William Rounseville Alger mentioned that GP had done more to keep the peace between Britain and America than a hundred demagogues to destroy it. •Ref. "Alger, William Rounseville," p. 15.

Allen, Frederick Lewis (1890-1954), author of *The Great Pierpont Morgan* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1949), pp. 192-212, which has many references to GP. On Oct. 1, 1854, GP took as partner Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), whose young son John Pierpont Morgan (Sr., 1837-1913) began as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. •See persons named.

Allen, Jack (1914-), is GPCFT Emeritus Professor of History, author of "The Peabody Saga: A Short History of the College," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (Summer 1980), pp. 4-13, and other articles, tracing the history of Peabody Normal College through the 1979 merger of GPCFT with Vanderbilt Univ. Jack Allen was one of three GPCFT faculty authors of a 1974 report, *Design for the Future*, with 107 recommendations on administration and curriculum matters intended to strengthen the institution's future. •See PCofVU, Brief History.

Almack's. Almack's was the name of a famous London club and assembly rooms built in 1765 in King's Street, St. James's, by a William Almack (an anagram of a Mr. Macall or McCaul). At his death (1781), Almack's was left to his niece, Mrs. Willis. As "Willis's Rooms" the restaurant with its meeting rooms was popular in GP's 32 years in London (1837-69) and lasted to 1890. In 1904 a new London social club adopted the name of Almack's. •GP's July 4, 1851, dinner and dance, held in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, was at Willis's Rooms with the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor. •Ref. "Almack's," Vol. I, p. 711. •See

Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Willis's Rooms.

Almy, John Jay (1815-95). John Jay Almy, U.S. Navy Commodore, was chief of staff to U.S. Navy Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) when Farragut was placed in charge of the U.S. Navy flotilla of ships assembled to receive GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, at Portland harbor, Me., Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. Author Allen Howard Welch's article on GP's funeral attributed the near-faultless Portland, Me., GP funeral reception to Commodore John Jay Almy as follows: "Observers on the local level felt that such an affair had never passed off so completely without a mar. They attributed this to the fact that the U.S. Navy had entrusted its supervision to Commodore John J. Almy, chief of Farragut's staff, who carried out the Portland ceremonies with the precision characterizing the regular naval service." •Ref. (J.J. Almy's career): Shephard, Vol. 1, pp. 226-227. •See Death & funeral, GP's. •See persons named.

Alps. GP first crossed the Alps in Europe on his second commercial buying trip abroad during 1831-Aug. 10?, 1832 (15 months). With an American friend (name not known) and by frequent changes of coach horses, GP covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. He wrote to his sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879, who married Jeremiah Russell and after his death married Robert Shillaber Daniels), Aug. 25, 1831: "My time has been passed in England, Ireland, & Scotland but in February last [1831] in company with an American gentleman [identity not known] I left England on a tour of business & amusement & visited Paris where we passed a few days--from thence through the South of France to Savoy crossing Mount ?? (the Alps) to Turin in Italy..." •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels.

"Apotheosis of America"

Amateis, Louis (1855-1913). **1-**Artist. Artist Louis Amateis was born in Turin, Italy. He came to the U.S. in 1855, became a naturalized citizen, and was art and architecture professor and head of the fine arts department, Columbian Univ. (now George Washington Univ.), Washington, D.C. He was first known for his busts of famous Americans and memorials in Texas. •Ref. Nash, I, pp. 239-240. •Amateis. •Parker, F.-d., pp. 26-27, reprinted •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 38-40.

Amateis, Louis. 2-"Apotheosis of America." During 1904-08 he was commissioned for his best known design of a transom atop two bronze doors intended for the west entrance of the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. His transom design is a tableau called the "The Apotheosis of America." A figure representing America is drawn in a chariot by lions (force) and led by a child (intellect). The figure of America stretches its arms toward the arts and sciences, symbolized by the profiles of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Peabody, Johns Hopkins, and Horace Mann. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Amateis, Louis. **3-**Bronze Doors. Amateis finished his model in 1908. The bronze doors were cast during 1909-10 by two NYC firms, Johns Williams, Inc., and the Roman Bronze Co. Because structural changes would be needed to install the doors and transom in the U.S. Capitol Building, they are on view at the north entrance of the National Museum Building, Washington, D.C. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Honors, GP's.

Am. Assn. in London

American Association in London (1858-early 1860s). **1-**GP's July 4 Dinners. GP's July 4th U.S.-British friendship dinners since 1851 were taken from him under somewhat strained conditions in 1858 and 1860. An American Association in London was organized March 1, 1858, as a social and charitable club. Its members proposed to sponsor a July 4, 1858, dinner. The new group's organizers were more assertive Americans in London, more critical of the British, and less acceptable to British political and social leaders than were older commercial Americans in London, such as Joshua Bates (1788-1864), Weymouth, Mass.-born head of Baring Brothers (Bates became a British subject), and GP, head of George Peabody & Co. since Dec. 1838. •See Joshua Bates. •Benjamin Moran.

Am. Assn. in London. **2-**New Group Members. The new group's organizers included **1-**U.S.-born physician Dr. Jesse Weldon Fell (active 1850s) who experimented with a cancer cure at Middlesex Hospital, London, and wrote *A Treatise on Cancer and its Treatment* (London, 1857); **2-**Benjamin Moran (1820-86), U.S. Legation in London clerk, 1853-57, asst. secty., 1857, and Secty. of Legation, 1857-75 (Dr. Fell had treated Mrs. Moran before her death); and **3-**Gen. Robert Blair Campbell (d.1862), the last elected president of the American Association in London during its few years of existence. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Am. Assn. in London. **3-**Secty. Benjamin Moran. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran, often critical of GP in his private journal, wrote on March 20, 1858: "...about the Club. Old Peabody goes, with Bates, and others of their stamp, against it, as I expected. They are a mean souled set, who dislike all of decided character who will not follow them, and consequently oppose this, as they know it will put them in the background. Both Bates and Peabody are selfish and heartless men. They have led people heretofore & hate this scheme because it will destroy their rule." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **4-**Attempt to Appease GP. Announcing their intent to sponsor the July 4, 1858, London dinner and wanting to reconcile with old line Americans in London, an American Association in London committee of three wrote to GP on June 30, 1858: "The members of the American Association in London realized you might not understand the purpose of the Association. They passed a resolution that this letter be written to explain the purpose of the

club, to invite your participation, and to urge you to take the chair at the coming Fourth of July celebration." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **5-**Attempt to Appease GP Cont'd.: "The purpose of the Association is to give relief to Americans in distress. Its by-laws were composed by some of your warmest friends.... To you above all others, the Association wished to show its appreciation by offering you the office of President. The members intended to consult your wishes regarding the dinner. We feel that you naturally, but erroneously, misapprehended our intentions." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **6-**Attempt to Appease GP Cont'd.: "The Association, even at this late date, invites you to take the chair at the dinner and promises you their support. Such a course on your part would show new proof of your attachment to your country and friends. •"If you can accept the invitation your wishes for the dinner will be consulted and any number of tickets you desire for your friends shall be forwarded to you." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **7-**GP Declined. GP wrote to decline: "I received your communication and your resolution inviting me to take the chair on the approaching celebration of American Independence. I'm gratified to learn that no hostility to me personally or the course of my previous Fourth of July dinners prompted the measure you adopted. •"Taking into consideration the circumstances of your arrangements and the late period of your explanation, I respectfully decline." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **8-**"We shall kill him with kindness." Moran recorded that "Gen'l Campbell [Robert Blair Campbell, d.1862] would preside" and that "Peabody...is sore about the dinner and refuses to come, pretending to think that the Association was gotten up to prevent him giving dinners. He is a weak feeble minded & mean spirited man. We shall kill him with kindness however, & toast him in spite of himself. If not there to respond it will look bad in print." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. **9-**Moran on July 4, 1858, Dinner Without GP. The July 4, 1858, dinner without GP went well and was favorably reported in U.S. and London newspapers. Moran recorded seeing "Gen'l Campbell and learned from him that Peabody's chagrin grew out of the fact that he considers that nobody but him has a right to give the Fourth of July Dinner in London. He asked the General if official influence had been employed to get the Queen's picture, and when assured that it had not been exercised, was much chagrined. He told the General that it was his intention to have given a Fourth of July dinner at a cost of £500 [$2,500), and that he had considered since 1851 that to him, and him alone, belonged the right to giving such entertainments in London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Assn. in London. 10-Moran on July 4, 1858, Dinner Without GP Cont'd.: "The Association had taken this out of his hands, and altho' he did not say it in so many words, he conveyed to the General's mind the fact that it was solely on that ground that he did not accept the invitation to preside at our dinner. At best, Mr. Peabody is a selfish, vindictive, and narrow minded man." •GP gave U.S.-British friendship dinners on July 9 and 28, 1858, both well reported. The American Association in London also sponsored the July 4, 1860 dinner. There was dissension among its members and, with the coming of the Civil War and other concerns, the Association disappeared. •Ref. *Ibid.*

American Legation, London. The U.S. Embassy, London, was in GP's time in that city called the American Legation, London. •See U.S. Embassy, London.

American Neptune, a journal published by the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., is the oldest U.S. journal of maritime history. •See GP Bicentennial Celebration (Feb. 12, 1795-1995). •Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •Peabody, George, Illustrations. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

Arctic Exploration

American Philosophical Society. 1-Arctic Search for Lost Sir John Franklin. The Smithsonian Institution, Geographical Society of New York, and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia all gave some aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-54, in search of missing British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) gave two ships, the 144-ton *Advance* and the 91-ton *Rescue*. •See Elisha Kent Kane. •Other persons mentioned.

Am. Philosophical Soc. 2-GP Aided Search Led by U.S. Navy. U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) authorized 10 U.S. Navy volunteers and placed Grinnell's two ships under the command of U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57), who had been the U.S. Navy medical officer during the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. U.S. Navy backing also made the expedition one of scientific exploration. GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment. He was motivated by a desire to promote British-U.S. friendship and by Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1875) appeal to U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850, 12th U.S. president during 1849-50) and the U.S. Congress to find her husband. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Residents in London

American Residents in London. 1-Charles Francis Adams. During GP's 32 years (1837-69) as a U.S. merchant-banker living in London, he had contact with most of the following American residents in London (listed alphabetically with a brief description): **1-**Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68 when frictionable U.S.-British events

over the Civil War occurred (1861 *Trent* Affair and others). Adams carefully observed and reported on Confederate agents in Britain who bought British-built ships and armed them as Confederate raiders (CSS *Alabama* and others). GP shared Civil War and other news with Adams. •See persons named in this entry.

Am. Residents in London. **2-**Henry [Brooks] Adams. Henry Adams (1838-1918) was his father's (Charles Francis Adams) private secretary while his father was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68. In his book, *The Education of Henry Adams* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1918), he wrote of important Britons and well known visiting and resident Americans he knew, including GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. **3-**George Bancroft. George Bancroft (1800-91), later a famed historian, was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1846-49. His contact with GP is not known except through his nephew, who was U.S. Legation in London Secty. during those same years (•See John Chandler Bancroft Davis below). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. **4-**Joshua Bates. Joshua Bates (1788-1864) was a Weymouth, Mass.-born merchant-banker who was in turn agent, partner, and director of the Baring Brothers, Britain's long established banking firm prominent in U.S. finance from colonial times. Bates and GP had important business contacts. GP also attended at least one dinner in Bates's home near London on Nov. 24, 1849, when the guest of honor was visiting U.S. novelist Herman Melville, mentioned in John Chandler Bancroft Davis below. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. **5-**James Buchanan. Born in Mercersberg, Penn., James Buchanan (1791-1868) was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1853-56 and 15th U.S. president during 1857-61. Buchanan's super patriotic U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (described below) created an incident. He refused to stand and then walked out in red-gorged anger from GP's July 4, 1854, British-U.S. friendship dinner to protest GP's toast to the Queen before one to the U.S. president. Sickles accused GP in letters to the press of toadying to the British. While most witnesses defended GP, Buchanan remained silent. GP had no contact with then Pres. James Buchanan when GP was in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14-23, 1857, during his 1856-57 U.S. visit. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. **6-**Robert Blair Campbell. Robert Blair Campbell (d.1862) from S.C. was U.S. Consul in London during 1854-61. GP had some contact with him in connection with the newly formed and short lived American Association in London (about 1858-62), a fraternal club to aid needy U.S. visitors in London. This association of newer Americans somewhat hostile to old line Americans like GP took over under strained relations July 4 dinners in 1858 and 1860, which GP had hitherto sponsored. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 7-George Mifflin Dallas. George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864), born in Penn., was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1856-61. He attended and spoke at GP's U.S.-British friendships dinners June 13 and July 4, 1856. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 8-John Chandler Bancroft Davis. Born in Worcester, Mass., John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907) was U.S. Legation Secty., London, under his uncle George Bancroft, U.S. Minister to Britain during 1846-49. J.C.B. Davis sometimes dined with his Harvard College classmate Henry Stevens (1819-86), born in Barnet, Vt., a London resident rare book dealer, and GP. J.C.B. Davis and GP dined on Nov. 24, 1849, at the London home of Joshua Bates (1788-1864), head of London's Baring Brothers, with visiting U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91) as guest of honor. J.C.B. Davis was a speaker at the Oct. 9, 1856, South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration (GP's first visit to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' residence in London). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 9-Edward Everett. Edward Everett (1794-1865), born in Dorchester, Mass., was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45; a Harvard graduate, professor, and its president (1846-49); Mass. governor (1836-39); and held other high offices. He was the most notable orator of his time (his two-hour Nov. 9, 1863, Gettysburg Cemetery dedication address was followed by Pres. Abraham Lincoln's two-minute 272-word speech). Edward Everett was the key speaker at the Oct. 9, 1856, GP reception in South Danvers, Mass., marking GP's first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence abroad. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 10-Jesse Weldon Fell. Dr. Jesse Weldon Fell, M.D. (active, 1850s), was a U.S.-born physician resident in London who experimented with a cancer cure at London's Middlesex Hospital, wrote *A Treatise on Cancer, and its Treatment* (London, 1857), was a friend of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (see name below), had treated Moran's wife before her death, and was a member and officer of the short-lived American Association of London (1858-62), a club for social and charitable purposes. GP most likely knew of him, although their precise contact is not known. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 11-Joseph Reed Ingersoll. Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868), born in Penn., was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1852-53. GP gave U.S.-British friendship dinners in London to introduce Minister Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks to London society, to resident Americans, and to visiting Americans on Oct. 12, 1852, and May 18, 1853. There was at least one press report of GP's attending the opera and other social functions with Miss Wilcocks, with hints of a possible romance leading to marriage. GP wrote to a friend: "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 12-Reverdy Johnson. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) was a Baltimore lawyer, U.S. Sen., U.S. Atty. General, and longtime GP friend. During Reverdy Johnson's 1845 London visit, GP urged him to plan with other Baltimore friends what became the PIB gift in from 1857. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 13-Curtis Miranda Lampson. Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) was a Vt.-born merchant who achieved wealth in the fur trade, became a London resident after 1830, was a longtime GP friend and business associate. Lampson became a naturalized British subject and was created a baronet (Sir Curtis) for his work as Atlantic Cable Co. director (GP was also a director). When a gravely ill GP returned to London from his third U.S. visit (Oct. 8, 1869) he rested at Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq. London home where he died (Nov. 4, 1869). Lampson, involved in arranging GP's funeral, was one of two executors of GP's British estate. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 14-Abbott Lawrence. Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) was born in Groton, Mass., was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1849-52, at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair). When U.S. exhibitors lacked congressional funds to display U.S. industrial and art products, GP's timely $15,000 loan saved Minister Lawrence and the U.S. from embarrassment. Minister Lawrence was also happily surprised when GP, despite British anti-American prejudice, held two successful U.S.-British friendship dinners in London on July 4 and Oct. 27, 1851. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 15-Gansvoort Melville. Gansvoort Melville (1815-46) was U.S. Legation in London Secty. before his death. GP knew Gansvoort Melville and shared his remembrance of Gansvoort with younger brother, U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91), when they dined together at the London home of Joshua Bates on Nov. 24, 1849. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 16-Benjamin Moran. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), born in Penn., was an apprentice printer who went to England as a freelance writer and worked at the U.S. Legation in London as clerk (1853-57), asst. secty. (1857), and secty. (1857-75). U.S. Minister to Britain C.F. Adams' son and private secretary Henry Adams described Moran as a "dependable workhorse" with "an exaggerated notion of his importance" who kept a journal which "must be read from the point of view of his character." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 17-Benjamin Moran Cont'd. Often bitter and self-important Moran wrote critically of GP in his secret journal for over a dozen years. Yet, after attending GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service, he wrote with some eloquence: "...I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me.... And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity;

and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English kings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 18-Junius Spencer Morgan. Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), born in what is now Holyoke, Mass., grew up in Hartford, Conn., and was a partner in J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co., a Boston dry goods firm with which GP did much business. On the recommendation of James Madison Beebe (1809-75) and others GP invited and J.S. Morgan accepted partnership in George Peabody & Co., London (Oct. 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1864). J.S. Morgan's then 19-year-old son John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), began his famed banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 19-John Lothrop Motley. John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), born in Dorchester, Mass., was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1869-70. As U.S. Minister he spoke at the July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange. He visited gravely ill GP several times before his death at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London, home. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 20-John Lothrop Motley Cont'd. Minister Motley officially described GP's death in a dispatch to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93); attended GP's funeral service, Westminster Abbey (Nov. 12, 1869); and was liaison between the U.S. State Dept., the U.S. Navy, the U.S. President, the British PM, and the British Admiralty regarding the return of GP's remains to the U.S. aboard the British warship HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the USS *Plymouth* which was ordered from Marseilles, France, as American escort vessel. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 21-Daniel Edgar Sickles. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), mentioned in connection with James Buchanan above, was Buchanan's jingoistic super patriotic U.S. Legation in London Secty. in 1854. In protest to GP's toast to the Queen before one to the U.S. president, Sickles refused to stand and then walked out in red-gorged anger from GP's July 4, 1854, British-U.S. friendship dinner. Sickles accused GP in letters to the press of toadying to the British. Most witnesses defended GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 22-Horatio Gates Somerby. Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), born in Newburyport, Mass., was a London resident genealogist, GP's longtime friend, and sometime GP agent. He did a genealogical study of the Peabody family for GP, occasionally helped arrange GP's U.S.-British friendship dinners, and at GP's request and expense he abstracted Md.'s colonial history records from British sources. GP gave this record as a gift to the Md. Historical Society. On Oct. 27, 1869, on behalf of GP, then on his deathbed, H.G.

Somerby called on U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran to say that GP wished to see him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 23-Henry Stevens. Henry Stevens, mentioned in connection with John Chandler Bancroft Davis above, also attended some GP-sponsored U.S.-British friendship dinners, including the Oct. 27, 1851, farewell dinner to the departing U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair). GP commissioned Stevens to compile, publish, and distribute the speeches and proceedings of that dinner in book form. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 24-Andrew Stevenson. Andrew Stevenson (1784-1857), born in Va., was Minister to Britain during 1836-41. His only known GP connection was that he was offered the Freedom of the City of London on Feb. 22, 1838, but declined the honor as being inconsistent with his official duties. GP was the second U.S. citizen offered the Freedom of the City of London and its first recipient on July 10, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 25-Russell Sturgis. Russell Sturgis (1805-87) was a U.S. born London resident merchant-banker with whom GP had many contacts. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Am. Residents in London. 26-Horatio G. Ward. Horatio G. Ward (d. May 1868) was a U.S.-born merchant in London and a longtime business associate of GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Father & the Am. Revolution

American Revolution. 1-GP's Father Thomas Peabody (1762-1811), born in Andover, Mass., was age 14 when the Declaration of Independence was signed (1776). At age 17 he enlisted and served as a private in Col. Gerrish's regiment (1779) and two years later (1781) served in Col. Rufus Putnam's (1738-1824) regiment. Thomas Peabody was stationed at West Point, N.Y., at the time of American Gen. Benedict Arnold's (1741-1801) treason, and was there when British spy Major John André (1751-80) was executed. He was one of 54 Peabodys who fought in the American Revolution. •GP, who served 14 days as a soldier in the War of 1812, gave $500 as a patriotic gift in 1845 (from London where he had moved in Feb. 1837) to help complete the Bunker Hill Memorial Monument near Boston. •See Thomas Peabody (GP's father).

American Revolution. 2-Most GP Dinners Marked Patriotic Occasions. On June 17, 1852, the 77th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Boston, July 17, 1775), GP gave a dinner in London attended by British and U.S. guests. For GP's $500 gift in 1845 for the Bunker Hill Memorial Monument, •see Bunker Hill Memorial Monument (Boston). For GP's June 1, 1852, London dinner marking the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, •see Dinners, GP's, London.

Am. Revolution. 3-"My father fought in the American Revolution." On Oct. 25, 1866, on the dedication and opening of the PIB and after having been accused of being pro-Confederate and anti-Union in the Civil War, GP said publicly with passion: "I have been accused of anti-Union sentiment. Let me say this: my father fought in the American Revolution and I have loved my country since childhood. Born and educated in the North, I have lived twenty years in the South. In a long residence abroad I dealt with Americans from every section. I loved our country as a whole with no preference for East, West, North, or South. I wish publicly to avow that during the war my sympathies were with the Union--that my uniform course tended to assist but never to injure the credit of the Union." For GP's father's service in the American Revolution, •see Peabody. Sixth generation. Thomas Peabody.

Am. Revolution. 4-"My father fought in the American Revolution" Cont'd.: "At the close of the war three-fourths of my property was invested in United States Government and State securities, and remain so at this time." For GP's Oct. 25, 1866, speech, •see Civil War and GP. For GP's forebears who fought in the French and Indian War and 54 Peabodys who fought in the American Revolution. •See Thomas Peabody (father).

American visits, GP's: During GP's 32 years abroad (1837-69) as a U.S. resident in London as head of George Peabody & Co., he made three U.S. visits during **1**-Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; **2**-May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and **3**-June 8, 1869 to Sept. 29, 1869. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

"Heaven has...permitted me..."

Americans visiting England, and GP. **1-**Many U.S. visitors to Europe passing through London (1840s-60s) received special help from GP. He offered credit and other banking needs which earned him little profit. But he benefited enormously in goodwill, particularly when faster steamships in the 1850s brought many more U.S. visitors to London. His helpfulness and kindness surprised many who brought him letters of credit from U.S. banks or letters of introduction from influential friends. Besides extending credit when needed, he often obtained for them opera and theater tickets, gave visitors his own opera box, charmed wives and daughters with corsages, dined with and entertained them, and did other favors.

Ams. visiting England & GP. **2-**GP's London Firm. The resulting goodwill helped his business. It also accounted in part for his warm receptions in U.S. cities during his three U.S. visits: **1**-Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; **2**-May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and **3**-June 8, 1869 to Sept. 29, 1869. •GP's pride in his firm, George Peabody & Co., London, and its service to visiting Americans was expressed to an audience at the GP celebration in his hometown, Oct. 9, 1856, after nearly 20 years' absence abroad.

Ams. visiting England & GP. 3-GP's London Firm Cont'd. GP said: "Heaven has...permitted me to establish...a house in the great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house, ...to give it an American atmosphere--to furnish it with American journals, to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting London." •Ref. *Proceedings...1856*, pp. 47-50. •*New York Herald*, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 4-6; p. 8; quoted in •Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 319. •See John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

America's Cup Race, England, 1851. During the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair), GP won favorable press notices with his $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors who lacked Congressional funds to display U.S. industry and art products. He also emerged socially that year through two much publicized U.S.-British friendship dinners in London. •Americans were elated that year when the U.S. yacht *America* won the international yacht race in British waters, defeating the English yacht *Baltic*. The first prize, a silver tankard, was afterward known as America's Cup. •Ref. Rodgers, C.T. •Ffrench, p. 242. •See Dinners, GP's (July 4 and Oct. 27, 1851).Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Anderson, Mr., was a member of the City of London Court of Common Council when on May 22, 1862, Council member Charles Reed (1819-81) moved a resolution to grant GP the Freedom of the City of London. Charles Reed described at length GP's career, his March 12, 1862, gift establishing the Peabody Donation Fund for model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million), and other philanthropies. Alderman Benjamin Phillips seconded the motion with a short speech. Councilor Anderson proposed, alternately, that a bust of GP be placed in the Council Chamber. His suggestion was overruled. By a unanimous show of hands the motion was carried to grant GP the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862). •Charles Reed was later an MP (1868-74), president of the London school board (1873-81), an executor of GP's estate in England after GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869), and was knighted in 1876. •See London, Freedom of the City, to GP. •See persons named.

GP Papers

Andover, Mass. 1-Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. GP paid for the education of his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., at Yale College, and in German universities. Nephew O.C. Marsh, first professor of paleontology in the U.S. at Yale Univ. and the world's second such professor in the world, influenced his uncle GP's founding of three science museums: the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), $150,000 each, and the Peabody Essex Museum (Peabody Academy of Science, 1867-1915, renamed Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, renamed Peabody Essex Museum since 1992), $140,000. •See Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Andover, Mass. 2-GP's Papers at Phillips Academy. GP donated $25,000 to Phillips Academy on Oct. 30, 1866, for a professorship of mathematics and natural science. •In the early 1870s, the bulk of GP's business and personal papers were taken from his London firm (J.S. Morgan Co.; previously George Peabody and Co., 1838-64) by nephew Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904) and stored at Phillips Academy. In the early 1930s the GP papers were sorted by date and subject into 140 boxes and 250 account and ledger books, newspaper albums, and memorabilia and deposited in 1935 at the Essex Institute, now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., where they are organized and indexed. •See Scott Hurtt Paradise. •Persons named.

Andrew, John Albion (1818-67). 1-Pres. Johnson's Suggested Cabinet Reshuffle. John Albion Andrew was governor of Mass. (1860-66). When GP established the PEF, Feb. 7, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew as Secty. of State, GP as Treasury Secty., Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900) as Interior Secty., U.S. Sen. from Penn. Edgar Cowan (1815-85, senator during 1861-67) as Atty. Gen., Adm. D.G. Farragut (1801-70) as Navy Secty., Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85) as Secty. of War, and Horace Greeley (1811-72) as Postmaster Gen. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •See PEF. •Persons named.

Andrew, J.A.. 2-Career. John Albion Andrew was born in Windham, Me., a graduate of Bowdoin College (1837), a lawyer in Boston who defended fugitive slaves (1840-61), member of the Mass. legislature (1858), and Mass. governor (1860-66).

Anglo-American relations. For GP's efforts to promote U.S.-British relations, with sources, •see Death and funeral, GP's. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Sir John Franklin. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Elisha Kent Kane. •Peabody Homes of London. •Thurlow Weed.

Anthropology. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ.

Antonelli, Giacomo (1806-76), was a Roman Catholic Cardinal. For GP's Feb. 19-28, 1868, visit to Rome, Italy, with Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), their audience with Pope Pius IX, and GP's $19,300 gift to Rome's San Spirito Hospital via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, and sources, •see San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Statues of GP.

"**Apotheosis of America**" is the title given a transom panel tableau on two bronze doors created by Louis Amateis (1855-1913), Italian-born artist and head of the fine arts department, Columbian Univ. (now George Washington Univ.), for the U.S. Capitol Building, featuring GP and five others symbolizing U.S. intellectual development. •See Louis Amateis.

Appearance, GP's. •See GP, Illustrations. •Wills, GP's (1827).

Appleton, Francis Henry (1847-1939), was the main speaker at the George Peabody Centennial Celebration held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, at the Town Hall, Peabody, Mass. He was an agriculturist and member of the Mass. House of Representatives (1891). •Ref. "Appleton, Francis Henry," p. 29. •See GP Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895).

Archaeology, the study of material remains (fossils, relics, artifacts, and monuments), which was advanced through the influence of GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1813-99). In 1866 GP donated $150,000 each to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. At Yale Univ. nephew O.C. Marsh was the first U.S. professor of paleontology and the second such professor in the world. •Archaeology, ethnology, and natural history were further aided by GP's donation, Feb. 26, 1867, of $140,000 to found the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. (1867-1915), renamed Peabody Museum of Science (1915-91), when it was combined with the adjacent Essex Institute and renamed the Peabody Essex Museum in 1992. •See Anthropology. •Institutions named. •Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education (Harvard and Yale).

GP's Lost Va. Bonds

Arctic (ship). **1-Collins Line**. The *Arctic* was one of five steamships of the Collins Line carrying passengers, freight, and mail between NYC and Liverpool. The Collins Line, financed in part by GP's former senior partner, Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), was started in 1849 by Edward Knight Collins (1802-78), born of Cape Cod, Mass., seafaring stock. The Collins Line competed successfully with the British mail-subsidized Cunard Lines, founded by Canadian Samuel Cunard (1787-1865), knighted in 1859. When Collins secured a U.S. Congressional mail subsidy, U.S. maritime supremacy seemed assured. •Ref. Gordon, pp. 18-20. •Ketchum, ed., pp. 244-255.

Arctic (ship). **2-Sunk off Newfoundland.** But on Sept. 27, 1854, the Collins Line steamship *Arctic*, moving at full speed in the fog, collided with the small French vessel *Vesta* 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The *Vesta* limped to shore but the *Arctic* went down with the deaths of 322 of the 408 aboard, including Collins' wife and child. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Arctic (ship). **3-**GP's Va. Bonds Lost on *Arctic*. Also lost on the *Arctic* were Va. bonds then worth $35,000 belonging to GP. After waiting for years for Virginia to redeem the lost bonds, GP presented their value with accrued interest in Aug. 1869 as a gift for a mathematics professorship to Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then Washington College president (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), Lexington, Va. In 1883, the state of Va. honored the value of these bonds with accrued interest in the amount of $60,000. •Refs. below.

Arctic (ship). **4-**GP's Va. Bonds Lost on *Arctic*. •Ref. (GP's Aug. 1869 gift to R.E. Lee's Washington College): *Richmond* (Va.) *Daily Whig*, Aug. 17, 1869, p. 2, c. 5 •*New York Herald*, Aug 17, 1869, p. 7, c. 5. •*Albion* (New York), Aug. 21, 1869, p. 495, c. 1. •Ref. (Washington College committee prosecuted GP's claim): *New York Herald*, Aug. 27, 1869, p. 5, c. 4. •Va., *Journal...House*, 1870, p. 112. •Va., *Journal...Senate*, 1870, pp. 453-454. •Freeman-b, IV, p. 438. •Ref. (Va. pays GP's lost bonds gift): *Baltimore American*, May 14, 1883, and Jan. 24, 1943.

Arctic (ship). **5-**GP's Lost Va. Bonds as Gift to R.E. Lee's College. R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wryly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. Flood, pp. 215-216. See Elisha Riggs, Sr. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Washington and Lee Univ.

Arctic exploration. •See Sir John Franklin. •Henry Grinnell. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Army, British. •See John Fiennes Twistleton Crampton. •Crimean War.

Arthur, Prince, William Patrick Albert (1850-1942), was the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's son. He was on a state visit to Canada and the U.S. when he and his retinue attended GP's funeral at the South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., where Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) gave the eulogy followed by burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named. •Preface.

Artists-engravers. •See Engraver-artists. •GP Illustrations.

Astor, William Backhouse (1792-1875), was a NYC financier who attended the March 22, 1867, banquet GP gave after the PEF trustees' second meeting at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, March 19-21, 1867. Other guests besides the trustees and their wives included NYC store owner and philanthropist Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76) whose planned community, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., was based on the Peabody Homes of London; historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49); and others. •Ref. Forney, pp. 19-

31, 62-69. •Harlow, pp. 3-5. •See David Glasgow Farragut. •John Wien Forney. •Ulysses Simpson Grant. •Persons named.

Athenaeum Club, London. GP was admitted to membership in the prestigious Athenaeum Club on Feb. 3, 1863. Under its Rule Two, the Athenaeum annually admitted nine members who were eminent in science, literature, the arts, or public service. GP was admitted after establishing on March 12, 1862, the Peabody Donation Fund which built and managed low-rent apartments for London's working families (total gift, $2.5 million). Other honors followed from this gift, including GP's being given the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862, being the first U.S. citizen to receive this honor); made a member of the Clothworkers' Company (July 10, 1862), and other honors. •Ref. Ward, pp. 195-198. •See City of London Club. •Clubs, London, GP's. •Reform Club, London. •Parthenon Club, London.

Atlantic (a transatlantic Collins Line steamship). On GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb 1837), he sailed on the *Atlantic* from England, arriving in NYC Sept. 15, 1856, where he was greeted by delegations from NYC, Boston, and South and North Danvers, Mass. He left NYC on the *Persia.*, Aug. 19, 1857, to return to England. •See Collins Line. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Atlantic Cable. •See Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Co. (below). •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Cyrus West Field.

Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Co. On Oct. 10, 1856, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) in London wrote to GP, senior partner in George Peabody & Co., London, then on a visit to the U.S. (Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857), that Cyrus West Field (1819-92) was organizing the Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Co. to lay a cable across the Atlantic (U.S.-England connection) and wanted GP as a director. The next month (Nov. 14, 1856) J.S. Morgan again wrote GP that his name as director was being publicly used. There were cable snaps and other delays until 1866 when the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid. •See persons named.

March-April 1857 U.S. Itinerary

Augusta, Ga. 1-GP's March-April 1857 Itinerary. GP visited Augusta, Ga., during his Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). Besides visiting relatives and friends, his purpose was to found the PIB, Feb. 12, 1857, and to observe as an investment banker recent growth in the U.S. South and West. •Refs. below.

Augusta, Ga. 2-Itinerary Cont'd. GP's March-April 1857 itinerary included a visit to Charleston, S.C. (March 7); he then went by water on the steamer *Le Grande* to Augusta, Ga.; and Mobile,

Ala. (March 15), where he stayed at the Battle House for a few days to recover from illness; then on to New Orleans, La., where he stayed at the St. Charles Hotel, declined a public dinner but attended a private dinner, and was made a Chamber of Commerce member (March 19-23). •Refs. below.

Augusta, Ga. 3-Itinerary Cont'd. He went to Cairo, Ill., where he owned city bonds; then to St. Louis, Mo. (April 3); Terre Haute, Ind., and Indianapolis, Ind., where he stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60) (April 7); then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he again declined a public dinner, met citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, and received and acknowledged resolutions of praise (April 10); then to Pittsburgh, Penn. (April 14-16); and on to Oswego, N.Y. (April 25). •Refs. below.

Augusta, Ga. 4-Itinerary Cont'd. •Ref. *Richmond Dispatch* (Va.), March 13, 1857, p. 1, c. 4. •*Mobile Daily Tribune* (Ala), March 15, 1857. •*Daily Picayune* (New Orleans), March 20, 1857, p. 3, c. 1; March 24, 1857, p. 1, c. 7; and March 25, 1857, p. 3, c. 1. •*Daily Delta* (New Orleans), March 20, 1857, p. 2, c. 4; March 21, 1857, p. 2, c. 1. •*Sun* (Baltimore), March 31, 1857, p. 1, c. 3 . •*Daily Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), April 4, 1857, p. 2, c. 3. •*St. Louis Daily Evening News*, April 3, 1857, p. 2, c. 2. •*Illinois State Journal* (Springfield, Ill.), April 6, 1857, p. 3. c. 1. •*Indianapolis Daily Journal*, April 8, 1857, p. 3, c. 3. •*Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, April 11, 1857, p. 2, c. 1. •*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle*, April 14, 1857, p. 1, c. 1-3 •*Oswego Daily Times* (Oswego, N.Y.), April 25, 1857, p. 3, c. 1.

B

Shakespeare Theorist

Bacon, Delia Salter (1811-59). **1-**Shakespeare Theorist. Delia Salter Bacon was a U.S. writer who believed that William Shakespeare's (1554-1616) plays were written by a group consisting of mainly English philosopher-statesman Francis Bacon (1561-1626), English courtier Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618), and English poet Edmund Spenser (1552-99). Early orphaned by the death of her clergy father, a missionary to the Indians, she studied in the Hartford, Conn., school managed during 1822-32 by the Beecher sisters (Catharine Esther Beecher, 1800-78; Mary Foote Beecher, 1805-1900; and Harriet Beecher, 1811-96). Delia Bacon started a school herself which failed, was an unsuccessful playwright in NYC, and at age 40 wrote a manuscript stating her theory about Shakespeare.

Bacon, Delia S. 2-Friendly Aid but No Endorsements. Delia S. Bacon had friendly aid but no endorsements from Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64), and NYC banker Charles Butler (1802-97). With a letter of introduction from Butler, she went to London and called on GP in May 1853. •Ref. Charles Butler, NYC, to

GP, May 14, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM. •Ref. Muzzey, II, Part I, pp. 359-360. •Ref. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Concord, Mass., to person unknown, March 26, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM. •See persons named.

Bacon, Delia S. 3-Eccentric Researcher. GP's contacts with Delia S. Bacon are not known, probably limited to converting bank drafts from Butler and others. She haunted Shakespeare's grave in Sept. 1856 but never succeeded in getting it opened to prove her theory. Nathaniel Hawthorne helped to get her book published, *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded*, 1857, which critics derided and which failed to sell. She was in mental institutions in England in Nov. 1857, N.Y. State in 1859, and in Hartford, Conn., where she died in 1859. In an 1888 book, another U.S. eccentric believer in the Bacon-Shakespeare theory, Minneapolis Congressman Ignatius Donnelly, revived Delia Bacon's notoriety. •Ref. (R.W. Emerson): Ralph Waldo Emerson, Concord, Mass., to person unknown, March 26, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM. •Ref. (Delia Salter Bacon to GP): seven letters from Delia Salter Bacon to GP, 1853-54, GP Papers, PEM. •Ref. (On Delia Salter Bacon): Bacon, p. 65. •Brandes, p. 89.

Bacon, Francis (1561-1626), English philosopher and statesman. •See Delia Salter Bacon. •Charles Butler.

GP Critic

Baldwin, Leland DeWitt (1897-1981). 1-Historian. Leland DeWitt Baldwin was a historian whose *The Stream of American History*, 1952, repeated earlier-made unsubstantiated charges that GP was pro-Confederate in sympathy and anti-Union in bond sales during the Civil War. These charges were first made without substantiating evidence by John Bigelow (1817-1911), U.S. Consul Gen. in Paris (1861-64) when he wrote confidentially to Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72), accusing GP of exaggerating Federal reversals in the Civil War to cause financial panic and so reap a personal fortune. Bigelow's unsubstantiated charges were repeated by newspaper owner-editor Samuel Bowles (1826-78), by poet Carl Sandburg (1878-1967), by authors Gustavus Myers (1872-1942) and Matthew Josephson (1899-1978). (Note: For doubt cast about Bigelow's criticism about GP's loyalty, •See John Bigelow below and "Bigelow, John..." in References end of book).

Baldwin, L.D. 2-Volatile Time. The onset of the Civil War was politically and financially tempestuous. European investors, initially uncertain which side would win, sold their U.S. securities. Resumption did not occur until Union victory was assured in 1864. •See Civil War and GP.

GP Honored, Baltimore, 1857

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 1-GP as Md. Bond Agent Abroad. Md. and other states in the 1820s-30s, wanting internal improvements for trade and wealth, needed foreign investment capital. The Md. legislature authorized an $8 Million bond sale abroad to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the B&O RR. When one of the three commissioners for that sale dropped out, GP took his place. He left for London Feb. 1837 on his fifth commercial trip. The financial Panic of 1837 forced suspension of bond interest payments by Md. and eight other states. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

B&O RR. 2-Success Despite Panic and Repudiation. GP publicly urged Md. leaders to resume interest payments and also assured British and European investors that repudiation was temporary, that interest payment would resume and be retroactive. GP at last sold his portion of Md. bonds to London's Baring Brothers. Aware of Md.'s financial difficulties and not wishing to burden it further, he never claimed the $60,000 commission due him. Md. recovered financially and resumed its bond interest payments retroactively, as GP predicted. •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 3-GP Praised. Md. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's (1804-69) 1847 annual report to the legislature praised GP: "...two [commissioners] received the compensation to which they were entitled: but Mr. George Peabody...has never claimed or received one dollar of compensation.... Whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties, he felt unwilling...to add to her burdens; and I am now officially informed that he relinquishes his claim to compensation, feeling himself sufficiently remunerated for his services by the restored credit of his State." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 4-GP Praised Cont'd. On March 7, 1848, both houses of the Md. Assembly passed unanimously a resolution of praise for GP. Gov. Pratt's successor, Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1799-1876), sent this resolution to GP, adding in his cover letter: "To you, sir, ...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Md.'s resolution of praise and the governor's thanks, widely printed in the press, brought this warm comment from the London correspondent of NYC's *Courier & Enquirer*: "...the energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it a part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the contempt [because of repudiation] with which all Americans were viewed.... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857

B&O RR. 5-Md. Historical Society Dinner for GP: Jan. 30, 1857. GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Sept. 19, 1857, U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London brought more praise for his Md.

service, particularly from Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann (c1806-83), long acquainted with GP. Mayor Swann was a Va.-born lawyer who moved to Baltimore about 1834 and had been a director and then president of the B&O RR (1848). Swann officiated at a Jan. 30, 1857, Md. Historical Society dinner for GP. GP spoke pleasurably to the dinner guests of his 22 years in Baltimore, during 1815-37, aged 20-42. •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 6-Baltimore's Mayor Swan on GP. Mayor Swann, responding, said: "I, too, am one of thousands of American citizens who partook of Mr. Peabody's hospitality in London. When repudiation of our bonds was the unfortunate order of the day, he believed and caused others to believe in the ultimate redemption of Maryland's obligation. He is a Marylander at heart and an American all over. I give you a sentiment: To George Peabody--the best representative we ever had in a foreign court." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute, Feb. 2, 1857

B&O RR. 7-Md. Institute Dinner for GP: Feb. 2, 1857. Three nights later, Feb. 2, 1857, the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts held a reception and dinner for GP. Md. Institute Pres. Joshua Vansant (1803-84) referred to the Institute's new Chemistry Dept. (to which GP gave $1,000 in 1851) and to the Great Exhibition of 1851. He told how U.S. exhibitors were embarrassed without funds to display U.S. industry and art at the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall, London. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore.

B&O RR. 8-Md. Institute's Pres. Vansant on GP. Md. Institute Pres. Vansant reported that GP's timely loan of $15,000 allowed over six million visitors to the fair (May 1-Oct. 19, 1851) to see to best advantage at the U.S. pavilion Albert Hobbs' (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 9-Md. Institute's Pres. Vansant on GP Cont'd. Turning to GP Pres. Vansant said: "By this act national disgrace was averted. Congress should have promptly repaid this loan but did not. I know you did not present a claim on the government for the sum expended. The U.S. Senate at the first Session of the thirty-third Congress voted to reimburse Edward Riddle to whom your loan was made but the House of Representatives struck it out because of some constitutional obstruction. I was a member of that congress, but voted for reimbursement, otherwise I could not now honorably address you. How glad I was when the next Congress (thirty-fourth) finally approved reimbursement to Mr. Riddle, thus enabling him to repay you." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 10- Md. Institute's Pres. Vansant on GP Cont'd.: "Sir, the mechanics and artisans of the United States owe you thanks for enabling their productive skill to be proudly shown to the world. In their name and in the name of the Maryland Institute I bid you cordial welcome." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 11-GP's Reply to Md. Institute's Pres. Vansant. GP replied to Pres. Vansant: "I am myself a working man--my success in life is due to work, and my sympathies are with labor.... When I first went to England, thirty years ago, a Mechanics Institute was generally regarded with indifference....now in that old aristocratic country...members of the most distinguished families annually lecture at these institutes." GP's remarks brought cheers, remarked a Baltimore *Sun* writer. Here was a banker who appreciated labor, identified with it, clothed it with dignity. He had struck a chord that pleased. •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 12-Mayor Swann on GP. Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann was moved to say from the platform: "It is a compliment to you, Mr. Peabody, to witness the spontaneous expression of 5,000 of the mechanics and workingmen of Baltimore. In addition to Baltimore workingmen, both branches of our city council present join me in saying that the city owes you special welcome. In the commanding position you have occupied abroad you have done much for our State and City. By supporting the character of Maryland you maintained its fame." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 13-GP's Reply to Mayor Swann. GP answered Mayor Swann: "You confer on me so much honor.... While it is true I said Maryland's bonds were good, her means ample, and her citizens honorable, Marylanders themselves justified all I said and to their conduct all credit is due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 14-J.B. Seidenstricker on GP. After the Md. Institute dinner Baltimorean John Barnhart Seidenstricker (b. 1809) described GP's part in selling Md.'s bonds abroad: "I was then a member of the state legislature and knew well the difficulties connected with levying a tax to uphold our bond sale abroad. George Peabody in Europe and [Baltimore lawyer] John J. Speed [1797-1852] in Maryland upheld public confidence in Maryland's credit." •He concluded with: "The name of Peabody in Europe, and the writings of Speed in Maryland had accomplished the great work of freeing our State from repudiation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR. 15-Mayor Swann Again on GP. Mayor Swann, himself a former B&O RR director and president, then told of GP's connection with the railroad's expansion west to Wheeling, [W.] Va. Mayor Swann said: "I tell you that the first man who gave an impetus to the mammoth undertaking was George Peabody. We held the bonds of the State, but they could not be negotiated, and the first man I wrote to was our guest of this evening; he came promptly to our assistance, and I tell you, gentlemen, that without his aid, we could not have laid our tracks ten

miles beyond Cumberland or pushed forward through the Alleghenies to the threshold of the great West." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

J.W. Garrett, GP, & Johns Hopkins, 1866-67

B&O RR. 16-John Work Garrett, GP, and Johns Hopkins. B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) was intimate with both GP and Johns Hopkins (1795-1873), wealthy Baltimore merchant . Garrett knew that Johns Hopkins, unmarried and a Quaker, was concerned about what kind of philanthropic gift he should leave in his will, that he earnestly sought advice. Knowing this, Garrett deliberately brought GP and Johns Hopkins together at dinner in his Baltimore home during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit. Sources state that within 24 hours of that meeting Hopkins drew up his will, leaving some $8 million to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school in Baltimore. •See John Work Garrett. •Johns Hopkins.

B&O RR. 17-Other J.W. Garrett-GP Connections. J.W. Garrett accompanied GP on GP's April 25, 1867, visit to Pres. Andrew Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House. Two years later J.W. Garrett provided a special railroad car for GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, visit to the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he met and talked on educational needs in the South with Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70) and other political and education leaders of North and South. •See Andrew Johnson. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

B&O RR. 18-GP and Robert Garrett. It was John Work Garrett's son, Robert Garrett (1847-96), who had a replica erected in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, of U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) seated statue of GP, unveiled on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869. •See GP Statues. •Robert Garrett.

Baltimore Athenaeum was started in 1832. Its library was one of the few relatively restricted libraries in Baltimore before the availability of the reference library of GP's PIB, founded Feb. 12, 1857, opened Oct. 25, 1866. •See PIB.

Baltimore General Dispensary, to which in his 1827 will GP left $2,000. •See Wills, GP's.

Baltimore Library Company. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •PIB.

Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md. persons and organizations GP had contact with include the following (which •See): William S. Albert. •B&O RR. •John Buchanan. •Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. •Thomas Emory. •Johns Hopkins. •Reverdy Johnson. •Samuel Jones, Jr. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •Md. Historical Society. •Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanical Arts. •Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP. •William Edward Mayhew. •PIB. •Enoch Pratt. •Thomas G. Pratt. •Elisha Riggs, Sr. •Samuel Riggs. •John Joseph Speed. •Thomas Swann. •Osmond Capron Tiffany. •Joshua Vansant.

Bancroft, George (1800-91). **1-**Minister to Britain. George Bancroft was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1846-49 and later a distinguished U.S. historian and author of the *History of the United States*, 10 volumes, published during 1834-74. GP had friendly relations with George Bancroft's nephew, John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), U.S. legation in London Secty. during 1849-54. •See John Chandler Bancroft Davis.

Bancroft, George. **2-**J.C.B. Davis Connection. GP sometimes dined in London with J.C.B. Davis and Davis' Harvard College classmate, Vt.-born Henry Stevens (1819-86), rare book dealer in London, who later acted as GP's agent in book shipments to Peabody Institute libraries. Davis and Stevens lived for some years in the same Morley's Hotel, London. For details and sources of the Nov. 24, 1849, dinner at Joshua Bates's (1788-1854) home near London, attended by Davis, Stevens, and GP, with dinner guest of honor U.S. author Herman Melville (1819-91), •see Joshua Bates. •Morley's Hotel, London. •Persons named. For a description of Morley's Hotel, London, •see Richard Kenin. For George Bancroft as guest at GP's banquet for the PEF trustees, March 22, 1867, NYC's Fifth Ave. Hotel, •see David Glasgow Farragut.

Panic of 1857

Bank of England. **1-**Panic of 1857. In the Panic of 1857 GP had given large credit to Lawrence, Stone & Co. of Boston which could not repay him. Meanwhile Baring Brothers, London, were pressing GP for £150,000 ($750,000) he owed them. Gathering his assets, GP applied for a $4 million loan from the Bank of England but took only £300,000 ($1.5 million) of the $4 million requested. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Bank of England. **2-**GP Explained his Bank Loan. When an erroneous press account of his bank loan appeared, GP wrote to the editor of the *New York Times* as follows: "About November 20th [1857], my house considered it prudent to borrow funds to protect our own credit and save many of our American correspondents unable to meet engagements. The bills my house was liable for at the time of the loan were £2,300,000 [$11,500,000] not £6,000,000 [$30,000,000]. I applied for a loan of £800,000 ($4 million) from the Bank of England on good securities but have only taken £300,000 to this date. Of the £2,300,000 [$11,500,000] bills liable, my house paid more than £1,500,000 [$7,500,000] at the time of the loan. The strength of our correspondents is such that our losses will be but trifling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bank of the U.S. Alexander Lardner (1808-48) worked for the Bank of the U.S. in Philadelphia. On Oct. 2, 1840 he married Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), who had a broken marriage engagement with GP during 1838-39. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Alexander Lardner. •Romance and GP.

Baring Brothers, London. **1-**Influential Banking Firm. Britain's influential banking firm, founded in 1770 by Francis Baring (1740-1810, created a baronet, 1793), dominated trade, investments, and securities from colonial to early U.S. national times. Francis Baring was succeeded by his second son, Alexander Baring-Ashburton (1774-1848), who had an American wife and represented Britain in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842, Daniel Webster represented the U.S.) which settled the U.S.-Canadian Northeast Boundary Dispute. •See Ralph Willard Hidy.

Baring Brothers, London. **2-**GP Growing Rival. George Peabody & Co. (1838-64) began as a small but ultimately successful rival. GP had business contacts and friendly relations with Joshua Bates (1788-1864), born in Weymouth, Mass., who was in turn a Baring Brothers agent, partner, and director. •It was to the Baring Brothers banking firm that GP sold his Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 Million Bonds. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 17, footnote 11. •See Joshua Bates. •Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale and GP.

Baring, Thomas (1799-1873). GP was also friendly with Thomas Baring of the Baring Brothers banking firm. Muriel Emmie Hidy in *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854*, listed Thomas Baring and J.P. Horsley Palmer (d. 1858) as among the British notables (of some 800 guests) who attended GP's July 4, 1851, dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, with the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (the first world's fair). •See Muriel Emmie Hidy. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Sickles Affair

Barnard, Henry (1811-1900). **1-**Prominent U.S. Educator. Henry Barnard attended GP's July 4, 1854, dinner in London honoring incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868). Barnard replied to a toast and gave a speech on public education in New England. The dinner was marred when jingoistic U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) objected to GP's toast to Queen Victoria before one to the U.S. President. Sickles sat while others stood, and then in red-gorged anger walked out in protest. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Barnard, Henry. **2-**Career. Henry Barnard was born in Hartford, Conn., was a Yale graduate (1830), a lawyer, and a member of the Conn. legislature who helped found the Conn. public school system. He was Conn. School Board secty. (1838-42), edited its *Conn. Common School Journal*, and did the same thing in R.I. during 1843-49. He was chancellor, Univ. of Wisconsin (1858-60); president, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (1866-67); the first U.S. Commissioner of Education (1867-70); and editor of the *American Journal of Education* (31 vols., 1855-81). •Ref. Brubacher, p. 12.

Barnard, Henry. **3-**In London Summer 1854. Henry Barnard was in London the summer of 1854 as a delegate to the International Exposition of Educational Methods. Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) earlier wrote GP on May 12, 1854, introducing Barnard: "I have great pleasure in introducing Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Connecticut." "Mr. Barnard is deeply interested in the subject of education and has for many years held the office of Superintendent of the Common Schools of Conn." "I beg to commend him to your most kind attention...." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, Boston, to GP, London, May 12, 1854, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Barnard, Henry. **4** Barnard Defended GP. Jingoist U.S. Legation Secty. Sickles fanned press notoriety about his walkout from GP's July 4, 1854, dinner by attacking GP's patriotism in a letter to the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1. He charged GP with "toadying" to the English. GP recorded the facts of the incident in a letter to the *Boston Post*. Henry Barnard added his name to those of 25 other Americans present at the dinner who wrote the *Boston Post*: editor: "The undersigned have read Mr. Peabody's letter to the *Boston Post* of Aug. 16, 1854, and without hesitation affirm as true the events described by Mr. Peabody." There the matter ended. •Ref. London *Morning Advertiser*, July 7, 1854, p. 6, c. 3-4. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Barnes, Joseph K. (1817-83), was a PEF trustee, succeeding Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). J.K. Barnes was educated at Harvard, received a Univ. of Penn. medical degree, became assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army Medical Dept. (1840), served during the Mexican War, was U.S. Surgeon-Gen.(1864-82), and attended Presidents Lincoln and Garfield on their deathbeds. He founded the Army Medical Museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office. His PEF trustee vacancy was filled by James Davis Porter (1828-1912). •See PEF. •James Davis Porter.

Barnstead, N.H. In late winter 1810, GP, then age 15, first visited his maternal grandparents, Judith Spofford Dodge (1749-1828) and her husband Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) in Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt., and then stopped to visit his maternal aunt Temperance Dodge Jewett (1772-c.1872), whose husband, Jeremiah Jewett (1757-1836), was a physician in Barnstead, N.H. •See Concord, N.H. •Persons and towns named.

Joshua Bates

Bates, Joshua (1788-1864). **1-**Leading U.S.-Born Banker in London: 1840s. Joshua Bates was born in Weymouth, Mass. In 1803 at age 15 he entered the business firm of William Gray & Son of Boston. From 1809 at age 21 he was a partner of a Mr. Beckford but the War of 1812 intervened. He returned to William Gray & Son, became that firm's agent in London, where he formed a friendship with Peter Labouchére, who was connected by marriage to an official of Britain's leading financial firm, Baring Brothers. In 1826 when Samuel Williams, U.S. banker

and merchant in London, went bankrupt, Joshua Bates was able to take his place, after borrowing £20,000 from Peter Labouchére. Bates became in turn agent for, partner in (at age 38), and finally director of the Baring Brothers banking firm. •Ref. "Bates, Joshua," Vol. 1, p. 194.

Bates, Joshua . **2-**GP was Bates's Friendly Rival. This firm was organized by the sons of Sir Francis Baring (1740-1810), a director of the East India Co., who was created a baronet in 1793 and became the most powerful merchant in Europe. Bates, who became a naturalized British subject, was the most prominent U.S.-born financier in London, 1830s-40s. His daughter, Betts Bates, frequently at Court, was a favorite of Queen Victoria. •GP had business and friendly relations with Joshua Bates. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bates, Joshua . **3-**GP in London, From Feb. 1837. GP, in England from Feb. 1837 on his fifth buying trip abroad, was Md.'s agent to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue. He was also head of Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). In the depression following the Panic of 1837, when Md.'s bonds were at a low price, GP sold his part of the Md. bonds to Joshua Bates of Baring Brothers for that firm's exclusive resale rights. GP remained in London the rest of his life (1837-69), except for three U.S. visits in **1-**Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, **2-**May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and **3-**June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •GP founded George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), continued by his Mass.-born partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90, father of John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. 1837-1913) as J.S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909), continued as Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Bates, Joshua. **4-**GP Met Herman Melville at Bates's Home. In Nov. 1849 U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91) was in London, on his only trip abroad, to market his manuscript, *White Jacket*. On Nov. 24, Melville was a dinner guest at Joshua Bates's home, East Sheen, near London. Also present were GP and Vt.-born rare book dealer and bibliographer Henry Stevens (1819-86). In his journal Melville mentioned meeting GP: "On my right was Mr. Peabody, an American for many years resident in London, a merchant, & a very fine old fellow of fifty or thereabouts." •Ref. Melville, p. 47. •Leyda, p. 338. •Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126.

Bates, Joshua. **5-**Herman Melville's Journal Cont'd.: "I had intended to remain over night...but Peabody invited me to accompany him to town in his carriage. I went with him, along with [John Chandler Bancroft] Davis [1822-1907], the Secty. of Legation.... Mr. Peabody was well acquainted with Gansevoort when he was here. He saw him not long before his end. He told me that Gansevoort rather shunned society when here. He spoke of him with such feeling." Gansevoort Melville (1815-46), Herman's older brother, had been U.S. legation secretary in London and had helped get his brother Herman Melville's book, *Typee*, published in England. GP and Henry Stevens, who both knew Gansevoort before he died in May 1846, were able to share with Herman Melville their remembrances of his late brother. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bates, Joshua. **6-**Bates Founded the Boston Public Library, 1852. Learning that Boston was raising funds for a public library, Joshua Bates gave $50,000 in 1852 to found the Boston Public Library. He soon after also gave the Boston Public Library 30,000 volumes, whose worth probably doubled his original gift. At his death the large hall of the Boston Public Library was named Bates Hall in his honor. •Ref. "Bates, Joshua," Vol. 1, p. 194.

Bates, Joshua. **7-**GP's First Peabody Institute Library, 1852 That same year, in June 1852, GP gave $20,000, his first gift, to found his first Peabody Institute Library in South Danvers (renamed Peabody in 1868), to which he ultimately gave a total of $217,000. With his 1852 gift, GP enclosed a motto: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Bates, Joshua. **8-**Bates-GP Compared. Joshua Bates's 1852 gift to the Boston Public Library is said to have initiated the public library system in the U.S., although GP's library institute gift to the small town of South Danvers, 19 miles from Boston, was also made in 1852. There is no evidence that Bates's example influenced GP, who had earlier told intimates that he intended to give gifts of enlightenment to each town and city where he had lived. In the 1850s GP stood in Bates's place as the most prominent U.S. merchant-banker in London. Before his death in 1869 GP was the best known philanthropist of his time, having founded seven U.S. library institutes (the PIB, $1.4 million total, included the Peabody Conservatory of Music), the 1862 model Peabody Homes for London's working poor ($2.5 million total), and the 1867 PEF for public schools in the South ($2 million total). •See GP's Philanthropy.

Bath, England. GP occasionally went to rest in Bath, England, as in late March and early April 1862, where he received warm press accounts following his March 12, 1862, founding of the Peabody Donation Fund to build model housing for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •See Peabody Homes of London.

W.Va., Summer 1869

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant (1818-93). **1-**Met GP, W.Va., Summer 1869. P.G.T. Beauregard was a former Confederate general from La. who by chance met, talked to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. He and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, were publicly applauded, and photographed with other prominent guests. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Beauregard, P.G.T.. **2-**Career. P.G.T. Beauregard was born in St. Bernard, La., was a West Point graduate (1838), served in the Mexican War, and was supt. of West Point (Jan. 23-28, 1861), when he resigned to serve as a Confederate general. After the Civil War he was a railroad president and wrote on military subjects. •Ref. Boatner, p. 55. For details, names of prominent participants, and sources, including historic W.Va. photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named.

Beebe, James Madison (1800-75). **1-** J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co., Boston. In 1852-53, GP, often ill, was urged by business friends to take a partner in his George Peabody & Co., London, firm. Highly recommended was Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), then a partner in J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. of Boston. GP valued James Madison Beebe's good opinion of J.S. Morgan as a most likely partner. J.S. Morgan became GP's partner during Oct. 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1864. His son John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913), at about age 19, began his banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co., London. George Peabody & Co. was thus the root of the J.P. Morgan banking empire. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.

Beebe, J.M. **2-**Other Famous J.M. Beebe Partners. J.M. Beebe, born in Pittsfield, Mass., worked in a Boston retail dry goods store at age 16 and became the largest U.S. dry goods importer. Others besides J.S. Morgan who began with Beebe and achieved distinction included Cornelius Newton Bliss (1833-1911), who served as U.S. Secty. of the Interior in Pres. McKinley's Cabinet; and Levi Parsons Morton (1824-1920), NYC banker, U.S. Congressman, U.S. Minister to France, U.S. Vice President, and N.Y. State governor. •Ref. (J.M. Beebe): *Boston Globe*, Feb. 16, 1905.

Memorial Church

Beecher, The Rev. Charles (1815-1900). **1-**Georgetown, Mass. Rev. Charles Beecher was pastor of the Congregational Church, Georgetown, Mass. (1857-70), from which 85 dissenters, including GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879), formed a separate congregation over doctrinal differences on Jan. 17, 1864. GP's mother was born in Georgetown when it was called Rowley, Mass. At his sister's suggestion, GP built a Memorial Church for the dissenters in his mother's memory which was dedicated on Jan. 8, 1868. The $70,000 Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., is among GP's least known gifts. •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. (1867-68). •John Greenleaf Whittier.

Beecher, Charles. **2-**Career. The Rev. Charles Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., educated at Boston Latin School, Lawrence Academy (Groton, Conn.), and at Bowdoin College (1834). He studied theology under his father, Lyman Beecher (1775-1863) at Lane Theological Seminary. He was pastor of several other churches before serving the one in Georgetown, Mass. He lived

in Florida (1870-77) and was state superintendent of public instruction there for two years. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Begging letters

Begging letters to GP. 1-1866-67. GP was deluged with begging letters toward the end of his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. This was his second U.S visit since his Feb. 1837 permanent move to London. The begging letters were prompted by newspaper accounts of his 17 philanthropic gifts made during 1866-67, totaling $2,310,450. He received hundreds of letters each day which his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels opened. She sent him only those of a business or personal nature. He sent a March 7, 1867, circular letter to newspaper editors stating that in strict confidence and sworn secrecy he had delegated the opening of his mail to others and had about 4,000 begging letters burned in his presence that day. •Ref. (Begging letters): *New York Tribune*, March 11, 1867, p. 2, c. 3. •London *Times*, March 30, 1867, p. 5, c. 5.

Begging letters to GP. 2-GP's Gifts, 1866-67. GP's 1866-67 philanthropic gifts totaled $2,310,450: **1-**$100,000 added, Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, Sept. 22, 1866 (renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868, founded June 16, 1852, total $217,000). **2-**$40,000 added, Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers (now Danvers), Mass., Sept. 22, 1866, founded Dec. 22, 1856 (total $100,000). **3-**$150,000, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Oct. 8, 1866. **4-**$150,000, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., Oct. 22, 1866. **5-**$500,000 added, PIB, Oct. 19, 1866, founded Feb. 12, 1857 (total $1.4 million). **6-**$25,000, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for math professorship, Oct. 30, 1866. **7-**$20,000, Md. Historical Society publication fund, Nov. 5, 1866. **8-**$25,000, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for math and civil engineering professorships, Nov. 6, 1866.

Begging letters to GP. 3-GP's Gifts, 1866-67 (Cont'd.). **9-**$10,000, Peabody Library, Thetford, Vt. 1866 (where his grandparents had lived and where he had visited at age 15 in 1810). **10-**$20,000, Mass. Historical Society publication fund, Jan. 1, 1867. **11-**$1 million to PEF, Feb. 7, 1867. **12-**$140,000, Peabody Museum, now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., Feb. 26, 1867. **13-**$15,000, Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C., April 7, 1867 (now the GP Room of the Georgetown, D.C., branch of the Public Library of Washington, D.C.). **14-**$70,000, Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. (in his mother's memory in her hometown), 1866. **15-**$30,000, Peabody Institute Library, Georgetown, Mass., 1866 (his mother's birthplace, when it was named Rowley). **16-**$15,000, Peabody Library Book Fund, Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 20, 1867 (where he had worked as clerk in his oldest brother David Peabody's [1790-1841] drygoods store in 1811). **17-**$450, autumn 1866, church repair, Barnstead, N.H., in the name of a resident relative. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •GP's Philanthropy.

Begging letters to GP. 4-June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. A greatly weakened GP made his third and last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, to see his relatives and look after and add to his philanthropic gifts. His intimates sensed that this might well be his last visit (he died Nov. 4, 1869, five weeks after his return to London). His NYC arrival was reported in a long article in the *New York Times*, which evaluated the Peabody Homes of London and closed with remarks about begging letters. "Wherever he goes," the article read, "he is worried by begging letters from individuals expecting him to get them out of some scrape. When these letters go unanswered, abuse is heaped on Mr. Peabody. He was much persecuted in this way in England. Now that he is in America he should be left to the quiet and repose he so greatly needs." •Ref. *New York Times*, June 9, 1869, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Bell, John (1797-1869), was a graduate of Cumberland College, Nashville (1814), which was the successor to Davidson College (1785-1806), Nashville, and the predecessor of the Univ. of Nashville (1827-75), Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), GPCFT (1911-79), and PCofVU (since 1979). John Bell was born near Nashville, practiced law to 1827, was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1827-41 and Speaker in 1834), U.S. Secty. of War in Pres. William Henry Harrison's (1773-1841) cabinet (1841), and U.S. Sen. (1847-59). He ran unsuccessfully as U.S. presidential candidate of the Constitutional Union Party in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln won election.

Bell, Montgomery (1769-1855), was a Tenn. ironmaster who left $20,000 in his will for a boys' school. This legacy, wisely invested, resulted in Montgomery Bell Academy, founded in 1867 as the Univ. of Nashville's preparatory school. It still exists in Nashville. •Ref. Corlew-a, pp. 58-59. •Wills, p. 638.

Bell, Richard, was an Irish-born U.S. merchant friend of GP. In 1838 they lived in bachelor's quarters on Bread St., London. •See Bread St. •William S. Albert.

Bell, Robert, was a Canadian parliament member from Russell, Ontario, who spoke at length with GP in Montreal in early July 1866. •See Visits to Canada by GP.

U.S. Sanitary Commission

Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814-82). **1-**U.S. Sanitary Commission. Henry Whitney Bellows was a Unitarian minister who helped organize and was president during 1861-65 of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. Modeled in part on the British Sanitary Commission in the Crimean War (Oct. 1853-Feb. 1855), the U.S. Sanitary Commission aided sick and wounded Civil War soldiers, sailors, and their dependents. It became a federal agency, June 12, 1861. Ref. (U.S. Sanitary Commission): Boatner, p. 720.

Bellows, H.W. 2-GP Gave $10,000 to U.S. Sanitary Commission. In the winter of 1863-64, U.S. residents in London met at Westminster Palace Hotel to collect funds for the U.S. Sanitary Commission. Among those donating funds or helping collect funds were GP; Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., 1854-64; Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), GP's Vt.-born business friend who became a naturalized British subject; and other U.S. residents in London. In May 1864, GP sent $8,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission, having previously sent $500 each to the U.S. Sanitary Commission fairs in Boston, NYC, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. GP's total donation was $10,000. •Ref. GP, London, to John Pendleton Kennedy, May 7, 1864, Kennedy Papers, PIB. •NYC *Albion*, May 7, 1864, p. 224, c. 2. •*Anglo-American Times* (London), Dec. 23, 1865, p. 8, c. 1-2.

Bellows, H.W. 3-Career. Henry Whitney Bellows was born in Boston, graduated from Harvard College (1831) and Cambridge Divinity School (1837), and was pastor of NYC's First Congregational Society, Unitarian (later All Soul's Church), during 1838-82. He helped industrialist-philanthropist Peter Cooper (1791-1883) found Cooper Union in NYC (1859). At the outbreak of the Civil War Rev. H.W. Bellows and others met at the Cooper Union to discuss Civil War military relief needs, the embryo of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. As its president during 1861-65, Rev. Bellows supervised expenditures of over $5 million in U.S. Sanitary Commission war relief and over $15 million in relief supplies. •See Civil War. •U.S. Sanitary Commission. •Peter Cooper.

Belmont, August (1816-1890), was a former representative of the Rothschild banking firm of Frankfurt, Germany, and a NYC banker. He was one of over 100 prominent New Yorkers who invited GP to a public dinner by letter of Sept. 16, 1856, the day after GP's arrival in NYC during his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit. This was GP's first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for London in Feb. 1837. He declined the NYC and other public dinners, explaining that he had promised to attend first the public dinner to be held for him in his hometown of South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856. •See South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct.. 9, 1856. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Benbow, Camilla Persson (1956-), became PCofVU's third dean, from Aug. 1998, succeeding second dean James William Pellegrino (1947-) during Jan. 1992-July. 1998; first dean Willis D. Hawley (1938-) during Oct. 15, 1980-89; and acting Dean Hardy C. Wilcoxon (1921-96) during July 1, 1979-80. •Third PCofVU Dean Camilla Persson Benbow was born in Lund, Sweden, became a U.S. naturalized citizen in 1985, was educated at Johns Hopkins Univ. (B.A., Psychology, 1977; M.A., Psychology, 1978; M.S., Education, 1980; Ed.D., Gifted, 1981). At Johns Hopkins Univ. she was Assoc. Research Scientist, Psychology (1981-86) and Asst. Prof., Psychology (1983-86). At Iowa State Univ. she was Psychology Prof. (1990-95), Distinguished Prof. (1995-98), Psychology Dept. Chair (1992-98), and Interim Dean, College of

Education (1996-98). She has published two books and written over 100 professional articles in the field of Talented and Gifted Youths. •Ref. "Iowa State's Benbow," p. 2. •Vita, Dean Camilla Persson Benbow's PCofVU office. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Broken Engagement

Bend, William B. 1-GP's Engagement. William B. Bend, GP's longtime merchant friend, heard in late 1838 that GP in London was engaged to be married. He wrote teasingly from NYC, Oct. 4, 1838, to GP: "I am very busy or I would write a gossipy letter to you. There is a report in circulation here that you are going to be married. Is the story true, and if it is, who is to be the happy fair? Mr. Stell [merchant friend] I understand professes to know all about the affair. I hope it is really to take place. You will be too old if you put it off much longer." •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Bend, Wm. B. 2-GP Engaged to be Married. GP was engaged to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) in late 1838. She was said to be the most beautiful girl in Providence, R.I., from a prominent family; and a pupil of John Kingsbury (1801-74), who conducted the first R.I. high school for young women. She visited Philadelphia about 1835 where at 16 she met and was infatuated with Alexander Lardner (1808-48). They parted; he to establish himself, she to finish school and to visit London for young Queen Victoria's coronation (June 28, 1838). GP, 42, met, fell in love with, and became engaged to Esther Hoppin, 19. A 24-year difference would ordinarily loom large. But he was in his prime, a successful merchant turned banker, with fine future prospects. Men with money often married younger wives. Friends considered them a good match and encouraged the romance. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bend, Wm. B. 3-Engagement Broken. Back in the U.S., Esther again met Alexander Lardner. Their past romance rekindled. She broke her engagement to GP and returned his gifts through an intermediary. •William B. Bend, following his Oct. 4, 1838, teasing letter, congratulated GP again on Feb. 10, 1839. Eight days later he received GP's delayed Jan. 26, 1839, letter telling of the broken engagement. Chagrined and touched, Bend apologized for his teasing letters, stating that he had not known of the disappointment, and wrote sympathetically to GP (Feb. 18, 1839):

Bend, Wm. B. 4-Bend Sympathized: "My dear Peabody, I have this morning received your favour of the 26th ulto. and with my wife, grieve sincerely and deeply over its melancholy intelligence. Having myself experienced a misfortune, somewhat similar to that which has fallen you, and remember most distinctly now, though twenty years have since elapsed, the agony which I endured, I feel the more called on and the more adequate to sympathize with you, than I otherwise should do. Then in the true spirit of friendship do I offer to you my heartfelt condolence. I share in the anguish of your feelings, at the blighting of hopes so fondly

cherished, at the crushing of expectations, so warmly, so sanguinely indulged in.... The pangs of despised love, though poignant must be resisted. The balmy effects of time, and the natural elasticity and recuperative energy of the human character, will afford you great relief, and I hope to see you here in the Summer quite yourself again." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bend, Wm. B. 5-Hoppin Married Lardner. Esther Elizabeth Hoppin married Alexander Lardner, Oct. 2, 1840. They moved to Philadelphia where he was a cashier in the Bank of the U.S. They had two children. When Lardner died in 1848, age 40, GP's NYC business friend John Cryder, who knew of the broken engagement, learned of Lardner's death, and wrote to GP (Jan. 27, 1848): "Poor Lardner died in Phila. a few days since leaving his young & interesting widow with two children & about $20,000. He was an excellent man & his death is much lamented." •Esther Elizabeth (Hoppin) Lardner died in 1905, outliving GP by 35 years and her husband by 57 years. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bend, Wm. B. 6-1849. In early 1849 Bend, wanting to establish an insurance company, asked GP to join him by investing some capital. GP apparently declined by letter of Jan. 12, 1849. Bend was piqued and wrote GP on Feb. 6, 1849: "Your favor of the 12th ulto. is so disappointing...I am afraid you are too busy to serve me effectually.... You do not appear to have made any applications in my behalf, nor even to have thought of my suggestion in regard to Life, Annuity, Legacy, purchasing Companies. If the days of poetry are not past with you, these lines may meet your acceptance...." Bend continued, "You late lake [lack] rest, and eat the bread of watchfulness, work till nine o'clock at night! Do not leave your business five days in five years!... To what purpose, for whose good? If like me you had, instead of wanting a family, wanted an independent fortune, I could understand the case. But I suppose you will imitate the noble example of Mr. Smithson, and benefit posterity by the endowment of some charitable benevolent or literary institution, from your industry, skill and character...." •Ref. William B. Bend, NYC, to GP, Feb. 6, 1849, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Bennett, James Gordon (1795-1872), was born in Keith, Scotland; came to the U.S. in 1819; was Washington, D.C., correspondent of the NYC *Enquirer*, assistant editor of the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* (1829-32); and founder, editor, and reporter of the *New York Herald* (1835), landmark U.S. newspaper in publishing sensational news. Bennett's *New York Herald* coverage of GP during his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit was often critical and sarcastic. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Benyon, William, Sir, was the Peabody Trust chairman who participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Berlin, Univ. of. Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) attended the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1863-65, preparing at his uncle GP's expense for a career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Berlioz, Hector (1803-69), was a famed French music composer whose only pupil, Copenhagen-born Asger Hamerik (1843-1923), became the long-tenured director of the PIB Academy (later Conservatory) of Music, from July 11, 1871, to 1898, for 27 years. •See Asger Hamerik. •PIB.

Bermuda. The route of the British warship HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the American USS *Plymouth*, returning GP's remains to the U.S., was from Portsmouth harbor, England, on Dec. 11, 1869, to nearby Spithead Harbor to await the end of a storm. The ships left Spithead on Dec. 21, 1869, went to Funchall Bay off Madeira, Spain, to take on coal, sailed west on Jan. 2, 1870, to Bermuda where the ships took on provisions and dispatches, then headed north to reach Portland, Maine, on Jan. 25, 1870. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Bicentennial Celebrations of GP's (1795-1869) birth (Feb. 18, 1795-Feb. 18, 1995). For details of programs at **1**-Yale Univ., **2**-London's Westminster Abbey, **3**-Peabody Institute Library in Danvers, Mass., and elsewhere, with sources, •see GP Bicentennial Celebrations.

Loyalty Attacked

Bigelow, John (1817-1911). **1**-Attacked GP's Union Loyalty. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., *Journal of Benjamin Moran*, II, p. 933, note 16, stated: "A confidential letter from John Bigelow, Consul-General in Paris, to Secretary Seward [Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72)] of July 17, 1862, stated that Peabody and Company were exaggerating Federal reverses to augment a panic over the safety of European investments in United States securities in order to accelerate their liquidation, in which transactions the bank was making a fortune." (Note: Wallace and Gillespie have this note on John Bigelow because he was frequently mentioned in U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's [1820-86] journal). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 933, note 16.

Bigelow, John. **2**-Attacked GP's Union Loyalty Cont'd. "Bigelow said he had, in person, heard George Peabody doing this.... Motley [John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), then U.S. Minister to Austria during 1861-67] wrote Bigelow that the Barings were all secessionists except Joshua Bates.... Henry [Brooks] Adams [1838-1918], however, in the *Education [of Henry Adams]* speaks of the loyalty of Peabody and the Barings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bigelow, John. **3**-Was Bigelow Reliable? A biographical sketch of John Bigelow stated: "his charge, later elaborated in *Lest We Forget* (1905) and the *Retrospections*, that Gladstone subscribed to the Confederate cotton loan appears to have been unfounded (E.D. Adams, *Great*

Britain and the American Civil War, 1925, II, 163)." •(Note: John Bigelow wrote *Lest We Forget* in 1905 and *Retrospections of an Active Life*, 5 vols., 1903-13. Civil War passions were inflamed, July 17, 1862, when Bigelow charged GP as a Confederate sympathizer. Fearing British and French aid to the Confederate states, some minor diplomats, as Consul in Paris Bigelow was then, in error or to curry favor, sometimes magnified rumors in dispatches to Washington, D.C.). Ref. "Bigelow, John...," pp. 258-259.

Bigelow, John. 4-Career. Born in Malden, N.Y., Bigelow graduated from Union College (1835), was a lawyer, afterwards a journalist, an inspector of Sing Sing prison (1845-46), an editor of the NYC *Evening Post* (1849-61), U.S. Consul Gen. in Paris (1861-64), U.S. Minister to France (1864-67), Secty. of N.Y. State (1875-77), a leading NYC Public Library trustee, an author and editor of the *Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin*, 1888. •Bigelow offered no evidence or proof of his charge against GP. The onset of the Civil War was politically and financially tempestuous. European investors, initially uncertain which side would win, sold their U.S. securities. Resumption did not occur until Union victory was assured in 1864. •See Civil War and GP.

Bigelow, John. 5-Unsubstantiated Charges Repeated. Bigelow's unsubstantiated charge was repeated (without evidence or proof) by newspaper owner-editor Samuel Bowles (1826-78) in his *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866. •Carl Sandburg (1878-1967), poet and Abraham Lincoln biographer, quoted Samuel Bowles's criticism of GP and GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) as follows: "Of the international bankers Peabody & Morgan, sturdy Samuel Bowles said in the *Springfield* [Mass.]*Republican* that their agencies in New York and London had induced during the war a flight of capital from America." Sandburg quoted Bowles: "'They [GP and Morgan] gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation.'" •Bigelow's 1861 charge and Bowles's 1866 charge were repeated in Gustavus Myers' *History of Great American Fortunes*, 1910, 1936; Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons* , 1934, and in Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *The Stream of American History*, 1952. •Refs. below.

Bigelow, John. 6-•Ref. (Civil War halt of sale of U.S. securities abroad, 1861-64): Corey, pp. 74-76; and Schuchert and LeVene, p. 75. •Ref. (Bowles's charges against GP): *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2; repeated in •*Springfield* [Mass.] *Semi-Weekly Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2; and in •*Springfield* [Mass.] *Weekly Republican*, Nov. 3, 1866, p. 2, c.5; quoted in •*New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, p. 4, c. 7; repeated in •Sandburg-a, *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939, III, pp. 124-125; in •Josephson, p. 60; in Myers, Vol. 1, p. 59; and Vol. 3, pp. 149-152; and in •Baldwin, II, p. 121. For other GP critics with sources,

•see Civil War and GP. •Charles Wilson Felt. •William Lloyd Garrison. •Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •Benjamin Moran. •Thurlow Weed. •Other persons named above.

Biographies of GP. •See Peabody, George, Biographies of. •In References at end of book, •see William Dismore Chapple. •Phebe Ann Hanaford. •Franklin Parker. •Philip Whitwell Wilson.

Bishop of London preached the sermon at Westminster Abbey, London, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869, following the Westminster Abbey funeral service for GP on Nov. 12, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Bismarck, Otto von (1815-98). **1**-German Chancellor. Otto von Bismarck was the German chancellor to whom U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) wrote describing GP's death. Motley wrote Bismarck on Nov. 7, 1869: "Our great philanthropist George Peabody is just dead. I knew him well and saw him several times during his last illness. It made him happy, he said, as he lay on his bed, to think that he had done some good to his fellow-creatures." (Note: Motley earlier officially informed U.S. Secty of State Hamilton Fish of GP's death: •Ref. John Lothrop Motley to U.S. Secty of State Hamilton Fish, Nov. 6, 1869, Dispatch No. 142, "Dispatches from United States Minister, Great Britain," National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

Bismarck, Otto von. **2**-Motley to Bismarck Cont'd.: "I suppose no man in human history ever gave away so much money. "At least two millions of pounds sterling, and in cash, he bestowed on great and well-regulated charities, founding institutions in England and America which will do good so long as either nation exists. He has never married, has no children, but he has made a large number of nephews and nieces rich. He leaves behind him (after giving away so much), I dare say, about half a million sterling." •Ref. (Motley to Bismarck): Nov. 7, 1869, quoted in •Motley, III, p. 233. For other details and sources, •see Death and Funeral, GP's.

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869

Blacque Bey, Edouard (1824-95). **1**-With GP, W.Va., Summer 1869. Edouard Blacque Bey was the Turkish Minister to the U.S. who met, spoke to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. These included **1**-Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70, then president, Washington College, Lexington, Va., renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871); **2**-GP's Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888); **3**-Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey; **4**-Tenn. Supt. of Public Instruction and later U.S. Commissioner of Education John Eaton (1829-1906); **5**-PEF first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80); **6**-Howard College, Ala., Pres. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903, and later second PEF administrator); **7**-seven other

former Civil War generals; and others. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate Generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Blacque Bey, Edouard. **2-**GP and Lee Arm in Arm. GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. But he and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, and were publicly applauded. Spurning lucrative offers after Appomattox, Lee became president of a struggling Va. college. GP's June 29, 1869, gift doubling to $2 million his PEF to aid public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. was hailed in the press. Historic photos were taken and informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Blacque Bey, Edouard. **3-**Journalist and Diplomat. Born of French parents in Istanbul, Blacque Bey was the grandson of a lawyer and the son of a journalist. At age eight or nine he was sent to study at Saint-Barbe College, Paris. He returned to Istanbul in 1842 at age 18, was appointed a government translator, was editor of the semi-official newspaper in French, *Courrier de Constantinople*, 1846. Fluent in Turkish, French, Italian, and English, his diplomatic posts included Attaché and then First Secretary in Turkey's Paris Embassy, 1853; Turkish Consul in Naples, Italy, 1860; Chargé d' Affairs at the newly opened Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C., 1866; and Turkish Minister to the U.S., 1866-73. He was Director, Press Dept., Istanbul, 1876; Member of the State Council, 1878; Director, Sixth Municipal Dept., Istanbul, 1878-90; Ambassador to Bucharest, 1890; and again Director, Sixth Municipal Dept., Istanbul, 1891-95. He was honored with diplomatic medals from several countries. •Ref. Koçu, Vol. 5, n. pp. 2834-2835.

Blackfriars, London, was one of several dining facilities where GP held his July 4th and other U.S.-British friendship dinners. It may have been the Black Friar, 174 Queen St., EC4, on the site of the Blackfriar Monastery of the Dominican Order (founded 1221). •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. •Willis's Rooms.

Blackwall, London, or Blackwall's, was another dining facility where GP held U.S.-British friendship dinners on June 17 and July 4, 1852, and perhaps other times. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Pres. Johnson's Proposed Cabinet Change

Blair, Francis Preston, Sr. (1791-1876). **1-**Proposed Pres. Johnson Cabinet Change. Francis Preston Blair, Sr., was U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson's (1808-75) political advisor when both had contact with GP in early 1867. •Pres. Johnson faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.,

advised a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. For the eight names proposed in the Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew. •Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Blair, F. P., Sr. 2-Pres. Johnson Called on GP. A GP-Pres. Johnson meeting followed announcement of GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF ($2 million total, 1867-69). PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read that letter aloud in an upper room at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to 10 of the 16 original trustees at their first meeting. Wide, favorable press reports followed. The next day, Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Johnson, his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others, called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Blair, F.P. 3-With GP at Willard's Hotel. With GP at the time were PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87); along with GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Blair, F.P. 4-GP-Pres. Johnson Exchanges. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was 7[illegible]nd ill) and said he had thought he would find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the gift would help unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England, and invited GP to visit him in the White House. With emotion, GP thanked Pres. Johnson, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Blair, F.P. 5-GP at the White House. GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room, White House, April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London. They spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Francis Preston Blair, Sr., was born in Abingdon, Va.; was a journalist and politician who established the *Congressional Globe* (later the *Congressional Record*), which published the daily proceedings in the U.S. Congress; and political supporter of Presidents Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson. Blair's Washington, D.C., home is owned by the Federal government, called the Blair House, near the White House. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eulogy from France

Blanc, Louis (1811-82). **1-**GP Eulogy. French Socialist politician and journalist who, prompted by an invitation from the GP funeral arrangements committee, Peabody, Mass., sent the following eulogy on GP's death: "The death of...George Peabody...is a public calamity, in which the whole civilized world ought to share. I feel...bound...to mourn, for the illustrious American whose life was of such value to the most needy of his fellow-men. •"It is but natural...that his mortal remains should be committed to...Westminster Abbey, to be sent...in a ship of war to his native land.... There should be for men of [his] stamp...homage better calculated to show how little, compared to them, are most kings, princes, noblemen, renowned diplomats, world-famed conquerors." •Ref. London *Times*, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 6, c. 2. •Hanaford, pp. 241-242.

Blanc, Louis. **2-**GP Eulogy Cont'd.: "The number of mourners...[at the Abbey], their silent sorrow, the tears shed by so many...of London, the readiness of the shopkeepers [in] closing their shops and lowering their blinds,--these were the homages...due one whose title in history will be...--the friend of the poor." Louis Blanc. •French writer and novelist Victor-Marie Hugo, also invited to send a statement, sent a eulogy. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Victor Hugo.

Bloodgood, J.H., was a NYC banker at 22 William St. who attempted to collect funds for a GP statue in NYC's Central Park on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869 (after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London). An association for this purpose was formed, funds were raised, a subscription list was published. But this effort failed; the main reason later given was that the mounting international GP funeral honors offended believers in republican simplicity. No GP statue materialized in NYC. See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Peabody Genealogy

Boadie. 1-Interest in Peabody Family Origin. Engaged to be married in late 1838 to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), GP wanted to know his family history. He asked younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody to learn about their forebears through family patriarch Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., who had once owned 83 clipper ships engaged in Far Eastern trade. Not dreaming that Esther Hoppin would break off the engagement about Jan. 1839, Adolphus dutifully sent GP what was known about the family origins. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Boadie. 2-Heraldry Office, London. Family history notes from the Heraldry Office, London, indicated that their family name originated in 61 A.D. from Queen Boadicia, whose husband reigned in Icena, Britain, and was vassal to Roman Emperor Nero. Queen Boadicia's husband died and left half his wealth to Nero. Nero seized all of it. When Queen Boadicia objected,

Nero had her whipped. Queen Boadicia and a kinsman named Boadie led an unsuccessful revolt against Rome. She took her life with poison. Boadie fled to Wales. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Boadie. 3-Boadicia Origin of Peabody. Boadie in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while Pea meant 'hill" or 'mountain." By this account Peabodie meant "mountain man" or "great man of the mountain." The coat of arms for the Peabodys, Adolphus related, was given by King Arthur shortly after the battle on the River Douglas. •Relating all this to GP by letter on Jan. 14, 1838 [note: possibly 1839], Adolphus W. Peabody added: "So with all these numbers and folios, if you are curious thereabout the next time you go over, you can see if it be a recorded derivation of our patronymic or not.... You have the garb, crest, and scroll etc. (enclosed). [Joseph] says, I have heard my mother say a great many things in this way. She mostly had her information from our paternal grandmother. Sophronia [Adolphus' sister] can tell you as much as you can well listen of a long day." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Boadie. 4-Boadicia Origin of Peabody Disputed. C.M. Endicott's *A Genealogy of the Peabody Family*, 1867, repeated the Queen Boadicia origin of the Peabody family name. Charles Henry Pope's *Peabody Genealogy*, 1909, disagreed. Pope held that when English surnames were crystallized in the 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials. They were selected by character and ability as paymasters or paying-tellers. Pope stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze," or since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bologna, Italy. GP's second European buying trip of some 15 months was made April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831, with an unknown American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Bologna), and Switzerland. For details and source, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniel (sister).

Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon (1805-1870),was a member of the famed Bonaparte family. He was born in England, came to the U.S., graduated from Harvard College, studied law but did not practice law while he lived on inherited wealth in Baltimore, where he died. GP is said to have sold a carriage for this Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. •Ref. "Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon," p. 311.

Bonaparte, Napoleon I (1769-1821). A celebration in Washington, D.C., on June 5, 1813, marked the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in his Russian campaign. Somervell S. Mackall, *Early Days of Washington*, 1899, p. 270, published 30 years after GP's death, stated that "the principal dinner-room was decorated by the taste of George Peabody of this town." GP was then age 18 and had for one year managed a dry goods store in Georgetown, D.C., and was an itinerant pack

peddler in the area. He and his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) had left Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1812, had opened the store in Georgetown, D.C., on May 15, 1812. GP was in charge of the store, as his uncle developed other business interests. He may have sold goods used in the decorations, assisted in the decoration, and possibly been in charge of decorating this affair. •Ref. Mackall, p. 270.

Bonaparte, Napoleon III (1808-73). GP and PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) were received in Paris at the court of King Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920) on or about March 16, 1868. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Other persons named. •Pope Pius. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy.

Boston *Courier*. In early March 1861 an anonymous letter writer in Boston and NYC newspapers stated that in his opinion Civil War would be good for business. When some news editors inferred that the unknown letter writer might be GP, he wrote to the *Boston Courier* editor, March 8, 1861: "I do not know who wrote this letter. My remarks would be the opposite. The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this." •See Civil War and GP.

Boston Harbor Warren Prison. Confederate emissaries James Murray Mason of Va. (1798-1871), John Slidell (1793-1871) of La., and their male secretaries, on their way to raise funds and arms in England and France, were forcibly removed from the British mail ship *Trent* on Nov. 8, 1861, and taken to Warren Prison, Boston Harbor. Pres. Abraham Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the action, and the four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. U.S.-British friction over the *Trent* Affair delayed announcement until March 12, 1862, of GP's gift of model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •See Peabody Homes of London. •*Trent* Affair.

Boston Musical Festival, June 1869. GP, then age 74, was weak and ill on his last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. He first stayed with his sister's family in Salem, Mass. (Mrs. Judith Dodge née Peabody Russell Daniel, 1799-1879). Learning that Boston was holding a Peace Jubilee and Music Festival, GP in mid June quietly attended the music festival and listened to the choral music. He was recognized. At intermission Boston Mayor Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff (1810-74) announced GP's presence which brought "a perfect storm of applause." •See Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff.

Boston *Post*, July-Aug. 1854. GP's July 4, 1854, dinner in London honoring incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868) was marred when Buchanan's jingoistic U.S. London Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) objected to GP's toast to Queen Victoria before one to the U.S. President. Sickles sat red-gorged in anger while others stood, and then walked out in protest. Sickles fanned the controversy by attacking GP's patriotism in a letter to the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1. He charged GP with "toadying" to the English. GP recorded the facts in a letter to the *Boston Post*, verified by 25 Americans present at the dinner who wrote the *Boston Post*: editor: "The undersigned have read Mr. Peabody's letter to the *Boston Post* of Aug. 16, 1854, and without hesitation affirm as true the events described by Mr. Peabody." •See Henry Barnard. •Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Boston Public Library was founded in 1852 by donations from Joshua Bates (1788-1864), born in Weymouth, Mass., and London resident director of the Baring Brothers banking firm with whom GP had dealings. That same year, GP's May 26, 1852, letter from London, read at the June 16, 1852, Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, founded the first Peabody Institute Library, Danvers (renamed South Danvers and then Peabody, Mass. on April 13, 1868). •See Joshua Bates.

Bowie, Oden (1826-94), was Md. governor (during Jan. 13, 1869 to Jan. 10, 1872) who on Feb. 19, 1870, after the delivery of GP's remains to Portland, Me. (Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870), entertained HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. John E. Commerell (1829-1901) and U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97). •Ref. Sobel and Raimo, eds., II, p. 670. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Bowlby, Rt. Rev. Ronald Oliver (1926-), a leader in British low-income housing improvement, gave the main address at the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •A graduate of Eton College and Trinity College, Oxford Univ., the Rt. Rev. R.O. Bowlby was curate and vicar of several churches before becoming Asst. Bishop, Diocese of Lichfield (since 1991). •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1. •(Career): Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Loyalty Attacked Again

Bowles, Samuel (1826-78). **1-**GP Charged as Confederate Sympathizer. Samuel Bowles was the owner and editor of the *Springfield Republican* (Mass.), started by his father, Samuel Bowles (1797-1851), which the son made into one of the best known newspapers in the U.S. By urging the union of all antislavery groups into one party, Bowles helped establish the Republican Party. He supported Pres. Lincoln and opposed Radical Republicans bent on punishing the South after Pres. Lincoln's assassination. Bowles's attacks on Civil War financial corruption approached muckraking intensity. His unsubstantiated charge against GP and his partner Junius S. Morgan

(1813-90) on Oct. 27, 1866 as pro-Confederate Civil War profiteers echoed an earlier unsubstantiated charge made in 1862 by U.S. Consul General in Paris John Bigelow (1817-1911). •See John Bigelow (above). •Civil War and GP.

Bowles, Samuel. **2-**"S.P.Q.," Oct. 25, 1866. Samuel Bowles's editorial attack agreed with an anti-GP charge made by an anonymous "S.P.Q." the night GP spoke at the PIB dedication and opening on Oct. 25, 1866. In the NYC *Evening Post* that same date "S.P.Q." wrote: "Mr. Peabody goes about from place to place inhaling the incense so many are willing to offer him. While Americans at home gave and did their utmost for their country in wartime, what was Mr. Peabody doing? He was making money, piling up profits, adding to his fortune. And what did he do with his gain? Did he use money made in war against those seeking to destroy this country? Did he raise and clothe a single recruit? Did he give anything to the Sanitary Commission? Did he lend the government any part of his millions? While making up his mind he did something he thought worthier--gave several hundred thousands to the poor of London and got a letter of thanks from the Queen. Many a poor fellow from simple patriotism gave all he had, his life. That man gave more than George Peabody and all his money...." •Ref. NYC *Albion* , Oct. 27, 1866, p. 511, c. 1. •NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 2, c. 2. •*New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Bowles, Samuel. **3-**Bowles Agreed with "S.P.Q." Bowles's editorial, *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, stated (Oct. 27, 1866): "For all who knew anything on the subject knew very well that he [GP] and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for our national existence. They participated in the full to the common English distrust of our cause, and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for the Nation. •Ref. (Bowles's charges against GP): *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2; repeated in •*Springfield* [Mass.] *Semi-Weekly Republican*, same date, same p. and c.; repeated in •*Springfield* [Mass.] *Weekly Republican*, Nov. 3, 1866, p. 2, c. 5.; and quoted in •*New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, p. 4, c. 7.

Bowles, Samuel. **4-**Bowles Agreed with "S.P.Q." Cont'd.: "American-born and American-bred, the financial representatives of America in England, they [GP and partner Junius S. Morgan] were thus guilty of a grievous error in judgment, and a grievous weakness of the heart. They swelled the popular feeling of doubt abroad, and speculated upon it. Through no house were so many American securities--railroad, State and national--sent home for sale as by them. No individuals contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality as George Peabody and Co.; and none made more money by the operation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bowles, Samuel. **5-**Bowles's Criticism Repeated. Bowles's anti-GP editorial was damaging. It appeared in a prestigious newspaper from GP's home state (Mass.). It was also repeated

uncritically and without substantiating evidence by **1**-poet and Lincoln biographer Carl Sandburg (1878-1967) in his *Abraham Lincoln*; in **2**-writer Gustavus Myers's *History of Great American Fortunes*, 1910, 1936; in **3**-writer Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons*, 1934; and **4**-in historian Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *The Stream of American History*, 1952. •See Civil War and GP. •Charles Wilson Felt. •William Lloyd Garrison. •Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •Benjamin Moran. •Persons named. •Thurlow Weed.

Boyhood, GP's. For GP's apprenticeship, 1807-11, ages 12-16, with sources, •see Sylvester Proctor. For GP's winter 1810 (age 15) visit to relatives in N.H. and Vt., with sources, •see Concord, N.H.

Bradford, Edward Anthony (1814-72), one of the 16 original PEF trustees, was born in Conn. Of the *Mayflower* Bradfords, graduated from Yale with distinction, studied law at Harvard (Charles Sumner, 1811-74, was one of his classmates), went to La. in 1836 to practice law, joined a New Orleans law firm (1854), and was a stockholder of the La. National Bank. U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore nominated him as U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice but believing him pro-north, U.S. senate southerners organized a vote against his confirmation. For health reasons he went to Paris, France, where he died. At a Dec. 21, 1872, New Orleans Bar Association meeting, held in his memory, Judge J.N. Lea, who had been a partner in Bradford's law firm, said: "Perhaps no person who has ever practiced at this bar had higher conceptions of his professional obligations and duties than Mr Bradford." •E.A. Bradford was succeeded as PEF trustee by Richard Taylor (1826-79), son of Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), 12th U.S. President during 1848-50. Richard Taylor was born near Louisville, Ky., was a Yale graduate (1845), a La. planter, and a Confederate brigadier general (from Oct. 1861). •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 19, 73. (Bradford's career): •Landry.

Educating Relatives

Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass. **1**-Intro. During 1819-20s GP paid for the education at Bradford Academy (now Bradford College), Bradford, Mass., of six of his younger family members. He later paid for the education of two nephews: Othniel Charles Marsh (1832-99) at Phillips Academy, Mass., Yale, Conn., and German universities, who became a famous scientist; and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) at Phillips Academy and Harvard Univ., who became a lawyer; and at least one niece, Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835).

Bradford Academy. **2**-Brief History. Bradford College, Bradford, Mass., south of Haverhill, north of what is now Peabody, originated at an early March 1803 gathering of neighbors. Neighbors at this gathering complained of having to send their children away to an academy. Some asked why Bradford could not have its own academy. Fundraising was proposed at a March 7, 1803, meeting. Bradford Academy was incorporated in 1804 and opened its first 12-

week term with 51 pupils (14 boys, 37 girls). It closed its boys' department in 1836. •Bradford's first preceptor (administrator), the Rev. Samuel Walker (1779-1826), born in Haverhill, a graduate of Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, N.H. (1802), was at Bradford only one year (1804-05), then studied theology in Newburyport and lived in Danvers, Mass., until his death, July 6, 1826. While no Walker-GP connection is known, Danvers people knew of Bradford Academy. •Ref. Bradford Academy, Mass., pp. iii-xv, 27, 65, 72.

Bradford Academy. **3-**GP's Own Small Schooling. A bare subsistence family income limited GP's own schooling to four years, 1802-06, ages 7-11, in a Danvers, Mass., district school; followed by four years, 1806-10, ages 11-15, apprenticeship in Sylvester Proctor's general store in Danvers. His father was in debt and their home (205 Washington St., Danvers) heavily mortgaged when he died on May 13, 1811. The mother and six children at home had to live with relatives. •GP, aged 16, worked in his older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop in Newburyport. The Great Fire of Newburyport, May 31, 1811, ruined business prospects. The fire and a New England depression induced GP to migrate with paternal Uncle John Peabody (1768-d. before 1826), to open a store in Georgetown, D.C. Uncle John could not get credit but young GP got a Newburyport merchant's recommendation on the basis of which a Boston merchant advanced them a consignment of goods on credit worth $2,000. The Georgetown, D.C. store opened May 15, 1812. •See Newburyport, Mass.

Bradford Academy. **4-**Riggs, Peabody & Co. Responsibility for the store on Bridge St., Georgetown, D.C., from May 15, 1812, soon fell on 17-year-old GP, his uncle having gone into another enterprise. GP went out from the store as a pack peddler, selling goods in the Va. and Md. area. For some 12 days in the War of 1812 he drilled in a military unit in defense of Washington, D.C. Older fellow soldier and experienced merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), then age 35, made 19-year-old GP first office helper, then traveling junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), Georgetown, importers of dry goods and other products from abroad, sold mainly to wholesalers. The firm prospered, moved to Baltimore in 1815, and soon had NYC and Philadelphia warehouses. For details of GP leaving Newburyport, Mass., for Georgetown, D.C., and connection with Elisha Riggs, Sr., with sources, •see Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Bradford Academy. **5-**GP Regained Family Home. In Nov. 1816, his older brother David, working for GP in Alexandria, Va., released the Danvers home to GP who by Jan. 1817 paid off its mortgage. Newburyport lawyer Ebon Mosely wrote GP Dec. 16, 1816, "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." •Ref. Ebon Mosely, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Bradford Academy. **6-**GP Worth $50,000, 1820. His mother and the family were back in their Danvers home. From wherever he traveled collecting debts owed Riggs, Peabody & Co., GP

sent to the family funds, flour, sugar, clothes, other necessities, and local newspapers from towns where he was working. In July 1820, on a short visit home, he drove his mother by horse and buggy to visit her sister Temperance née Dodge Jewett (b.1772) and her physician husband (Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, 1757-1836) in Barnstead, Vt., where he had visited as a 15-year-old in the winter of 1810. Asked how he was doing in 1820, GP replied that he was then worth between $40,000-$50,000. •Ref. *Independent Democrat* (Concord, N.H.), Feb. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 8.

Bradford Academy. **7-**GP's Relatives at Bradford Academy. To help his younger relatives attend school, GP bought a house for the family in West Bradford, Mass. His mother also lived there for a time in the 1820s. Bradford Academy catalogs list these six GP relatives who attended the academy: **1-**Jeremiah Peabody (1805-77), sixth born of eight siblings and third of four brothers, who attended Bradford Academy in 1819; **2-**Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), fourth born and younger sister, who attended 1821-27; **3-**Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34), seventh born and third of four sisters, who attended in 1822-23; **4-**Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809), eighth born and fourth sister, who attended in 1827; **5-**Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's young cousin, GP's paternal uncle John Peabody's son, who attended 1827-29; and **6-**George Peabody (1815-32), GP's nephew, GP's oldest brother David Peabody's son, who attended in 1827. •Ref. Bradford Academy, Mass., pp. iii-xv, 27, 65, 72.

Bradford Academy. **8-**Educated Nephew O.C. Marsh. GP's younger sister Judith Dodge Peabody, who attended Bradford Academy during 1821-27, also taught for a time in Chester, N.H. She later handled family concerns and distributed GP's funds to the family during his U.S. travels, five trips abroad, and 32 years' residence as a London banker. GP's youngest sister Mary Gaines Peabody, who attended Bradford Academy during 1822-23, married Caleb Marsh (b.1800) on April 12, 1827. Caleb Marsh was a former Danvers neighbor who taught school near Bradford. GP paid for the education of their son, Othniel Charles Marsh (1832-99), through Phillips Academy, Yale College, Yale's graduate Sheffield Scientific School, through the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau, and paid for Marsh's science library and fossil collection, enabling Marsh to become the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Bradford Academy. **9-**Nephew O.C. Marsh's Science Career. Influenced by this nephew's science career, GP endowed three Peabody museums of science: at Harvard and Yale universities, Oct. 8 and 22, 1866, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., Feb. 26, 1867. British scientist Charles Darwin later acknowledged O.C. Marsh's fossil finds as the best proof of the theory of evolution. Marsh's fossil finds are the basis of most of what is now known about dinosaurs and about the North American origin of the horse. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bradford Academy. **10-**Peabodys at Bradford. Sister Judith was teaching in Chester, N.H., when GP wrote from Baltimore to sister Mary Gaines at Bradford, May 31, 1822: "This letter will be

handed to you by Mr. Greenleaf to whom I have enclosed a check on Boston for $50 for...paying your board, etc., at Bradford and have requested him to let you or Judith have money for other purposes when required.... I thought it likely you would be in need of some clothes.... I do not, by any means, wish you to dress extravagantly but at all times to appear as decent as those with whom you associate." •Benjamin Greenleaf (1786-1864), born in West Haverhill and a Dartmouth College graduate (1813), was the most successful of the early Bradford Academy preceptors (Dec. 1814 to March 1836). He wrote popular arithmetic and algebra textbooks. •Ref. (GP to sister Mary Gaines): GP, Baltimore, to Mary Gaines Peabody, Bradford, May 31, 1822, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ. •Ref. Bradford Academy, Mass., pp. iii-xv, 27, 65, 72.

Bradford Academy. **11-**Other Peabodys at Bradford Cont'd. Judith left her teaching post in Chester, N.H., for another teaching post near Bradford. In a burst of gratitude she wrote GP in Baltimore, May 8, 1823: "Were my brother like other brothers, were it a common favor, which I have received from him, and could I do justice to the feelings of my own heart, I would now formally express my gratitude, but I forebear;...and, even then the happiness, that I have enjoyed while acquiring it, would lay me under obligation, which I could never cancel...." •Ref. (Sister Judith Dodge Peabody to GP): Judith Dodge Peabody, Bradford, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, May 8, 1823, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Bradford Academy. **12-**Cousin Adolphus W. Peabody at Bradford. GP's paternal uncle John Peabody died before 1826 and his wife died that year. Left without support were older daughter Sophronia Peabody and young son Adolphus W. Peabody, whom GP offered to educate. Sophronia wrote her cousin GP (March 9, 1827?): "I have decided I shall accept of your proposal for the education of Adolphus; his education is my first wish. If his life be spared, he may compensate you at some future time." •Ref. (Cousin Sophronia Peabody): Cousin Sophronia Peabody, Washington, D.C., to GP, NYC, March 9, [believed] 1827, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Bradford Academy. **13-**Cousin Adolphus W. Peabody at Bradford Cont'd. Adolphus W. Peabody enrolled at Bradford Academy during 1827-29. He lived with his cousin Judith Dodge Peabody in a house in West Bradford which GP had bought for family members attending Bradford Academy. Sister Judith Dodge Peabody, who taught nearby, cared for GP's youngest sister Mary Gaines Peabody, attending Bradford Academy before her marriage to Caleb Marsh, cared for young cousin Adolphus W. Peabody, for GP's sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809), who attended Bradford Academy in 1827, and for GP's mother who came from Danvers to live at West Bradford. They were together at Bradford through most of the 1820s. Sister Judith wrote GP that they liked their home in West Bradford, although their mother missed Danvers.

Bradford Academy. **14-**Nephew Named for GP. GP also sent to Bradford Academy older brother David Peabody's son, named George Peabody (1815-32) for his uncle. This nephew enrolled in 1827 and lived with his aunt Judith in West Bradford. This nephew wrote Aug. 28, 1827, to his father working for Riggs, Peabody & Co. in NYC about going hunting with his uncle: "Uncle George went gunning with me when he was here and did not miss once." •Ref. Nephew George Peabody, Bradford, Mass., to his father David Peabody, NYC, Aug. 28, 1827, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Bradford Academy. **15-**GP on Nephew's Progress. GP, fond of his namesake nephew, wrote of young George's progress to his (GP's) mother, Feb. 6, 1830, then living with Mary Gaines and Caleb Marsh in Lockport, N.Y. GP wrote his mother: "George was well a few day ago & I have a letter from Mr. Dwight which speaks of him in the most flattering manner & I shall probably let him take college in about two years.--Mr. Dwight says George is in a class of 18 or 19 in the languages and is decidedly the best scholar in it and discovers most promising & most assiduous application, & if he should go to college he would be one of the best scholars in his class.--He further states that George's whole deportment is perfectly commendable & such as I should wholly approve of.--The expense including clothes, board, tuition, etc. will be nearly 500$ a year but if he continues to make as good use of his time as he now promises it will be money well laid out...." •Ref. (On nephew George Peabody): GP to his mother Mrs. Judith Peabody, c/o Caleb Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1830, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ. Ms.

Bradford Academy. **16-**On Nephew George Attending College. GP's second European buying trip took 15 months during 1831-32. He covered 10,000 miles by carriage with frequent change of horses, buying and shipping goods to his U.S. warehouses from Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. Knowing that his nephew had set his heart on attending college, GP wrote his nephew from London May 18, 1831. This letter, reflective and poignant, throws light on GP's later philanthropies. He may have written it while recalling the cultural aspects of his European trip and his own small schooling.

Bradford Academy. **17-**"Deprived as I Was." GP wrote his nephew (his underlining): "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •Ref. GP, London, to nephew George Peabody, brother David Peabody's son, May 18, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.; also quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 21.

Bradford Academy. **18-**Nephew George Visits Aunt Judith. GP's namesake nephew, then age 16, walked with a friend from Haverhill to Rowley, Mass., to visit his aunt Judith Peabody Russell. She had fallen in love and married at age 29. The boy wrote to his father, David Peabody, working in Buffalo, N.Y., of his aunt's activities (Oct. 11, 1831): "She is in very good spirits now. She has been married about three weeks to Mr. Jeremiah Russell who is a very likely man and is doing a very good business as a lawyer." •Ref. Nephew George Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., to David Peabody (his father), Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM.

Brady, Mathew (1823-96), was a famous Civil War photographer who took photos of the PEF trustees in his NYC studio on March 23, 1867. The photo session followed the second PEF trustees meeting in NYC, March 19-22, 1869. •Engraver-artist John Chester Buttre (1821-93) made a widely published engraving of a GP photo, half-length facing right, taken by photographer Mathew B. Brady perhaps on the same occasion on March 23, 1867. •Ref. Bryan-b, pp. 2-7. •Lossing, p. 486. •See John Chester Buttre. •Mathew Brady Galley, NYC.

Branscomb, [Bennett] Harvie (1894-1998), chancellor of Vanderbilt Univ., and GPCFT's Pres. Henry H. Hill (1894-1987, president during 1945-61), cooperated in a joint two-year Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) program in Nashville, Tenn., funded by the Ford Foundation (1952-55). •See PCofVU.

Bread St. Soon after his Feb. 1837 arrival in London GP lived in bachelor's quarters on Bread St. in the inner City of London (near the Bank of England) with Irish-born fellow U.S. merchant Richard Bell. GP was visited there in 1838 by Baltimorean William S. Albert. •Ref. (Bread St. is listed in an 1869 London street directory); and in *A-Z of Georgian London* (London Topographical Society Publication number 126), 1982. •See Persons named.

Brent, Joseph Lancaster (1826-1905). **1-**Met GP, W.Va., 1869. Joseph Lancaster Brent was a Confederate general from Md. who by chance met, spoke to, and was photographed with GP at the mineral springs health spa, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during GP's visit there July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871, and other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educators and statesmen. •See Confederate Generals. •William Wilson Corcoran. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Brent, J.L. **2-**Career. J.L. Brent was born in Md., attended college in Georgetown, D.C., was in Calif. when the Civil War began, was arrested as he headed south, imprisoned, released, was made a Capt. on Gen. John Bankhead Magruder's (1810-71) staff (winter 1861-62), was stationed in La. (1862), led the force that captured the Union ironclad *Indianola*, was appointed

Brig. Gen. of Cavalry (Oct. 1864) but was never officially commissioned. After the Civil War he practiced law in Baltimore and returned to La. as planter and legislator. •Ref. Boatner, p. 83.

Breslau, Univ. of. For Othniel Charles Marsh's (1831-99) attendance at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1863-65, preparing at his uncle GP's expense for a career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ., with sources, •see Othniel Charles Marsh.

Brevoort Hotel, NYC. For GP's stay at NYC's Brevoort Hotel, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Brewton, John (1899-1982), GPCFT English professor, and onetime GPCFT's acting president.

MP John Bright & GP

Bright, John (1811-89). **1-GP's Guest, 1867-68**. John Bright was a British statesman, orator, and GP's friend with whom he had contact during 1867-68. He was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, the son of a Quaker cotton manufacturer. He was an MP representing Durham (from 1843), Manchester (from 1847), and Birmingham (from 1858); was anti-slavery and pro-North during the U.S. Civil War; and was president of the Board of Trade in PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) cabinet (1868). •In 1867 GP rented the Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon River where he liked to fish. John Bright, whom he invited for a visit, wrote in his diary on June 4, 1867: "Call from Mr. Peabody, on proposed visit to him at Castle Connell on the Shannon. Agreed to go there on Saturday next, nothing unforeseen preventing. A fine looking man and happy in the review of his great generosity in the bestowal of his great wealth." •Ref. Bright, pp. 308, 330.

Bright, John. **2-Described GP**. John Bright was again GP's guest for a week at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, in July 1868. Bright described his visit and wrote of GP in his diary: "Went to Ireland on a visit to Mr. P at Castle-Connell on the Shannon. Spent more than a week with him pleasantly. Weather intensely hot; river low; fishing very bad. •"Mr. Peabody is a remarkable man. He is 74 years old, large and has been powerful of frame. He has made an enormous fortune, which he is giving for good objects--chiefly for education in America and for useful purposes in London. He has had almost no schooling and has not read books, but has had much experience, and is deeply versed in questions of commerce and banking. He is a man of strong will, and can decide questions for himself. He has been very kind to me, and my visit to him has been very pleasant." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Smith, G.B., II, pp. 314-315.

Bright, John. **3-Bright and Queen Victoria on GP**. On Dec. 30, 1868, John Bright went with Lord and Lady Granville to dine with the Queen. In his diary Bright recorded his and the Queen's remarks on GP. Bright wrote: "To Osborne with Lord and Lady Granville to dine with the Queen. Some remarks were made about Mr. Peabody: it arose from something about Ireland, and my having been there on a visit to him. She remarked what a very rich man he must

be, and how great his gifts. I said he had told me how he valued the portrait she had given him, that he made a sort of shrine for it, and that it was a thing of great interest in America. I thought nothing in his life had given him more pleasure than her gift of the miniature, and that he had said to me, 'The Americans are as fond of your Queen as the English are.' To which she replied, 'Yes, the American people have also been kind to me.'" •Ref. Bright, p.334.

Bright, John. **4-**Queen Victoria's Gift to GP. Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl (1815-91), with whom John Bright dined with the Queen, was a British statesman, a member of Parliament (from 1836) and foreign minister during 1851-52, 1870-74. and 1880-85. •GP was approached about accepting a baronetcy from the Queen in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund to build model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). He declined respectfully since to accept a foreign title would require him to give up U.S. citizenship. Instead, he gratefully accepted Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter of thanks and her miniature portrait especially painted for him by British artist F.A.C. Tilt (fl. 1866-68), baked on enamel, and set in a frame of solid gold, presented to him by British ambassador to the U.S. Sir Frederick W.A. Bruce in March 1867 in Washington, D.C., when GP was on a U.S. visit. •See Victoria, Queen. •Persons named. •GP Illustrations.

Brighton, England. For rest and relaxation GP sometimes went to Brighton or Harrogate, both seaside resorts. •In Sept. 1868 he was the guest of Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) at Tempo Manor, Enniskillen, Ireland. Both went to Brighton, England, in Nov. 1868 to join Reverdy Johnson (1796-1976), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1867-68. Some Brighton citizens held a public dinner for the three notables on Nov. 21, 1868. Tennent and Johnson attended but GP was too ill to attend. GP and Johnson did attend Christ Church, Brighton, Nov. 22, 1868, where Rev. Robert Ainslie's sermon praised the distinguished visitors. •See Sir James Emerson Tennent.

Brinkley, Robert Curtis (1816-78). Col. Robert Curtis Brinkley met and admired GP on a trip to Europe (date not known but possibly when GP left NYC for England on the *Scotia*, May 1, 1867). Brinkley built a hotel on Main and Monroe, Memphis, Tenn., in 1869. Before it opened he read of GP's death in London (Nov. 4, 1869) and named it "The Peabody." He gave the hotel in late 1869 as a wedding gift to his daughter, Annie Overton Brinkley (1845-1923), when she married Robert Bogardus Snowden (d. 1923). The Peabody, which became the place in Memphis to see and be seen, hosted such guests as Presidents Andrew Johnson and William McKinley, and Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee (1807-70, Va.), Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-77, Tenn.), and Jubal Early (1816-94, Va.). •See Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

British Museum Newspaper Library at Colindale, in London outskirts, held 19th century British newspapers with articles about GP located by the authors in 1954 and listed in References.

Bronze doors, intended for U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. GP and others are featured in the transom design of two bronze doors intended for the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., created by artist Louis Amateis (1855-1913), called "Apotheosis of America." •See Louis Amateis.

Brookline, Mass., is a Boston suburb where Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) lived. He was GP's philanthropic advisor from 1866 and GP consulted him often in Brookline and elsewhere. •See Robert Charles Winthrop.

Brooksby, Mass., was the name of the village in 1626 which became known as Salem Village, and then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers (1855-68), and since April 13, 1868, Peabody, Mass. •See Peabody, Mass.

Brougham, Lord (Henry Peter Brougham, 1778-1868). British jurist and MP Lord Brougham attended GP's March 17, 1863, dinner given in Nice, France. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Benjamin Moran.

Brown, Harrison Bird (1831-1915), was the marine artist who decorated Portland City Hall, Maine, for the lying-in-state of GP's remains, Monday, Jan. 31, 1870. Portland-born; orphaned at age 15; apprenticed to Forbes & Wilson, a house and ship painting firm; he eked out a living painting banners and signs, with occasional portraits and art lessons. Encouraged by Portland writer-critic John Neal, his marine landscape painting became popular with wealthy Portlanders in the 1860s and early 1870s. He was the only Maine artist of his time to exhibit at the National Academy in N.Y. His wife and two sons having died, he left Portland, 1892, to live with his daughter in London, England, where he died. He was rediscovered in the mid-20th century and his works remain in demand. •Ref. Niss. •Catalog, Colby College Art Museum, Waterville, Me., May 5-June 20, 1965; and Portland, Me., Museum of Art, June 29-July 25, 1965; titled "The Land and the Sea of Five Maine Artists."

Brown, George Stewart (1871-1941), was a judge and a PIB trustee who donated to the PIB Gallery of Art Joseph Mozier's (1812-70) marble figure of *Pocahontas*. Although the Md. Historical Society sponsored fine art exhibits in Baltimore during 1846-1909, the PIB Gallery of Art was Baltimore's first and the U.S.'s third art gallery. It began in 1873, when PIB trustee John M. McCoy donated *Clytie*, a classical Greco-Roman style life-size marble statue of a woman by sculptor William Henry Rinehart (1825-74), born in Union Bridge, Md. In what was the PIB Gallery of Art's first exhibit, PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90) exhibited *Clytie* with two other marble figures, *Venus of the Shell* (marble copy of the Vatican's crouching Venus) and Joseph Mozier's *Pocahontas* (donated by George Stewart Brown). These three works drew between 20 and 100 visitors a day. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Brown, Lloyd Arnold (1907-66). **1-**Sixth PIB Librarian. Lloyd Arnold Brown was a former curator of maps at the Univ. of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, who became the sixth PIB librarian during 1942-56. PIB library deficits became worrisome in the early 1950s and Librarian Brown found it increasingly difficult to meet budget needs from GP's original endowment. Possible merger between the PIB Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library was considered in 1953, but did not occur until 1966. After leaving the PIB Library in 1956 L.A. Brown became director of the Chicago Historical Society, 1956-58; and then director of research for Historic Annapolis, Inc., working with maps and other historical records to restore the Annapolis waterfront area. •See PIB, Reference Library.

Brown, L.A.. **2-**PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library-Johns Hopkins Library. Continued financial difficulties led the PIB Library to become part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore during July 2, 1966, to July 1, 1982 (for 16 years). It then became the Peabody Library Dept. of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collection Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Interestingly, Baltimoreans Enoch Pratt (1808-96) and Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) had both been influenced by GP. It seemed fitting that their institutions helped perpetuate the continued usefulness of his PIB Library. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Brown, Neill Smith (1810-86), was born in Giles County, Tenn., where he taught school to finance his college education. He was a lawyer (1834), served in the Tenn. legislature (1837-43), was Tenn. governor (1847-49), and U.S. Minister to Russia (1850-53), when he attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner. N.S. Brown helped get grants from the PEF when its trustees sought to establish the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, as a model for the South in 1875. Writing about N.S. Brown as U.S. Minister to Russia, author L.L. Davis quoted his perceptive insights into the Russian character: "Secrecy and mystery characterize everything." And: "A strange superstition prevails among the Russians that they are destined to conquer the world." •Ref. Fleming, Vol. 2, Part 1, pp. 147-148. •Davis, L.L., pp. 127-135. •Baylen, pp. 227-252. •Darnell, p. 452. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Abbott Lawrence.

MP Wm. Brown & GP

Brown, William (1784-1864). **1-**Merchant, MP, GP's Friend. William Brown was a Liverpool, England, merchant and later an MP from Liverpool. He was the son of Alexander Brown of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, and a business friend of GP. While in NYC in 1839 William Brown learned that GP in London was engaged to be married. He added his congratulations in a Jan. 2, 1839, business letter to GP, not knowing then that Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) from Providence, R.I., had broken the engagement. William Brown was a philanthropic benefactor to the city of Liverpool, England. He was also honored with a knighthood. •Ref. (Sketch of William Brown): Boase-a, Vol. 3, p. 37. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Brown, Wm. 2-Spoke at GP's July 4, 1856, Dinner. William Brown, who spoke at GP's July 4, 1856, U.S.-British friendship dinner, said: "The day we celebrate will ever be remembered in the history of the world. For we English derive as much satisfaction from it as you do. None of us are answerable for the sins of statesmanship or the errors of our forefathers. George Washington, remembered with respect by England and the world, would rejoice to see the enterprising spirit of the country he brought into existence, a country which seeks to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific via canal and now explores the Arctic seas (cheers)." •See George Mifflin Dallas. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Brown, Wm. 3-Spoke at GP's July 4, 1856, Dinner Cont'd.: "I deny that England is jealous of the United States. We rejoice in your prosperity and know that when you prosper we share in it. It is not true that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another. While we have differences they can be amicably adjusted (cheers). I toast the American Minister, Mr. George M. Dallas (cheers)." Ref. *Ibid.*

Brown, William and James, Liverpool. •See William Brown (above).

Brown Univ., Providence, R.I. •See Barnas Sears.

Westminster Abbey Funeral Service

Browne, Charles Farrar (1834-67). **1-**Precedent for GP's Westminster Abbey Funeral Service. Charles Farrar Browne was a U.S. humorist who wrote under the name of Artemus Ward. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in the 80 Eaton Sq., London, home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). The Dean of Westminster Abbey, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), then visiting Naples, Italy, read a news account of GP's death. Recalling GP's March 12, 1862, gift of model housing for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million), Stanley telegraphed his colleagues to offer Westminster Abbey for a funeral service. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Browne, C.F. 2-U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson called on U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), who recorded in his journal (Nov. 6, 1869): "Sir Curtis Lampson...asked me if it were possible to have a funeral service performed here over Mr. Peabody's remains in view of the fact that they are to be conveyed to the United States and I said yes, instancing...particulars in the case of Horatio Ward and Mr. Brown[e], better known as Artemus Ward.... •"These cases seemed to satisfy him and no doubt some funeral service will be performed here, probably in Westminster Abbey." •See Benjamin Moran.

Browne, C.F. 3-GP's Funeral Service. A funeral service for GP was held at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 12, 1869. His remains rested in the Abbey for 30 days (Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869)

when the coffin was sent to Portsmouth harbor, England, and put aboard HMS *Monarch* for a transatlantic crossing to Portland, Maine, and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Horatio G. Ward (c.1810-died May 1868) was a U.S.-born merchant, a London resident, and GP's longtime business friend. •Charles Farrar Browne was born in Waterford, Maine, was a printer, a humorous lecturer and writer for newspapers, for *Vanity Fair*, and an author of successful humorous Artemus Ward books. He died in London.

Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus (1814-67), was British ambassador to the U.S. who, in Washington, D.C., March 1867, presented to GP, then on a 1866-67 U.S. visit, the miniature portrait Queen Victoria had specially made for GP. The miniature portrait was made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt (fl. 1866-68), baked on enamel, put in a frame of solid gold, and given to GP in appreciation for his $2.5 million Peabody Donation Fund (from 1862) for model housing for London's working poor. This miniature portrait is in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. For photos of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait, •see GP Illustrations. •Victoria, Queen.

Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, overlooking the Thames, opposite the Greenwich Hospital, is some six miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. GP gave some of his U.S.-British friendship dinners there in the 1850s, including his June 17, 1852, dinner, celebrating the 77th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Mass. (June 17, 1775), with over 100 guests, three-fourths of them Americans. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Brush, Murray Peabody (b.1872). **1-**GP's Grand Nephew. Murray Peabody Brush was an educator and grand nephew of GP. In June 1925 Director Robert Underwood Johnson (1853-1937) of the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame during 1919-37 urged George Russell Peabody (b. 1883), another grand nephew of GP, to help raise funds for a bust of GP, who was elected in 1900 to the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame as one of 29 of the most famous Americans. In 1901 a bronze tablet was unveiled in GP's allotted space containing this selection from his Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the $2 million (total) PEF: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." •See Hall of Fame of N.Y.U.

Brush, M.P. 2-GP Bust, 1926. The help of GP's grand nephew, Murray Peabody Brush, was then enlisted to raise funds for the GP bust. Trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., helped raise $300. Enough funds were raised and a bust of GP by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade. •Murray Peabody Brush was born April 17, 1872, in Zanesville, Ohio; was educated at Princeton Univ. (B.A., 1894), Johns Hopkins Univ. (Ph.D., 1898), and at the Sorbonne and College de France (1895-96); was an instructor in French at

Ohio State Univ. (1898-99); was professor and dean at Johns Hopkins Univ. (1899-1919); director of Tome School, Port Deposit, Md. (1919-32); and headmaster of Calif. Prep. School, Ojai, Calif. (1932-49). •Ref. Brush, p. 95. •See Henry Mitchell MacCracken.

Buchanan, James (1791-1868). **1-**Was U.S. Minister to Britain. James Buchanan was the 15th U.S. president during 1857-61. He was born near Mercersberg, Penn., was a lawyer, served in the Penn. legislature for two terms (from 1814), was U.S. Congressman (1821-31), Minister to Russia (1832-33), U.S. Sen. (1834-45), U.S. Secty. of State (1845-49), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1853-56), when his legation secretary Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) created an incident. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Buchanan, James. **2-**Sickles Affair. At a GP-sponsored July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner super patriot Sickles remained seated and then walked out while others stood when GP toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. President. Buchanan, who thought Sickles was slack in his work as secretary, was embarrassed because, like GP, he wanted to improve British-U.S. relations. The incident was aggravated when Sickles charged GP in the press as toadying to the Queen. When GP visited Washington, D.C., Jan. 1857, there was a coolness between then-Pres. Buchanan and GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Buchanan, John (1772-1844). **1-**Md. Bond Agents Abroad. John Buchanan was one of three commissioners appointed by the Md. Assembly to sell abroad its bonds to raise $8 million for internal improvements. When commissioner Samuel Jones, Jr. (1800-74), resigned to become a state senator, he backed GP to replace him. Despite some opposition, GP was appointed commissioner. Amid the financial Panic of 1837 GP and the other two commissioners, John Buchanan and Thomas Emory, tried unsuccessfully to sell the bonds in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. The other two agents returned to the U.S. by Oct. 8, 1837. On this, GP's fifth business trip to Europe, he remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits: **1-**Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, **2-**May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and **3-**June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •See Maryland's $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Buchanan, John. **2-**GP's Delayed Reward. The economic depression hindered GP's sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 million bonds. Md. and eight other states felt they had to stop their bond interest payments. GP publicly urged Md. officials to resume interest payments and assured British investors that resumed payments would be retroactive. GP finally sold the bonds cheaply for exclusive resale by the Baring Brothers, Britain's largest and oldest banking firm. Not wanting to burden economically depressed Md., GP declined the $60,000 commission due him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Buchanan, John. **3-**Md. Legislature's Resolution of Praise. By the time Md. had recovered economically and resumed its bond interest payments (1847), GP had withdrawn his capital from

Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48) and was in transition from merchant to London-based broker-banker in U.S. securities. The Md. governor's 1847 annual report to the legislative Assembly singled out GP as one, "who never claimed or received one dollar of the $60,000 commission due him...whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties." On March 7, 1848, both houses of Md.'s Assembly passed a unanimous resolution of praise to GP. Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1810-90) sent these resolutions to GP in London, adding: "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." It took ten years for GP's efforts in selling Md. bonds to be publicly appreciated. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Buck, Paul Herman (1899-1978), was a U.S. historian who wrote of the PEF: "As in his [GP's] gifts to England he had hoped to link two nations in friendly bonds, now after the Civil War it seemed to him most imperative to use his bounty in the restoration of good will between North and South.... The Peabody Education Fund...was an experiment in harmony and understanding between the sections.... Not only was the gift of Peabody one of the earliest manifestations of a spirit of reconciliation, but it was also a most effective means of stimulating that spirit in others." •Ref. Buck, pp. 164, 166. •See PEF.

Buddington, Samuel, Capt. **1-**GP gave $10,000 for science equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition of 1853-55, led by U.S. Navy Capt. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57, a naval surgeon), searching for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). HMS *Resolute* was a British ship abandoned in the Arctic ice in the decade-long search for Sir John Franklin. Capt. Samuel Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. •See Sir John Franklin.

Buddington, Samuel. **2-**White House Desk. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and gave it to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found the desk in a storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show President Kennedy's young son John F. Kennedy, Jr. (1960-99), playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Buffalo, NY. For GP's visit to U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74) at Fillmore's home in Buffalo, NY, Nov. 4, 1856, and connections with Fillmore, with sources, •see Millard Fillmore. •Presidents, U.S., and GP.

CSS *Alabama*

Bulloch, James Dunwody (1823-1901). **1-**Purchased Confederate Ships from England. Confederate Navy Secty. Stephen Russell Mallory (1813-73) sent Commander James Dunwody

Bulloch (Bullock, in some sources) to England in May 1861 to purchase ships for the nonexistent Confederate Navy. Bulloch purchased from Cammell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead, England, the newly built "Hull No. 290," soon named the SS *Enrica*, which was subsequently outfitted for war and renamed the CSS *Alabama* at the end of July 1862. •See Charles Francis Adams. •*Alabama* Claims.

Bulloch, J.D. 2-U.S. Minister C.F. Adams Protested. On June 23, 1862, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) warned the British Foreign Office that by building the *Alabama* as a Confederate warship, Britain was breaking its neutrality. Minister Adams attached affidavits from involved seamen as proof of his charge. But British Customs law officials ruled the evidence insufficient. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 3-*Alabama* Sunk Union Ships. CSS *Alabama* was put under the command of Capt. Raphael Harwood Semmes (1809-77), whose first ship, the *Sumter*, had already severely damaged Union commerce before it was bottled up in Gibraltar in Jan. 1862. In its rampaging two-year cruise (June 1862 to June 1864) covering 67,000 nautical miles, CSS *Alabama* hijacked or sank 64 Union ships. Her crew were largely pirate-adventurers from many nations, including Britain. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 4-C.S.S. *Alabama* Sunk by USS *Kearsarge*. Needing repairs, the *Alabama* entered Cherbourg, France, June 11, 1864, where it was intercepted by the USS *Kearsarge*, under Capt. John Ancrum Winslow (1811-73), June 14, 1864. The *Alabama* came out to do battle and was sunk, June 19, 1864, in one of the last romanticized gunnery duels in the era of wooden ships, seen by thousands of observers offshore. Capt. Semmes and some of his officers and crew were rescued by the British yacht *Deerhound* and taken to an English port. Remains of the *Alabama* were found Oct. 1984 and artifacts were raised from Cherbourg harbor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 5-International *Alabama* Claims Commission. An international *Alabama* Claims Commission that met in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 1871 to Sept. 1872, awarded the U.S. $15.5 million to be paid by Britain for British-built raiders (*Alabama* and others), which destroyed 257 Union ships. Confederate raider successes compelled Union ship owners to transfer ownership of over 700 vessels to foreign registries. U.S. merchant marine activity was set back for half a century. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 6-GP's Death. Two years before GP's death, his name was mentioned as a possible arbitrator on the *Alabama* Claims Commission but was dropped because of age and illness. •GP died in London Nov. 4, 1869, at the height of U.S.-British angers over U.S. loss of lives and treasure caused by the CSS *Alabama* and other British-built ships. When it became known that GP's will stipulated burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., British officials, for

political reasons, to ease U.S.-British near-war hysteria, decided to return GP's remains to the U.S. on a royal vessel. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 7-Remains Returned on HMS *Monarch*. In a Lord Mayor's Day banquet speech, British PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) said (Nov. 9, 1869): "With Mr. Peabody's nation we will not quarrel." The next day (Nov. 10, 1869) his cabinet offered HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, as funeral vessel. A GP funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey and his remains lay in state in the Abbey for 30 days (Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 8-Unprecedented Transatlantic Funeral. HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, escorted by USS *Plymouth*, a U.S. warship from Marseilles, France, crossed the Atlantic, to be met in Portland harbor, Me., on Pres. U.S. Grant's orders by a flotilla of U.S. ships commanded by Adm. David G. Farragut (1801-70). GP's unusual 96-day British-U.S. transatlantic funeral ended with final burial on Feb. 8, 1870, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Besides the political motive to ease U.S.-British angers over the *Alabama* Claims, there was genuine appreciation for GP's philanthropy, largely in the U.S. but also by Britain for his $2.5 million Peabody model apartments for London's working poor (from March 12, 1862). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Bulloch, J.D. 9-Bulloch's Sister Married Theodore Roosevelt. An interesting sidelight is that Confederate Navy Commander James Dunwody Bulloch's sister, Martha Bulloch (d. Feb. 12, 1884), married NYC's Theodore Roosevelt (1831-77). Their same-named son, Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), the 26th U.S. Pres. during 1901-09, was a trustee during 1901-14 of Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), Nashville, Tenn., which became GPCFT (1914-79) and continues as PCofVU (since July 1, 1979). •Ref. (Bulloch-Roosevelt connection): •Hendrick, p. 370. •Thayer, p. 4. •See persons named.

Bullock, James Dunwody. (1823-1901). •See James Dunwody Bulloch, above.

Bülow, Hans Guido Freiherr von (1830-94), was a German conductor and pianist, studied with Richard Wagner (1813-83) and Franz Liszt (1811-86), was court musician to Ludwig, King of Bavaria (1786-1868), and teacher of Asger Hamerik (1843-1923), PIB's Academy (Conservatory after 1874) of Music's first director. Director Hamerik enhanced the prestige of the PIB Academy of Music by attracting eminent world musicians, including Hans von Bülow, who performed during Dec.-Jan. 1875-1876. Other famous performers Director Hamerik brought to perform and lecture at the PIB were Russian-born composer Anton Rubinstein (1829-94); British popular composer Arthur Sullivan (1842-1900) of Gilbert and Sullivan fame in late Dec. 1879; and Russian composer Peter Illytch Tschaikowsky (1840-93) in spring, 1891. Hans

Guido Freiherr von Bülow wrote in a London paper that "Baltimore was the only place in America where I had proper support." •See PIB.

Bulwer-Lytton, Sir Henry (1801-72). Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton (William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer) was an English author, MP (1830-36, 1868-71), and Minister to the U.S. (1849-52) when he attended GP's Oct. 27, 1851, London dinner honoring the departing U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair). He was praised at the dinner by the main speaker, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Abbott Lawrence.

Bunker Hill, anniversary of battle of. GP gave a dinner in London attended by British and U.S. guests on June 17, 1852, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Boston, July 17, 1775). •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Bunker Hill Memorial Monument (Boston). **1-**GP's Donation. GP gave $500 as a patriotic gift in 1845 to help build the Bunker Hill Memorial Monument. Early in the American Revolution, with British ships in command of Boston Harbor, British troops determined to defeat the rebels by taking two high points, Bunker Hill (110 feet high) and Breed's Hill (75 feet high) in Boston's Charlestown district. Under night cover, the Americans seized the heights first, holding off the British until the Americans ran out of gunpowder. Despite having lost the battle (July 17, 1775), the Americans were heartened that their 1,600 ill-trained volunteers had held off 2,400 trained British troops and had caused the enemy 1,054 casualties to their own 100 dead, 267 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The Bunker Hill Memorial Monument cornerstone was laid by the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834) July 17, 1825. GP, permanently in London since Feb. 1837, helped pay for the monument's completion. •See GP, Philanthropy. •Thomas Peabody (GP's father).

Bunker Hill Memorial Monument (Boston). **2-**Post-Civil War attacks on GP's Loyalty. It is interesting to note, in view of post-Civil War attacks on GP's loyalty to the Union, that his father Thomas Peabody, some of whose forebears had fought in the French and Indian Wars, was one of 54 Peabodys who fought in the American Revolution, and that GP briefly served in the War of 1812. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Civil War and GP.

Burdett-Coutts, Baroness Angela Georgina (1814-1906). **1-**Lady Philanthropist. Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts was a prominent 19th century British philanthropist. England's famous journal of satire, *Punch*, on July 27, 1867, had a cartoon and long poem praising GP and Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts as the most prominent 19th century philanthropists. •British-born Baroness Burdett-Coutts (she was created a peeress in 1871) inherited much land from her banker-grandfather, Thomas Coutts (1735-1822?). She built and endowed churches and

schools; endowed three colonial bishoprics in Capetown, South Africa; Adelaide, Australia; and British Columbia, Canada. She aided Australian aborigines and Turkish peasants, built several water fountains in London, and built low-rent model homes for some 300 families at Columbia Square, London. •Ref. *Punch* (London), July 27, 1867, p. 33.

Burdett-Coutts, Baroness Angela Georgina. **2-**Attended GP's July 4, 1851, Dinner. Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts attended GP's July 4, 1851, dinner and ball at Willis's Rooms, London, during the Great Exhibition in London of 1851 (first world's fair), with the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852) as guest of honor. For her attendance and details of the July 4, 1851, dinner, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners in London, GP's. •Great Exhibition in London of 1851 (first world's fair). •Prince Albert.

Burk, Kathleen, author of *Morgan Grenfell 1838-1988: The Biography of a Merchant Bank* (London: Oxford University Press, 1989). •See Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990).

Burton, Asa (1752-1836), was a well known minister at the church five miles from Post Mills village, near Thetford, Vt., which GP attended in the winter of 1810. GP, then age 15, was visiting his maternal grandmother Judith Spofford Dodge (1749-1828) and grandfather Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824). •See persons named. •Thetford, Vt.

Bushby, Asa (1834-89), a photographer. Peabody Institute Librarian, Peabody, Mass., Fitch Poole's (1803-73) diary listed under date of Feb. 6, 1870, after GP's funeral service: "Bushby & Hart [photographers] taking views in library room." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Business career, GP's. •See GP. •George Peabody & Co. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Peabody, Riggs & Co. •Elisha Riggs, Sr. •Riggs, Peabody & Co.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin (1818-93), was a U.S. Representative from Mass. (Republican) who spoke at the Dec. 21, 1869, debate on U.S. House Resolution No. 96, which asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a U.S. Navy reception to receive GP's remains at the U.S. receiving port. The resolution, with some objection, was passed in the House that day, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •B.F. Butler was born in Deerfield, N.H., graduated from what is now Colby College, Me. (1838), was a criminal lawyer and politician in Lowell and then Boston, Mass., served in the Mass. legislature (1852 and 1858) and the Mass. Senate (1859-60), was a harsh and controversial Civil War Union general, a radical Republican in the U.S. House (1866-75) who led in the unsuccessful impeachment of Pres. Andrew Johnson; Mass. Gov. (1882), and nearly always in controversy. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Butler, Charles (1802-97), is believed to be the NYC banker who gave Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59) a letter of introduction to GP in London. Charles Butler was born in Kinderhook Landing (now Stuyvesant), Columbia County, N.Y., was a lawyer (1824), helped establish Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., was associated with a railroad link to Chicago, helped found and was active in the affairs of Union Theological Seminary, NYC (1836), and was a frequent visitor abroad. •Delia S. Bacon, U.S. writer, was an early believer in the theory that William Shakespeare's plays were written by a group consisting of mainly Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618), and Edmund Spenser (1551-99). •Ref. Muzzey, Vol. 2, Part 1, pp. 359-360. •See Delia Salter Bacon.

Buttre, John Chester (1821-93), engraver-artist who made an engraving of a GP photo, half-length facing right, taken by photographer Mathew B. Brady (1823-96), perhaps in Brady's NYC studio when the PEF trustees met in NYC on or about March 23, 1867. Copy of the engraving is in the Library of Congress BIOG FILE (b&w film copy neg.). •Ref. Library of Congress BIOG FILE. •See Mathew Brady. •GP Illustrations.

C

Cairo, Ill. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Cairo, Ill. (March 24-April 2, 1857), where he owned city bonds. •See Augusta, Ga.

Caldwell, Sally. On Jan. 20, 1814, in Newburyport, Mass., GP's oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841) married Sally Caldwell, who died soon after 1815, leaving a son named George Peabody (1815-32) after his uncle. •See Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler. •David Peabody.

Cambridge, Mass. •See Harvard Univ. honorary degree to GP. •Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Am. Association in London

Campbell, Robert Blair (d.1862). **1-**Americans in London. Robert Blair Campbell was U.S. Consul, London, England (1854-61). He presided over a July 4, 1858, dinner for Americans in London organized by a then newly formed American Association in London, a fraternal club to aid needy U.S. visitors. The club was led by newer American residents in London like Robert Blair Campbell, U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), and others. They feigned respect for but were privately jealous and critical of older American residents in London like GP. Moran, Blair, and a few others sponsored for a few years July 4th Independence Day dinners in London, which GP had initiated from 1850. •See Jesse Weldon Fell. •Persons named.

Campbell, R.B. 2-Career. Robert Blair Campbell was born in S.C., graduated from S.C. College (1809, later the Univ. of S.C.), was a farmer, a commander in the S.C. militia (from 1814), a general of S.C. troops (1833; in his journal Benjamin Moran referred to R.B. Campbell as "Gen. Campbell), a member of the S.C. Senate (1821-23, 1830), and a U.S. House of Rep. member from S.C. (1823-25, 1834-35, 1835-37). He moved to Ala. where he was in the Ala. House of Rep. (1840), was U.S. Consul in Havana, Cuba (1842-50); then moved to Texas where he was appointed a commissioner in determining the U.S.-Mexico border (1853); was U.S. Consul, London, England (1854-61); died in 1862 and was buried in London, July 12, 1862. •Ref. Campbell, p. 94. Wallace and Gillespie, I, p. 9, footnote 12 (many entries in index).

Canada. GP visited Toronto and Montreal, Canada, on Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1856 (he suffered gout attacks on this visit). He visited Montreal on July 7-22, 1866, when he traveled on the Saguenay River and fished for salmon on the Marguerite River. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •Montreal, Canada. •Quebec, Canada. •Toronto, Canada.

Cannes, France. GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), who was Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) son-in-law. W.W. Corcoran's only daughter Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis died Dec. 4, 1867, leaving three children. From Cannes on March 16 or 17, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) went to Paris, France, where they were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). For details of GP's visits to Rome, Italy, and Paris, France, during Feb.-Mar. 1868, with sources, •see persons named. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy.

Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881), was a Scottish-born author who, with a few others, gave friendly aid but no encouragement to eccentric U.S. writer Delia Salter Bacon's (1811-59) theory that William Shakespeare's (1554-1616) plays were written by Francis Bacon (1561-1626) and others. For Bacon's inconsequential connection with GP, •see Delia Salter Bacon. •Charles Butler.

HMS *Monarch* as Funeral Ship

Carnegie, Andrew (1835-1919). **1-**Industrialist-Philanthropist. Andrew Carnegie was the Scottish-born immigrant to Pittsburgh, Penn., who rose from cotton mill bobbin boy, to telegrapher, to Penn. Railroad superintendent, to iron manufacturer, to steel magnate of what became the U.S. Steel Corporation. His various funds and foundations totaled over $350 million, including his well known Carnegie library buildings. His 1889 essay, "The Gospel of Wealth," urged the rich to use their wealth for public good.

Carnegie, Andrew. 2-1869 Connection with GP. In his *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie*, 1933, he recalled reading of the launching of Britain's largest warship HMS *Monarch*, publicized in some jingoistic British newspapers as able to level a U.S. port city. Soon after, reading that GP had died in London (Nov. 4, 1869) and that GP's will required burial in Mass., he telegraphed British cabinet member John Bright (1811-99): "First and best service for Monarch, bringing home the body of Peabody." "Strange to say," he wrote, "this was done, and thus the Monarch became the messenger of peace, not of destruction." •Ref. Carnegie, p. 270. •See John Bright. •Death and Funeral, GP's.

Carnegie, Andrew. 3-1913 Connection with GPCFT. PCofVU historian Sherman Dorn described how former U.S. Pres. William Howard Taft (1857-1930, 27th U.S. Pres. during 1909-13) wrote to Andrew Carnegie for funds for GPCFT. Historian Dorn wrote: "In a letter of 15 May 1913, former president William Taft wrote to industrialist philanthropist [Andrew] Carnegie that he should support Peabody College to help supply competent teachers for Southern schools: 'I doubt if you could do anything that would so help the white people of the south in an educational way as to contribute this last $200,000' of the campaign." •Carnegie did not respond but others contributed`. •Ref. Dorn, p. 17. •See persons named. •PCofVU.

Oxford Honorary Degree

Carroll, Lewis (1832-98). 1-GP's Oxford Honorary Degree, 1867. Lewis Carroll was the pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, 1864. He was born in Daresbury near Warrington, England; graduated from Christ Church College, Oxford (1854); took Anglican Church orders (1861); and taught mathematics at Oxford (1861-81). He was on duty as an Oxford don on Founders' and Benefactors' Day, June 26, 1867, when Oxford Univ. granted GP an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. •Ref. Dodgson, I, p. 261.

Carroll, Lewis. 2-Journal Entry. In his journal entry that day (June 26) Dodgson recorded: "I was introduced to the hero of the day, Mr. Peabody." •Background: Dr. Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71) of Oxford's Christ Church College wrote asking GP if he would accept an Oxford honorary degree. GP accepted by letter on June 5, 1867. The ceremony was held during Oxford's Encaenia, combining commencement with the celebration of spring, occasioned by readings, poetry, music, lectures, and a full-dress university parade, reflecting centuries of British tradition. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Carroll, Lewis. 3-Sheldonian Theatre. The honorary degree ceremony was held in the Sheldonian Theatre. Undergraduates, exerting their traditional right of banter, called aloud the names of dignitaries whom they either cheered or hissed. They cheered Lord Derby, groaned at MP John Bright (1811-99), both cheered and hissed PM William E. Gladstone (1809-98), and acclaimed PM Benjamin Disraeli (1804-81). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Carroll, Lewis. **4-**"The lion of the day." GP was one of six individuals granted an honorary degree that day. When GP's name was called and he stood up, undergraduates applauded him, waved their caps, and beat the arms of their chairs with the flat of their hands. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, recorded: "The lion of the day was beyond a doubt, Mr. Peabody." •The Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford's famous assembly hall, was designed in 1669 by Christopher Wren, who was then astronomy professor at Oxford Univ. It was Wren's first major architectural commission and was named after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, who commissioned the theater while he was Oxford Univ.'s chancellor. •Ref. *Ibid. Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 4-6. •See persons named. •Oxford Univ., England. •Honors, GP's.

Alleged Romance

Carson, Elizabeth (née Knox), of Baltimore, Md. **1-**Alleged Romance. In his 1965 pamphlet, PIB librarian Frank Nicholas Jones (b.1906, PIB librarian during 1956-66) wrote that in 1958 a Mrs. Charles Rieman gave the PIB Library an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James Wilson Leakin (1857-1922), "Family Tree of the Knoxes and Their Connections." That manuscript is the source for the following story of an alleged romance in GP's life. •Ref. Jones, p. 7.

Carson, Elizabeth (née Knox). **2-**"Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand." According to the J.W. Leakin manuscript, sometime during GP's Baltimore years (1815-37) he proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (née Gilmore) Knox of Baltimore. Her father advised against the marriage, preferring his daughter to marry a banker. Elizabeth Knox married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of the couple's fourth child. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Carson, Elizabeth (née Knox). **3-**1857. In the Carson family tradition, when GP returned to Baltimore for a visit in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Carson, then supporting herself by managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married GP solely for his money. A PIB Art Gallery catalog listing of an 1840 portrait of Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson stated: "Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand." •Author Jones's pamphlet identified Mrs. Charles Rieman who deposited the J.W. Leakin manuscript as the former Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin who married Charles Rieman in 1899. •Ref. Jones, p. 7. •See persons named.

Carson, George. •See Elizabeth Carson (above).

Broken Engagement

Cass, Lewis (1782-1866). **1-**GP's Engagement "thoroughly discussed." Lewis Cass was U.S. Minister to France during 1836-42. •Amid the vast publicity on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and his unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral, the story of GP's broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) appeared in some newspapers. The *Providence Journal* (R.I., Dec. 22, 1869) printed the following from an anonymous letter writer about the broken engagement: "I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle of American friends; and also, at a brilliant dinner-party given by General Cass in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth." •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Cass, Lewis. **2-**Career. Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, N.H.; was a lawyer in Zanesville, Ohio; was U.S. marshal for Ohio (1807-12); fought in the War of 1812; was Mich. Territory governor (1813-31); U.S. Secty. of War (1831-36); U.S. Minister to France (1836-42); U.S. Sen. from Mich. (1845-48); and U.S. Secty. of State (1857-60). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland. In June 1867 and in July 1868 GP rented the Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon River, where he liked to fish. MP John Bright (1811-89) was his guest on both occasions. •GP's little known unusual gift (amount and date of gift not known) of a stone-based metal railing in front of the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland, has carved on it: "THIS RAILING IS THE GIFT OF GEORGE PEABODY ESQ." •See John Bright. •Ireland.

Catto, Rt. Hon. Lord (Sir Stephen Gordon, 1923-), is the former head of the Morgan Grenfell Group banking firm, lineal descendant of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64), who participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •Lord Catto was educated at Eton College and Trinity College, Cambridge Univ.; he succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Catto (1936); served with the RAF in WW II; and headed Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (from 1948) and its successor Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group (1980-87). •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1. •(Career): Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Centennial Celebration, GP's, 1895. For speeches, messages received, and Queen Victoria's cablegram, with sources, •see George Peabody Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895). •Victoria, Queen.

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence (1828-1914), governor of Maine, participated in the Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870, reception of GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the USS

Plymouth, in Portland harbor, Maine. Gov. Chamberlain was born in Brewer, Maine; graduated from Bowdoin College (1852) and attended Bangor Theological Seminary; taught at Bowdoin College (1855-62); was a Lt. Col. in the 20th Maine Infantry; won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his defense of Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg (1863); was promoted to brig. gen. in the field by commanding Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85) in June 1864; was Maine governor (1867-71); president of Bowdoin College (1871-83); and active in railroads and industry. •Ref. Boatner, p. 135. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Chamier, Frederick (1796-1870). In his journal U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91) recorded those present, including GP, when in Nov. 1849 he dined at the London home of Weymouth, Mass.-born head of the Baring Brothers banking firm Joshua Bates (1788-1864): "There was a Baron opposite me and a most lovely young girl, a daughter of Captain Chamier, the sea novelist...." •See Herman Melville.

Chandler, Charles W. (d. 1882), was a lawyer in Zanesville, Ohio, husband of GP's niece Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler (immediately below). In his last will of Sept. 9, 1869, GP named nephew Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904) and nephew-in-law Charles W. Chandler as his U.S. executors and left each $5,000 (£1,000). •See Wills, GP's.

Favorite Niece

Chandler, Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) (b. April 25, 1835). **1-**GP's Niece. During his first U.S. visit (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug 19, 1857) after nearly 20 years' absence as a merchant-banker in London, GP became acquainted with his niece, Julia Adelaide Peabody, then age 21. This daughter of oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841) became GP's favorite niece. She lived in Zanesville, Ohio, with her mother, David Peabody's second wife, Mrs. Phebe (née Reynolds) Peabody, went to finishing school in Philadelphia at uncle GP's expense, and married Zanesville, Ohio, lawyer Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882), who was an executor of GP's U.S. estate at GP's death.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). **2-**Background. In April 1811 David Peabody, oldest in the family of 8, employed GP, then age 16, as clerk in a dry goods shop David and partner Samuel Swett managed on State St., Newburyport, Mass. GP's father's death, May 13, 1811, in debt in Danvers, Mass., plus a devastating fire in Newburyport, May 31, 1811, led GP and paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826), whose store was burned, to sail from Newburyport, May 4, 1812, to Georgetown, D.C., where they opened a dry goods store, May 15, 1812. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). **3-**Brothers Worked for Riggs, Peabody & Co. GP managed the store, his uncle having gone into other enterprises. GP also served briefly in the War of 1812.

He met older fellow soldier and experienced merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), who took GP, then age 19, as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), importers of dry goods from abroad for sale to U.S. wholesalers. The firm prospered. When Elisha Riggs, Sr., left the firm in 1829 to become a NYC banker, his place was taken by his nephew, Samuel Riggs (d.1853), in the renamed Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). •See *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 4-Brothers Worked for Riggs, Peabody & Co. Cont'd. GP's three brothers occasionally worked for the firm: David Peabody, younger brothers Thomas Peabody (1801-35), and Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77, who early left the firm to become a farmer in Zanesville, Ohio). Correspondence from family and the firms detailed below indicated that Thomas and to a lesser extent David were improvident, gambled, drank, and were often in debt. Correspondence also indicated that oldest brother David may have been remiss in dealings with GP, but that GP aided financially David's son by his first wife (mentioned below) and daughter Julia Adelaide by his second wife. •See persons named.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 5-GP Paid for Relatives' Schooling. On Jan. 20, 1814, in Newburyport, Mass., David Peabody married Sally Caldwell. She died soon after 1815, leaving a son named after his uncle, George Peabody (1815-32). In Nov. 1816 David transferred to GP, now the main family supporter, title to their late father's mortgaged Danvers, Mass., home. Newburyport lawyer Ebon Mosely wrote to GP Dec. 16, 1816, "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." •By Jan. 1817 GP had paid off his late father's debts and restored his mother and younger siblings to their Danvers home (they had been forced to live separately with Spofford relatives in Salem, Mass.). •Ref. Ebon Mosley, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 6-GP Paid for Relatives' Schooling Cont'd. GP paid for six of his relatives' schooling at Bradford Academy, Mass., during most of the 1820s, and bought a house for the family in West Bradford. Those who attended Bradford Academy were: **1-**youngest born brother Jeremiah Peabody in 1819; **2-**fourth born child Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879) during 1821-27; **3-**seventh born and third of four sisters Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34) in 1822-23; **4-**eighth born and fourth sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809) in 1827; **5-**young cousin Adolphus W. Peabody (paternal uncle John Peabody's son) during 1827-29; and **6-**nephew George Peabody (1815-32, oldest brother David's son who sadly died of scarlet fever at age 17) in 1827. •Ref. (David Peabody married Sally Caldwell): *Vital Records...Newburyport, Mass. ...to...1849*, Vol. II, p. 360. •See Bradford Academy. •Persons named.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 7-Nephew Asked for Aid for College. David's son named after GP wrote to ask if his uncle would help him financially to attend Yale College. GP, back in London after a 15-month commercial buying trip in Europe, replied positively on May 18, 1831.

Perhaps the cultural scenes he briefly glimpsed on his commercial travels induced the following poignant letter that helps explain GP's later philanthropy.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 8-"Deprived, as I was." GP wrote his nephew (his underlining): "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •Sadly this nephew died Sept. 24, 1832, in Boston of scarlet fever, his potential unfulfilled. •Ref. GP, London, to nephew George Peabody, May 18, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 9-Elisha Riggs, Sr. on GP's Difficult Brothers. In Jan. and Feb. 1827 Elisha Riggs, Sr., then GP's senior partner, wrote in confidence to GP, then working out of Baltimore for the firm, of serious difficulties with younger brother Thomas Peabody and some irritations from oldest brother David Peabody. •"My whole time," Elisha Riggs, Sr., wrote to GP, "was employed late & early in attending to various business, While I was also much trouble[d] in Mind, as to what course to take with Thomas P[eabody] who I had nearly lost confidence in, and had to be attentive to every thing in the way of business myself, as but little appeared to be done as it should be without my personal attention." •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 10-Elisha Riggs, Sr. on GP's Difficult Brothers Cont'd.: "I have caused Thomas to remove from his old boarding place to Mr. Devens where I board. [H]e has been here about three days. [H]e promises to be regular in his habits for the future and is generally in the house of nights in good time--As I often have writing for him to do in my room. I have paid all his debts of borrowed money, taylors, shoe bills, etc., with the exception of about 150$ which he borrowed he says of Brokers & Lotter [lottery, i.e. gambling] men, of which David Peabody was also bound. This I told him I would not pay at present. I keep a strick eye over him as well as my business will allow me to do--And have assured him, that if he ever acted again as he has done, that I would certainly get another Clerk--I have taken great pains and talked with him very carefully as to the consequences of his conduct--he appears penitent and I hope will keep his promise hereafter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 11-Elisha Riggs, Sr. on GP's Difficult Brothers Cont'd.: "I have acted the part of a good friend toward him in every respect, which he appears to feel and acknowledge. A short time will enable him to see and determine--I understand from Thomas that David is now employed in a lottery office. He is occasionally in the Store...." Riggs ended with: "This letter is written in haste for yourself only, as I have never mentioned to any person except

yourself anything about T.P. [Thomas Peabody]. You will therefore destroy this letter...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 12-GP's Mother Ill. Often in financial trouble, David in NYC wrote brother Thomas in Baltimore that he needed money. Thomas replied, Nov. 18, 1828, that he was without a job and could do nothing. Four days later GP sent Thomas $15 which Thomas sent to David. •Thomas sought better prospects in South America. He wrote older brother David from Lima, Peru, April 30, 1830, that he was working there as bookkeeper for Alsop, Wetmore & Co.'s agent, that their brother GP was about to sail for England on his second European commercial buying trip (1831-32, 15 months), and that their mother, in poor health, was living with recently married daughter Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh in Lockport, N.Y. On April 30, 1830, Mary wrote David in NYC that their mother was still in poor health, that she had the ague followed by a high intermittent fever. Caleb Marsh (b.1800) also wrote David that mother Peabody was seriously ill and that he did not think she would recover. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 13-GP's Mother Died, June 22, 1830. On June 25, 1830, Mary wrote David that their mother had died on June 22, 1830, a month short of her sixtieth year. David forwarded Mary's letter about their mother's death to GP by the next ship bound for England. He added to GP, in a postscript to Mary's letter: "The above I just recd in time to forward by the Canada [ship]--which sails in an hour. I should have gone to Lockport a month since if it had been in my power to have paid the expense of the journey. Yrs. truly, D. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 14-Thomas Peabody Ill and Unemployed. Thomas Peabody was ill in Lima, Peru; gave up his job there; worked his way back to the U.S. as a ship's clerk, and lost that job when a new crew was hired. GP was out of the country on a European buying trip when Thomas landed in Baltimore without work. He wrote David in NYC: "George being out of the country my necessity for employment is very great & for the present I would be willing to take up with almost any situation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 15-Thomas Peabody's Death, 1835. Peabody family letters hint at rather than detail Thomas Peabody's misdemeanors. He had evidently wronged brother David and begged to be forgiven. Thomas Peabody died April 16, 1835, the day before his thirty-fourth birthday. He had been operating a school and had gone to pay some debts in Buffalo, N.Y. Not having enough money to meet his obligations and overcome with remorse and shame, he died in circumstances not specified in family letters. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 16-Thomas Peabody's Death, 1835 Cont'd. GP, then in Europe, had the sad news in an April 20, 1835, letter, from his brother-in-law, Dr. Eldridge Gerry Little, a physician, married to GP's youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809). Dr.

Little wrote to GP: "It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Thomas. He died in Buffalo on the 16th inst. a victim of his own vices." •Four months later sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell in her Aug. 23, 1835, letter to GP, referred to Thomas as their "poor misguided brother." She also relayed news that oldest brother David had married again. He met his second wife when he boarded at her home in Brookline, near Boston, Mass. David and his new family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where youngest brother Jeremiah had settled on a farm. Maybe, Judith added about David, having a wife again might teach him economy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 17-GP and Niece Julia, 1856-57. During his 1856-57 U.S. visit GP was busy visiting friends, being honored, fêted, seeing after his institute library in what is now Peabody, Mass., founding a branch library in what is now Danvers, Mass., founding the PIB (Feb. 12, 1857), traveling to see vast changes in the U.S. since his 20-year absence abroad. He was in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 1856 with brother Jeremiah's family and became acquainted with niece Julia Adelaide, age 21. He overcame her mother's initial doubts about sending Julia to a finishing school in Philadelphia at his expense. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 18-With Julia in Philadelphia, 1857. GP was in Philadelphia Jan. 10-18, 1857, partly to sit for a portrait in artist James Read Lambdin's (1807-89) Philadelphia studio, partly to be with niece Julia Adelaide, then attending finishing school in Philadelphia. With GP in Philadelphia was Baltimorean and PIB trustee Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93). Eaton, an art collector, was keen to visit the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Artist James Read Lambdin, its director, took the group to visit the art gallery. GP preferred to sit and wait while the others toured the gallery. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 19-"Julia will be a solace to your declining years." On May 20, 1857, sister Judith wrote GP from her home in Georgetown, Mass. She was glad he had taken Julia under his wing, sent her to school in Philadelphia, and had someone to lavish his affections on. She recalled how often Julia's father David, their deceased brother, had been jobless and in debt, how GP had time and again aided David and all the family. "I trust," she wrote, "that Julia will be a solace to your declining years, and by her affection, wipe away the remembrance of the wrongs you have received from her father." •Ref. Mrs. Judith (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, May 20, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 20-*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, April 1857, published an extensive, laudatory account of GP's life, rise in business, saving Md.'s credit abroad, and philanthropic gifts. The article, reprinted in pamphlet form, was widely circulated. Niece Julia Adelaide had a copy, wrote to tell GP that all her friends said he was quite handsome and that she was making a miniature painting of the GP frontispiece picture. She asked in her letter, "Will 'somebody' please send me a lock of his hair." •Ref. Julia Adelaide Peabody, Zanesville, Ohio, to GP, April 30, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 21-GP & Niece Julia Visit Yale College. In July 1857 GP took Julia with him to New Haven, Conn., to visit Yale College, where nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), son of GP's deceased younger sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, was studying science. While there he had a visit from science Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr. (1779-1864). Neither man could foresee that nine years later GP would endow Peabody museums at Harvard and Yale Universities. •Ref. "George Peabody-a."

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 22-Panic of 1857. Having Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) as partner in George Peabody & Co., London, from Oct. 1, 1854, freed GP for his 1856-57 U.S. visit. J.S. Morgan wrote GP frequently about business affairs. On Jan. 30, 1857, Morgan alerted GP to a brewing financial panic: "The drawing upon us for the last two or three mails have been very heavy and the look of our financial business is anything but encouraging for it." Morgan warned GP again on Feb. 27 and Apr. 9: "These are times when we must keep a sharp lookout. We are in a good position and must keep so." •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 23-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. On April 11 GP's cousin Joseph Peabody wrote from NYC of a Paris firm (Greene & Co.) "obliged to suspend...." Alarmed, J.S. Morgan wrote GP, April 17, that money was stringent, and the specie of the Bank of England were down to nine million, "the lowest point in ten years." •GP hurriedly left NYC for London on Aug. 19, 1857. He found that hundreds of U.S. and British firms had collapsed, that Lawrence, Stone and Co. of Boston, which owed him a large sum, could not repay him, that Baring Brothers of London were pressing George Peabody & Co. for £150,000 ($750,000) owed them. George Peabody & Co. was in trouble. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 24-GP to Julia about the Panic. On Nov. 13, 1857, GP wrote of his distress to niece Julia Adelaide Peabody: "This letter I promised to write you has been postponed because of my constant engagements and the unparalleled gloom of the Panic. What will happen, Heaven only knows. Lack of confidence and distrust is universal here and in the United States. I hope my house will weather the storm. I think it will do so even though so many in debt to me cannot pay. If I fail I will bear it like a man. In my conscience I know I never deceived or injured any other human being." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 25-GP to Julia about the Panic Cont'd : "It is less than three months since I left you in the United States, prosperous and happy. Now all is gloom and affliction. Nearly all the American houses in Europe have suspended operations and nothing but great strength can save them. It is the loss of credit of my house I fear. In any circumstances, only a small part of my private fortune will be lost. I will have enough for all my required purposes." GP held this letter for some weeks, determined not to worry his niece and to secure a Bank of England loan. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 26-Bank of England Loan. Gathering his assets, GP anxiously applied for a $4 million loan from the Bank of England. While the Bank of England considered the loan request, some financiers, seeing an opportunity to force GP out of business, approached GP's partner J.S. Morgan and said that they would guarantee the loan if George Peabody & Co. ceased business in London. Second PEF administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) later wrote that GP raged like a wounded lion "and told Mr. Morgan to reply that he dared them to cause his failure." •The Bank of England made the loan, enabling GP to satisfy his creditors, and by March 30, 1858, GP was able to repay the Bank of England. On April 16, 1858, GP wrote Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), "My business is again quite snug. ....Our credit...stands as high as ever before." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 27-GP Explained to Julia. GP held the letter to Julia for three weeks and then added: "My very dear Niece,--The three pages enclosed, as you will see from the date were written three weeks ago when I felt...that the credit of my house was in danger.... I thought to myself, Why should I make my good niece unhappy, however so my miserable self? and consequently declined to send the letter, and I am glad that I did not. •"A few days after I felt it to be my duty to apply to the banks for a loan of money sufficient to carry my house through the crisis, proposing security for the full amount required, which was four million dollars. It was a severe test to my pride, but after a week spent with the Committees and Directors of the Banks I finally succeeded, and I doubt not that my house is now free from all danger.... Don't you hold your head less high or your heart worth less than you did before, for your Uncle George had done nothing but what among sensible persons will raise him higher than before." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 28-J.S. Morgan Visited Julia, 1858. J.S. Morgan was in the U.S. in late 1858 and went to see GP's niece Julia in Oct. He wrote to GP on Nov. 2, 1858, that he had seen Julia and "found her all that I had expected from your description.... I am not surprised at your feelings toward her as she seemed a person uncommonly attractive both in mind and person." GP also wrote his niece Julia in late 1858 that, following attacks of gout in his feet and right hand, he had been to and returned from Vichy, France, where he had taken the mineral water cure under the care of a physician. His illness led him to confide to Julia that when his partnership with J.S. Morgan expired in 1864, or before, he hoped to return to the U.S. and lead a quiet life. Of the Panic of 1857 he wrote: "I am happy also to tell you that although my firm lost some money the business of the year more than made it good, and individually I am now worth much more than I supposed myself when I left the United States and I sincerely feel that what we supposed misfortunes and calamities last year were, so far as regards myself, really 'blessings in disguise.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 29-Julia in Philadelphia School. Julia, in school in Philadelphia, wrote her mother of parties she had attended at Christmas 1857, of lovely clothes her uncle had approved her buying, that she was going to NYC and then to visit GP's business friends the Wetmores in R.I., and that she promised her uncle to write regularly to aunt Judith, who was always in touch with GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 30-GP's 1866-67 Visit. In 1862 Julia married Zanesville, Ohio, lawyer Charles W. Chandler. On May 18, 1866, soon after GP's arrival for his second U.S. visit (May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867), Mrs. George Peabody Russell, wife of GP's nephew (sister Judith Dodge née Peabody Russell's son) wrote Julia Adelaide news of their uncle: "He is a very handsome old gentleman looking as they all say much better than when he left here. He seems perfectly happy and never tires of planning for the good of those who are dear to him, as you will know before long." •Ref. Mrs. George Peabody Russell to Mrs. Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler, May 18, 1866, Peabody Papers, PEM.

Chandler, J.A. (née Peabody). 31-Last Visits. On Nov. 2-10, 1866, GP was in Zanesville for a family visit and saw Julia and her family (she then had two children). •There were later family gatherings during GP's third and last U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. His weakened condition was evident. Saddest of all was the family gathering at his final funeral service in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Chapple, William Dismore. Author of *George Peabody* (Salem, Mass.: Peabody Museum, 1948).

Charity Commissioners, London. On March 27, 1862, following GP's letter of March 12, 1862, founding the Peabody Donation Fund (to build and manage model apartments for London's working poor, $2.5 million total gift), trustee James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) wrote to GP: "I have returned after spending a very long time with the Commissioners of Charities who enter with the most lively interest into the arrangements for our trust. They tell me that in the whole range of charities of England there is nothing to compare with the disinterestedness and magnitude of your gift." •See Peabody Homes of London.

Charles St., and Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore. Site chosen for the PIB. For other sites proposed and discussed, •see PIB.

Charleston, S.C. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Charleston, S.C., March 7, 1857. For details and sources of GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

Chase, Salmon Portland (1808-73), was N.H.-born, a Dartmouth College graduate (1826), U.S. Senator (1849-55), Ohio governor (1855-59), Pres. Abraham Lincoln's Treasury Secty. (1861-64), and U.S. Chief Justice (from 1864). •GP sent S.P. Chase a copy of his Oct. 27, 1851, dinner book (U.S.-British friendship dinner, London, to departing U.S. exhibitors, Great Exhibition of 1851, London, first world's fair). Chase sent GP a report by Socialist David Dale Owen (1807-60) and a letter introducing the editor of the Washington, D.C., weekly journal *National Era*. •Ref. Salmon P. Chase to GP, March 17, and April 27, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Cherbourg, France, is the French seaport on the English Channel where the Confederate CSS *Alabama* was intercepted (June 14, 1864) and sunk (June 19, 1864) by the Union warship, USS *Kearsarge*, under Capt. John Ancrum Winslow (1811-73). For details and sources on how the *Alabama* affected GP's funeral, •see *Alabama* Claims.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. For GP's part in selling abroad the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. part of Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad, from 1837, •see Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill., has *New York Tribune* editor Horace Greeley's (1811-72) Aug. 24, 1854, letter asking GP to aid his wife if needed on her trip to Sweden. •See Horace Greeley.

Childers, Hugh Culling Eardley (1827-96). On Dec. 8, 1869, First Lord of the Admiralty Hugh Culling Eardley Childers boarded HMS *Monarch* to inspect preparations in progress to receive GP's remains. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Childs, George William (1829-94), was elected a PEF trustee to succeed trustee Anthony Joseph Drexel (1826-93) but died before he could take his seat on the board. Childs's place was taken by George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) of Rhode Island. •George W. Childs was born in Baltimore, was publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* during 1864-94, and as a philanthropist educated over 800 children, gave a Shakespearean memorial fountain to Stratford-on-Avon, a memorial window in Westminster Abbey, and helped establish a home for printers in Colorado Springs. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 105.

Choate, Joseph Hodges (1832-1917), nephew of Rufus Choate (below) was a PEF trustee elected to succeed trustee Hamilton Fish (1809-93). Joseph H. Choate was born in Salem, Mass., was a Harvard Law School graduate (1854), a NYC lawyer who helped expose the Tweed Ring in 1871 and 1894, was U.S. Ambassador to Britain (1899-1905), and the U.S. delegate to the Second Hague Conference (1907). •Ref. Curry-b, p. 107.

Choate, Rufus (1799-1859), uncle of Joseph Hodges Choate (above), was a prominent Mass. lawyer and statesman. He was unable to attend but sent a letter instead extolling the importance on June 16, 1852, of the 100th anniversary of the separation of Danvers from Salem, Mass. This was the occasion when GP, also invited to attend but unable to leave London, had his letter dated London, May 26, 1852, read aloud by boyhood playmate John Waters Proctor (1791-1874). This letter contained GP's first gift founding his first Peabody Institute Library to which he ultimately gave $217,000. His letter also contained his motto: Education--a debt due from present to future generations. •Rufus Choate was born in Ipswich, Mass., graduated from Dartmouth College (1819), began his law practice in Danvers, served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1830-35), had a large Boston law practice, succeeded Daniel Webster (1782-1852) in the U.S. Senate (1841-45), and was a leading orator of the time. •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June. 16, 1852.

Christ Church College, Oxford Univ. Dr. Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71) of Oxford Univ.'s Christ Church College wrote asking GP if he would accept an honorary degree. GP agreed on June 5, 1867, to accept. For details on the awarding of the honorary Doctor of Laws degree to GP on June 26, 1867, with sources, •see Oxford Univ., England.

Cincinnati, Ohio. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Cincinnati, Ohio, where he declined a public dinner, met citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, and received and acknowledged resolutions of praise (April 10, 1857). For details and sources of GP's March-April 1857 itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

Exclusive Clubs

City of London Club. **1-**Basis for Anti-Americanism. In 1844 GP was denied membership (blackballed) at London's Reform Club, although proposed for membership by two members of Parliament. The economic reason for the then anti-U.S. feeling in Britain was that the Panic of 1837 and the severe depression that followed led nine states, including Md., to stop interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. GP had gone to Europe in Feb. 1837, on his fifth business trip abroad, as Md.'s agent to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue. He remained in London the rest of his life (1837-69) moving from dry goods merchant to securities broker to international banker. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

City of London Club. **2-**Basis for Anti-Americanism Cont'd. British and European investors, many retired, their widows and children, were economically hurt and angry at the repudiating states. In this anti-U.S. context, GP was blackballed when proposed for membership in the Reform Club in 1844. •Years later when his leadership role in championing resumption of

interest payment on U.S. bonds became known, he was accepted without opposition into membership at the Parthenon Club (1848), the City of London Club (1850), and others. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. City of London Club, p. 51.

City of London Club. **3-**GP's Leadership Role. GP urged Md. state officials to resume interest payments quickly and retroactively. He also publicly assured British and other European investors that repudiation was temporary, that interest payments would resume, and that they would be retroactive. By 1847 news that Md. and other defaulting states had recovered, had resumed interest payments retroactively, and that GP was partly responsible echoed in financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic. The London correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* wrote: "...the energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it a part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the [truth].... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." •Ref. *Ibid.*

City of London Club. **4-**Taken into Clubs. It was in this glow of publicity that GP was taken into the Parthenon Club (1848) four years after being blackballed at the Reform Club (1844). He proudly wrote to a friend, "This Club [Parthenon] ranks much higher than the Reform." Election to the City of London Club (1850) was followed by membership in the prestigious Athenaeum Club (Feb. 3, 1863). Under its Rule Two, the Athenaeum annually admitted nine members who were eminent in science, literature, the arts, or public service. GP's admission came after he established the Peabody Donation Fund (March 12, 1862) which built and managed model apartments for low income London working people (total gift, $2.5 million). Ref. (Parthenon Club): GP to John Glenn, April 20, 1848, quoted in •Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 301. •Ref. (Athenaeum Club): Ward, pp. 195-198.

City of London Club. **5-**Other Honors. Other honors that followed from GP's housing gift included the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862; the first U.S. citizen to accept this honor); membership in two ancient guilds, the Clothworkers' Company (July 2, 1862) and the Fishmongers' Company (April 18,1866); and other honors. •See clubs named.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. GP gave $165 to this hospital during 1850-55 (perhaps more but not recorded). •Ref. Parker dissertation, p. 1085.

Civil War (1861-65). •See Civil War and GP (below).

Civil War Attacks

Civil War and GP. 1-Confederate Sympathizer? GP was attacked for alleged Civil War pro-Confederate anti-Union bond sale profiteering. He was also defended as an active Union supporter. This controversy raged from 1861 until well after his Nov. 4, 1869, death. •Many European investors, initially uncertain which side would win the Civil War, sold their U.S. securities. European investors did not start buying again until Union victory was assured in 1864.

Critic John Bigelow

Civil War and GP. 2-Earliest Charge by John Bigelow. U.S. Consul Gen. in Paris John Bigelow (1817-1911) wrote confidentially to Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72), July 17, 1862, accusing GP of exaggerating Federal reversals in the Civil War in order to cause financial panic and so reap a personal fortune. But John Bigelow did not submit proof. •Wallace and Gillespie, editors of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal, who mention John Bigelow's charge against GP, add: "Henry [Brooks] Adams [1838-1918], however in the *Education [of Henry Adams]* speaks of the loyalty of Peabody and Barings [Baring Brothers banking firm, London]." •Ref. (Bigelow's charge against GP): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., p. 933, note 16.

Civil War and GP. 3-Career. Born in Malden, N.Y., Bigelow graduated from Union College (1835), was a lawyer, then a journalist, an inspector at Sing Sing, N.Y., prison (1845-46), an editor of the NYC *Evening Post* (1849-61), U.S. Consul Gen. in Paris (1861-64), U.S. Minister to France (1864-67), Secty. of N.Y. State (1875-77), a leading NYC Public Library trustee, an author and editor of the *Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin*, 1888. •Bigelow's unsubstantiated charge was repeated through the years. (Note: For doubt cast about Bigelow's criticism of GP's loyalty, •See John Bigelow and "Bigelow, John..." in References end of book).

Defense

Civil War and GP. 4-*New York Times* Defense. Other sources just as adamantly declared GP a Unionist. A writer for the *New York Times*, May 23, 1861, for example, reported: "Dispatches by the *Persia* state that the agents of the Rebel Government have explored Europe in vain for money, to be had in exchange for their bonds. Mr. Dudley Mann [Ambrose Dudley Mann, 1801-89, Confederate emissary] had sought an interview with Mr. George Peabody in the hope of negotiating a loan, and had been politely, but firmly repulsed. In no case, had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation." •Ref. *New York Times*, May 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 1; quoted in •Moore, ed., I, p. 76.

Civil War and GP. 5-*New York Times* Defense Cont'd. Reports of GP's alleged southern sympathies surfaced occasionally in the vast publicity at his death and protracted 96-day transatlantic funeral. A writer in the *New York Times* again sprang to GP's defense, quoting GP's explanation made to a group of NYC friends during his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867 U.S. visit. One of this group said to GP: "I read in a newspaper today an article about you. It said that you sympathized with the South during the war, that you made money by speculating in Confederate bonds. What is the truth of this?" •Ref. *New York Times*, Jan 27, 1870, p. 1, c. 5-7.

Civil War and GP. 6-*New York Times* Defense Cont'd. GP sprang to his feet and said with some emotion: "I have read paragraphs like that too and am utterly at a loss to know how such an impression got about. Nothing I ever said or did during the war justifies this charge. Let me deny the insinuation in the strongest terms. From the beginning throughout I condemned the cause of the South in taking up arms against the government. In adhering to the cause of the North I injured my reputation with some of my friends who advocated the cause of the South." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 7-*New York Times* Defense Cont'd.: "As for speculating in Confederate bonds, the only money that I made out of the South during the War was made in this way: Agents of the Confederate government called on me and importuned me to use my influence in negotiating a loan for the Confederacy in England. I immediately and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with it, and told them that in my opinion any American ought to be ashamed to have anything to do with an attempt to break up and destroy such Government as they enjoyed. Finding that I would have nothing to do with their bonds, they sought aid elsewhere." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 8-*New York Times* Defense Cont'd.: "The sympathies of many English capitalists were with them, and they finally succeeded in enlisting four or five men of large means in their scheme, and a meeting was held, at which time they were to close the negotiations for a loan of $75,000,000 to the Confederacy, receiving its bonds therefor at fifty cents on the dollar. Just before the final papers were to be signed one of the capitalists remarked to the company that, before he affixed his signature, he thought he would go down and consult his friend Peabody, and see what he thought of it. Another of the party said he would do the same thing, and they both came to me, told me what had been done, and asked my advice. Said I, 'Gentlemen, why will you pay 50 cents on the dollar for these bonds, when, by waiting a year, you can get them for 25 or 30 cents on the dollar?'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 9-*New York Times* Defense Cont'd.: "'You do not believe, do you, Mr. Peabody,' replied one of the gentlemen, 'That these bonds can be bought a year hence for that price?' •'I certainly do,' I replied; 'and to prove that I am sincere, I will stipulate to sell you a million dollars worth in one year from today at 25 cents on the dollar.' •"They both then agreed

that they would have nothing more to do with the loan, but to show that they had no faith in what I said about the future value of the [Confederate] bonds, they were both anxious to accept my offer, and required me to reduce my stipulation to writing. I did so. The year came round, and Confederate bonds were worth less than even I anticipated. But, gentlemen, I held them to their bargain and received $60,000 from them in fulfillment of it, which was all the money I ever made by speculating on the bonds of the Confederacy." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. **10-**GP's Defense in the *Boston Courier*. In early March 1861 an anonymous letter writer in Boston and NYC newspapers stated that in his opinion Civil War would be good for business. He wrote that if the North compromised with the South it would ruin the national credit. Because some newspapers inferred that the unknown letter writer might be GP, he wrote to the *Boston Courier* editor, March 8, 1861: "I do not know who wrote this letter. My remarks would be the opposite. The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this." •Ref. *Boston Courier*, March 8, 1861; also quoted in •*New York Herald*, March 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 4. For pro-Confederate charge by anonymous writer "S.P.Q." and defense by Thurlow Weed and others, •see "S.P.Q." •Thurlow Weed (both below).

Critic Benjamin Moran

Civil War and GP. 11-Benjamin Moran. U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran criticized GP as pro-Confederate in his private journal. This Philadelphia-born printer went to London as a freelance writer, published a travel book (1854), married an English woman in ill health, and worked at the U.S. Legation in London during 1853-75. Moran was aptly described by historian Henry [Brooks] Adams (1838-1918), private secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86): "On the staff of the American Legation in London was Benjamin Moran, ...a man of long experience at the Legation and one who became a sort of dependable workhorse to fill in for any duty that might come up from the changing personnel. He had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended. He kept an extensive diary and while it must be read from the point of view of his character, it throws an interesting light on the Legation scene." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, I, p. 123.

Civil War and GP. 12-Moran's First GP Entry. Moran's first entry on GP's return to London after a Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit: "Monday, 31 Aug ('57)...George Peabody, the puffing American note shaver has returned to London from a tour of self-glorification in the United States. This is the fellow who gives private dinners on the Fourth of July at public

taverns to which he invites everyone in a good suit of clothes who will applaud him and then publishes the proceedings, toasts, and all, in the public journals. It is worth noting that he pays his clerks less and works them harder than any other person in London in the same business, and never gave a man a dinner that wanted it. His parties are advertisements, and his course far from benevolent. He never gave away a cent that he didn't know what its return would be. He has no social position in London and cannot get into good Society. He generally bags the new American Minister for his own purposes and shows him up around the town, if he can, as his puppet to a set of fourth-rate English aristocrats and American tuft-hunters who eat his dinners and laugh at him for his pains." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 13-Moran on Saltpeter Purchase. Moran believed GP had interfered in the purchase for the Union of saltpeter, a gunpowder ingredient. He recorded: "Lammont [Lammot] DuPont [1831-84] came here lately to purchase saltpeter, and had a heavy credit on Barings for the purpose. For prudent reasons he transferred his account to another house, & old Peabody hearing this, & finding it did not come to him, induced Samson [Marmaduke Blake Sampson, d.1876, London *Times* editor] the Traducer of the U.S., who writes the money articles of The Times to get up a cry against the export of the articles & stop it. This has succeeded, as Gov't has issued an order in Council on the subject. The saltpeter was a private speculation, but to make powder for our Govt. and this avaricious old rogue Peabody has prevented it leaving the country through spite." •Ref. (Saltpeter): *Ibid.*, II, p. 918.

Civil War and GP. 14-Moran on *Trent* Affair. Of the Nov. 8, 1861 *Trent* Affair (U.S. illegal removal of four Confederates from a British ship), Moran wrote: "George Peabody came in soon after me [with news].... He had met Dudley Mann [Ambrose Dudley Mann, 1801-89, Confederate emissary to get arms and aid from England] in the street.... Peabody either had been to see Mrs. Slidell [wife of one of the seized Confederates], or was going to see her, and was certain there would be no war [with Britain over the *Trent*]. His whole manner is that of a hypocrite, and he is carrying water on both shoulders, being determined to stand well on both sides, in any event." •Ref. (*Trent*): *Ibid.*, pp. 932-933. •See Benjamin Moran. •*Trent* Affair.

Civil War and GP. 15-Moran on J.R. Potter and GP. Moran recorded on Dec. 2, 1863: "We have had a visit this morning from John R. Potter [b. 1815], Esq. of Manchester [merchant and former mayor, 1848-50], a warm friend of ours during this great struggle.... He stated he had been in Scotland during the summer and there he met the inflated Mr. George Peabody. Supposing him to be loyal, as a matter of course, he spoke to him freely in favor of the Government; but was astonished to find him luke-warm and faithless to his country. In fact, his sentiments were of that class that are always indulged in by hypocrites in trying times. His tone was denunciatory of the Government and its policy, and had a greater effect in favor of the rebels

than a speech of Slidell or Mason would have had." •Ref. (John Potter): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 1241.

Civil War and GP. 16-Moran on GP's Housing Gift.: "His [GP's] late hollow gift to the poor of London has made him an authority with English people, and as they know him to be a New England man, his opinions in favor of secession are regarded as just and adopted by many as conclusive. He did much damage to us in Scotland this summer. But he has been a disguised rebel all the way through.... Mr. Potter says he as an Englishman, was placed in the strange position when in Scotland, of being obliged to defend a loyal president of the U.S. and this great war of freedom, against the attacks and misrepresentations of an American from Massachusetts, who while pretending to be a lover of his country, and a patriot, was by his language a confessed traitor and defender of falsehood, treason, slavery, and piracy...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 17-Benjamin Moran Cont'd**.** Moran recorded on Feb. 1864: "Wm. Evans has been up to know whether the U.S. Five-twenty bonds are or are not payable in coin. A great fight has been created by Peabody & Morgan putting into circulation a story in the city that they are not. This is part of the conduct of these hypocrites. Peabody is a rebel and does all in his power to destroy the credit of his country, while Morgan practices treason covertly while openly professing loyalty.... So strong is the hold on American belief, that this man Peabody is loyal that no refutation will shake it, and he therefore goes on and does us ten times more injury than a flat rebel; because his intercourse with loyal men is a strong endorsement in the minds of Englishmen of the truth of his opinions on our affairs." •Moran's entry for April 1865 recorded: "The famous Geo. Peabody came in and sat an hour talking to me. He is a rebel and don't conceal it." •Ref. *Ibid.*, p. 1411.

Changing South Danvers to Peabody, Mass.

Civil War and GP. 18-Name Change, South Danvers to Peabody, March 13, 1868. Pro-Confederate charge and denial arose in a March 1868 petition sent to the South Danvers, Mass., town council to change the town's name from South Danvers to Peabody, Mass. South Danvers citizens voted their approval which then went to the Mass. legislature in Boston, where the proposal met opposition. The charge was made again in the Mass. legislature--that GP had been pro-Confederate, anti-Union, and a rebel sympathizer in the Civil War. A petition signed by 100 citizens opposed to the change of name was presented at a late March 1868 hearing at the State House, Boston. At the hearing a Mr. H.W. Poole explained that GP was unpopular with some in South Danvers because of his alleged southern sympathies during the rebellion. •See Peabody, Mass.

Civil War and GP. 19-Name Change, South Danvers to Peabody Cont'd. GP was stoutly defended at the hearing, especially by Gen. William Sutton, who said that relatively few in South

Danvers objected to the proposed name change. Two years before, the business community particularly wanted a name change. "South Danvers" implied a section of Danvers, when South Danvers was in fact a separate town. Even the U.S. post office had difficulty separating Danvers and South Danvers mail. In fact, "Peabody" was chosen over other suggested names: "Bowditch," after the locally born famed navigator and mathematician Nathaniel Bowditch (1773-1838); "Antwerp," because the French spelling of that city in Belgium, "D'Anvers," was believed to be the original source for "Danvers"; "Brooksby," the name of the village when first settled in 1626 as part of Salem; "Osborne," after many of that family in South Danvers; and "Sutton" after a prominent citizen, Gen. William Sutton. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 20-Second Vote, April 30, 1868. To overcome the impasse in the change of name, the hearings committee proposed a compromise: the State of Mass. would recognize the name change to "Peabody" if there was a second favorable vote by South Danvers citizens. In April 1868, before the town's second vote, friends of GP issued a handbill which explained: "At a...town meeting, duly called and legally conducted, we voted to change the town's name to Peabody.... Opponents who failed to defeat it at the ballot box protested.... Rather than have the name change take effect under imputation of 'trickery, wire pulling, and underhand work,' we agreed to a second town vote." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 21-Second Vote, April 30, 1868, Cont'd. The pro-GP handbill then explained his financial record in the Civil War: "The charges against Mr. Peabody are unfounded. He never held a dollar of rebel debt nor dealt in rebel bonds. On the contrary over three million dollars of his own money was in United States bonds on which he drew no interest until the war was over. He used his influence to help sell our bonds when we were hard pressed for money and when other bankers in England invested in the Confederate Loan. The success of the rebellion would have shattered his fortune." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 22-2nd Vote, April 30, 1868 Cont'd. Opposition declined. On the second vote, April 30, 1868, of the 625 votes cast, there were 379 yeas, 246 nays, with change of name advocates winning by 133 votes. Thus, the town first called Brooksby (1626), later known as Salem Village, then Danvers (1752-1852), then South Danvers (1852-68), became Peabody, Mass. (from April 13, 1868, by official Mass. records). Ref. *Ibid.*

Critic W.L. Garrison

Civil War and GP. 23-W.L. Garrison. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison's (1805-79) article, "Mr. Peabody and the South," NYC's *Independent*, Aug. 19, 1869, attacked GP's patriotism: "During the protracted moral and political struggle for the abolition of slavery in this country...Mr. Peabody was with the South in feeling and sentiment... His leanings were toward the South; not indeed to the extent of disunion, but rather for reunion on terms that would be

satisfactory to herself." Garrison criticized GP on these six points (Garrison's quotes): **1**-GP's PIB gift (total $1.4 million, 1857-69) was "made to a Maryland institution, at a time when that state was rotten with treason." **2**-GP's $2 million PEF for aiding public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. Garrison criticized the PEF for giving more to white than to black schools, for going along with racially segregated schools, and for not insisting on aiding mixed white and black schools. •Ref. *Independent* (NYC), Aug. 19, 1869, p. 1, c. 5-7; and Nov. 11, 1869, p. 4, c. 1. •Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20; reprinted •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 49-68.

Civil War and GP. 24-W.L. Garrison Cont'd. Garrison's criticism of GP on six points continued with: **3**-GP's not showing public sorrow at Pres. Lincoln's assassination: "When the news of the tragical death of President Lincoln reached England...surely Mr. Peabody owed...in some way to bear an emphatic testimony at such a critical period...but no such testimony is on record." **4**-GP, then ill and two months from death, went not to a northern health resort but to a southern mineral spa, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., "the favorite resort of the elite of rebeldom." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 25-W.L. Garrison Cont'd. **5**-GP's accepting at the Old White Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, resolutions of praise for his PEF. **6**-GP's thanks for these resolutions of praise (Garrison quoted GP as saying: "I shall be glad, if my strength would permit, to speak of my own cordial esteem and regard for the high honor, integrity and heroism of the Southern people!!") [Garrison's underlining]. Garrison commented as follows on GP's response to the resolutions of praise given him in W.Va.: "The record of 'the Southern people' is one of lust and blood, of treachery and cruelty, of robbery and oppression, of rebellion and war; and to panegyrize their 'high honor, integrity, and heroism' is an insult to the civilized world." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 26-W.L. Garrison Cont'd. Garrison's last critical article, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, followed the vast publicity accompanying GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, 96-day transatlantic funeral, and Feb. 8, 1870, burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. Garrison wrote: "The 'pomp and circumstance' attending the burial...of the late George Peabody have been...extraordinary.... Mr. Peabody was simply a quiet, plodding, shrewd, and eminently successful man of business, with the strongest conservative tendencies, and ever careful to avoid whatever might interfere with his worldly interests, or subject him...to popular disesteem.... His sympathies ...were...with a pro-slavery South [more] than with an anti-slavery North; and he carried his feelings in that direction almost to the verge of the Rebellion*." •Ref. *Ibid.* •*Independent* (NYC), Feb. 10, 1870, p. 1, c. 2-3.

Critic Charles Wilson Felt

Civil War and GP. 27-Charles Wilson Felt. The asterisk after "Rebellion*" footnoted for corroboration a GP critic, Charles Wilson Felt, a Mass.-born inventor of a type-setting machine used in printing. The footnote* quoting Felt at the bottom of the page read: "Corroborative of this charge, take the testimony of Charles W. Felt, Esq., as given in a letter to the *Evening Post*, dated Manchester (Eng.), Jan. 8th last [1870]:" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 28-Charles Wilson Felt Cont'd. [Felt wrote]: 'I was in London in October and November 1861, having a letter of introduction from Edward Everett to Mr. Peabody I was astonished and mortified to hear Mr. Peabody, in the course of a short conversation, indulge in such expressions as these: [Felt quoted GP as saying to him]: 'I do not see how it can be settled, unless Mr. [Confederate Pres. Jefferson] Davis gives up what Mr. Lincoln says he is fighting for--the forts the South has taken--*and then separate*.' 'You can't carry on the war without coming over here for money; and *you won't get a shilling*.' 'Harriet Beecher Stowe [1811-96, in London, 1852] was over here, but I *would not go to see her*, though I was invited: and now she writes that this is *our war!* Such things don't go down over here.'...[Felt continued]: I made one other call upon him; but I could only regard him as *recreant to his country in the time of her greatest need.*" [Garrison's italics]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 29-Charles Wilson Felt Cont'd. Felt's Jan. 8, 1870, letter from Manchester, England, printed in the NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 21, 1870, was written to refute Thurlow Weed's (1797-1882) vindication of GP as a staunch Unionist during the Civil War. Weed's vindication, printed in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, was confirmed publicly by Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) and others. Felt wrote: "I have seen Mr. Weed's vindication of George Peabody's course in the Civil War. He acknowledges finding Peabody undecided as late as December, 1861. No loyal American could be doubtful after Fort Sumter, Bull Run, and Front Royal. I don't doubt that Peabody ran to Minister Adams with news of Federal success at Fort Donelson for he then saw which would be the winning side. He became a friend of the North when he saw it would win." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 30-Garrison and Felt. The title of Garrison's editorial clearly implied and agreed with what Felt more directly stated: that GP was honored beyond his true merit, that it would have been better if he had remained in the U.S. instead of going to England to die, that GP's return to England was a bid for notoriety. •Ref. (Charles Wilson Felt refuted Weed's vindication): C.W. Felt, Manchester, England, to NYC *Evening Post* editor, Jan. 8, 1870, published in the •NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 31, 1870. •Felt's letter also in Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20; reprinted in •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 50-68. •Ref. (Weed's vindication): *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4; reprinted in •Weed-a.

Weed's Vindication

Civil War and GP. 31-Weed's Vindication. Thurlow Weed's vindication of GP carried weight because of Weed's political importance. He was the politically influential owner and editor of the Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal*, leading news organ of the old Whig Party and its successor Republican Party. He was a political king maker, having masterminded the election of William Henry Harrison (1773-1841) as ninth U.S. president in 1841, helped get the presidential nomination for Henry Clay (1777-1852) in 1844, and backed Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) as 12th U.S. president during 1849-50. Weed managed William Henry Seward's (1801-72) political career as N.Y. state legislator, governor, and senator; worked for Seward's nomination for the presidency in 1860 but backed Abraham Lincoln after Lincoln won the nomination. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 32-Weed's Vindication Cont'd. Weed was intimate with GP from 1851, was GP's early philanthropic advisor, and spoke at length to GP about the Civil War in Dec. 1861 when he and Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) were two of Pres. Lincoln's unofficial emissaries to keep Britain and France neutral in the Civil War. •Weed stated that in London in Dec. 1861 he found Britain in a rage over the *Trent* Affair, the illegal U.S. removal of Confederate emissaries Mason, Slidell, and their male secretaries from the British *Trent* bound for Liverpool. Britain moved to a war footing and sent 8,000 troops to Canada in case of a U.S.-British war. After leaving U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), Weed called on GP and recorded their talk about the Civil War. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 33-Weed's Vindication Cont'd. The Weed-GP conversation (condensed from Weed's "Vindication"): GP: I am surprised and I regret that the United States has become unnecessarily involved in Civil War. Weed: Yes, it is a great calamity but it was forced upon the North. GP: Could not the Federal Government have avoided it? Weed: I would like to explain why the rebellion was both premeditated and inevitable. GP: I would like to hear your views. It will require strong evidence to satisfy me that wise and good men could not have prevented this unnatural war." •Weed described to GP the historical incidents leading to South Carolina's secession. Weed said (his underlining): "The avowed purpose of prominent statesmen of the Southern states has been to preserve slavery in the Union or to establish a slave confederacy outside of it. South Carolina has held this attitude for forty years. The Missouri Compromise of 1850 attempted to adjust the extension of slavery in the new territories and the South immediately brought into the union three slave states. You will remember the resistance of the slave states to the admission of California with a constitution prohibiting slavery." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 34-Weed's Vindication Cont'd.: "This was followed by a visit of distinguished Whigs in Congress from Georgia and North Carolina--Stevens [full name not known], [Robert A.] Toombs [1810-85, Ga.], and [Thomas Lanier] Clingman [1812-97, N.C.]--

to President [Zachary] Taylor threatening the dissolution of the Union if the rights of the slave states were violated. Mr. Peabody, I passed these gentlemen as they left the White House. I found General Taylor greatly excited by that interview. He told me, Vice-President [Hannibal] Hamlin [1809-91], and a senator from Maine what had occurred ten minutes after the Southern congressmen left him. Nothing, in my opinion, but the fact that General Taylor was himself a Southern gentleman, prevented Civil War then and there." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 35-Weed's Vindication Cont'd.: "You also recall the Kansas conflict which upset the balance between slave and free states. In 1860 a census of Congress showed conclusively that the Congress favored freedom over slavery. I maintain, Mr. Peabody, that this fact precipitated the rebellion. The evidence for my opinion is that the Democratic party was thwarted in electing a Democratic President by the persistent actions of the slave delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1860. The Southern Democrats refused to nominate a Union Democrat. By their support of [John Calvin] Breckinridge [1821-75] they intended to gain the election of Lincoln. This was a pretext for rebellion sufficient to draw the Southern people into line with their leaders." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 36-Weed's Vindication Cont'd.: "Let me say also that a disloyal Secretary of the Navy [?Isaac Toucey, 1796-1869, of Conn.?] sent nearly all our warships to foreign countries in order to leave the North unprepared for the war forced on the government. Let me add, Mr. Peabody, that in 1859-60 a secessionist Secretary of War [John Buchanan Floyd, 1807-63, from Va. and later a Confederate general] transferred large quantities of arms and ammunition from Northern to Southern arsenals. With all this, I admit and still believe, that but for radical men in Washington the rebellion might have been limited. North Carolina and Tennessee, loyal in the beginning, might have been held in the Union." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 37-Weed's Vindication Cont'd. GP listened; he then spoke with deliberation: "I think now that the Northern side is more in the right than I had thought it was. For several months my talks have been with Americans who presented the question differently. The business years of my life, as you know, were spent in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in Baltimore. My private sympathies while in England have been against the institution of slavery. But during these many years of excitement on that subject I regarded the extremists of both sides as equally mischievous. This view made me think that extreme men were alike enemies of the Union." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 38-Weed's Vindication Cont'd. In his "Vindication" Weed explained that London had news, March 5, 1862, of Union victory in Tennessee. Gen. U.S. Grant had taken Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. GP had the news a few hours earlier from his NYC agents and rushed to share it with U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams and others. Recalling the event, Weed wrote: "I know of no more unerring test of men's real sentiment and sympathy in a

season of war, than their manner of receiving good news.... Tried by this test, Mr. Peabody's sympathies were loyal, for he voluntarily came out of his way to bring news of an important Union victory; though he never ceased as often as he had occasion to speak on the subject, to deplore the war." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 39-Weed's Vindication Cont'd. During Nov. 1861, when the above GP-Weed conversation occurred, GP helped Weed meet such British government leaders as **1-**Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), **2-**Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878), **3-**MP William W. Torrens McCullagh (1813-94) and **4-**MP Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) representing Belfast, Ireland. •Weed's vindication cited above was confirmed by Ohio Episcopal Bishop McIlvaine. •Ref. Charles Pettit McIlvaine to Thurlow Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, quoted in •*New Haven Daily Palladium* (Conn.), Jan. 6, 1870, p. 2, c. 2-3. •See William Torrens McCullagh.

Critic George Francis Train

Civil War and GP. 40 George Francis Train. George Francis Train (1829-1904) was a Boston-born financier of city railway lines who had disappointing experiences introducing street railways in English cities. Pro-Irish, anti-British, and anti-Confederate during the Civil War, he publicly attacked GP after GP's March 12, 1862, founding of model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). GP learned of this attack from British friend and Peabody homes trustee James Emerson Tennent's June 20, 1862, letter. •Four months later, GP heard more of Train from his friend and sometime agent Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), a Newburyport, Mass-born and London resident genealogist. Somerby, visiting in Boston, wrote GP (Oct. 7, 1862) that the day before at Faneuil Hall, he had listened to anti-Confederate speeches by U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74) from Mass. and George Francis Train. Somerby reported that Train, an activist demonstrator, had fought with Boston police and been led handcuffed along State St. and jailed. •See George Francis Train.

Civil War and GP. 41-George Francis Train Cont'd. After GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death and during the publicity attending GP's transatlantic funeral, George Francis Train gave another speech in Boston, generally regarded as ranting and incoherent. He again railed against GP as follows: "I regard the fact of George Peabody's remains being brought over on a British ship of war [HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*] the greatest insult ever offered to America. George Peabody was a secessionist. The *Alabama* Claims is still unsettled and American citizens are dying in British prisons." •Train was seen as an eccentric, even by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, who described G.F. Train as "a notorious charlatan who was exciting the mirth of the country by posing as a self-constituted candidate for President." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Defense

Civil War and GP. 42-GP's Defense, PIB, 1866. GP carefully explained his Civil War views at the dedication and opening of the PIB, Oct. 25, 1866. In the nine years and eight months since its Feb. 12, 1857, founding, Civil War differences had aggravated disputes over PIB jurisdiction between the PIB trustees and the Md. Historical Society trustees (PIB planner John Pendleton Kennedy originally wanted the Society to be housed in the PIB and to help guide PIB programs). Civil War differences had also aggravated disputes over the building site at Mount Vernon Place and building costs. •Split loyalties over the war, southern resentment over radical Republican military rule, and his own misunderstood position on the Civil War were much on GP's mind when he spoke at the dedication. •Ref. PIB, *Founder's Letters and Papers*, 1868, pp. 90-97. •*New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Civil War and GP. 43-GP's Defense, PIB, 1866, Cont'd. He said (Oct. 25, 1866): "I have been accused of anti-Union sentiment. Let me say this: my father fought in the American Revolution and I have loved my country since childhood. Born and educated in the North, I have lived twenty years in the South. In a long residence abroad I dealt with Americans from every section. I loved our country as a whole with no preference for East, West, North, or South. I wish publicly to avow that during the war my sympathies were with the Union--that my uniform course tended to assist but never to injure the credit of the Union. At the close of the war three-fourths of my property was invested in United States Government and State securities, and remain so at this time." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 44-GP's Defense, PIB, 1866, Cont'd.: "When war came I saw no hope for America except in Union victory but I could not, in the passion of war, turn my back on Southern friends. I believed extremists of both sides guilty of fomenting the conflict. Now I am convinced more than ever of the necessity for mutual forbearance and conciliation, of Christian charity and forgiveness, of united effort to bind up the wounds of our nation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 45-GP's Defense, PIB, 1866, Cont'd.: He humbly concluded: "To you, therefore, I make probably the last appeal I shall ever make. May not this Institute be a common ground where all may meet, burying former differences and animosities, forgetting past separations and estrangements. May not Baltimore, the birthplace of religious toleration in America, become the star of political tolerance and charity. Will not Maryland, in place of a battleground of opposing parties, become the field where good men may meet to make the future of our country prosperous and glorious, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from our northern to our southern boundary." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 46-GP's Defense, PIB, 1866, Cont'd.: Blaming himself for jurisdictional disputes between PIB and Md. Historical Society trustees, GP humbly asked the Md. Historical

Society as a favor to him to withdraw from PIB management. They acquiesced, harmony returned, and he soon gave a gift of $20,000 for the Md. Historical Society publication fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Critic "S.P.Q."

Civil War and GP. 47-"S.P.Q.," 1866. The day GP spoke at the PIB dedication and opening (Oct. 25, 1866), an anti-GP letter appeared in several newspapers. The anti-GP writer, who called himself "S.P.Q.," wrote: "Mr. Peabody goes about from place to place inhaling the incense so many are willing to offer him. While Americans at home gave and did their utmost for their country in wartime, what was Mr. Peabody doing? He was making money, piling up profits, adding to his fortune. And what did he do with his gain?" •Ref. NYC *Albion*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 511, c. 1. •NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 2, c. 2. •*New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Civil War and GP. 48-"S.P.Q.," 1866 Cont'd.: "Did he use money made in war against those seeking to destroy this country? Did he raise and clothe a single recruit? Did he give anything to the Sanitary Commission? Did he lend the government any part of his millions? While making up his mind he did something he thought worthier--gave several hundred thousands to the poor of London and got a letter of thanks from the Queen. Many a poor fellow from simple patriotism gave all he had, his life. That man gave more than George Peabody and all his money. He can yet redeem himself by aiding the disabled veterans who deserve his beneficence as much as the poor of London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"R.D.P." Defender

Civil War and GP. 49-"R.D.P." Defender. A GP defender against "S.P.Q.'s" attack, who signed his letter "R.D.P.," wrote in the NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 26, 1866: "I read with surprise the attack of 'S.P.Q.' on George Peabody. Now, in regard to the Sanitary Commission I remember reading in your newspaper of Mr. Peabody's gifts to that organization [GP gave a total of $10,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission to aid the war-wounded]. How could Mr. Peabody send his son to the war when unmarried he had none, or a nephew when no man has that power over his relatives? The intimation that Mr. Peabody made money by speculating on bonds may also be applied to the most patriotic of our bankers. He is not a politician but all who know him know that his patriotism is large and that he loves the whole country. He gives his wealth to public institutions as a permanent source of benefit to all. I am not a personal friend of Mr. Peabody's but come forward in the name of thousands who recognize the noble disposition of his wealth and say he may well enjoy the applause of those who love such deeds." •Ref. NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 26, 1866, p. 2, c. 4.

***NY Times* Defender**

Civil War and GP. 50-*NY Times* Defender. A more detailed defense came from an unknown letter writer in the *New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1866: "When Lafayette revisited this country in 1825 amid honors and acclaim one voice was raised against him. Now Mr. Peabody returns to bestow his gifts amid heartfelt thanks and one hoarse voice attacks his patriotism. What charges are made? First, that Mr. Peabody seeks the limelight of universal praise. What is the truth of this? Since his return Mr. Peabody has passed his time quietly with relatives in his hometown. He declined, persistently, tenders for public demonstrations. In New York he declined private dinners. The man who refused a title from the Queen of England has avoided what he could of popular demonstration in this country." •Ref. *New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Civil War and GP. 51- *NY Times* Defender Cont'd.: "The next charge made is that Mr. Peabody deliberately made money at his country's expense. What is the truth of that? He upheld the credit and character of his country. When Englishmen and Secessionists said our people would not pay taxes, our securities would be repudiated, Mr. Peabody not only repelled the imputations, but proved his confidence in and devotion to the Union by purchasing what they were anxious to sell. If he had bought Confederate bonds, he would not now be rich. If he profited by defending our credit by purchasing Government stock, is that cause for reproach? Did we not all do just that?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 52- *NY Times* Defender Cont'd. The same *New York Times* letter writer then quoted GP's defense of his position given at the Oct. 25, 1866, PIB dedication and opening, followed by the writer's answer to "S.P.Q.'s" third charge against GP: "You ask, thirdly, what does Mr. Peabody do with his money? Implying that as a salve to his conscience he gives to charity that which was dishonorably earned. What is the truth of this? His personal expenses have always been frugal. His manner of life and habits have always been commonplace. Since his return to this country Mr. Peabody has given two-and-a-half million dollars to educational philanthropy. This subjects him to half a column of abuse in the *Evening Post*." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 53- *NY Times* Defender Cont'd. The *New York Times* letter writer concluded with his answer to "S.P.Q.'s" last attack: "Lastly, you say Mr. Peabody can yet retrieve himself by doing for the disabled soldiers and sailors of this country what he has done for the poor of London. How Mr. Peabody will dispose of the rest of his estate will become known later. When he shall have crowned all his former acts of charity for his countrymen will some other 'S.P.Q.' impugn his motives and traduce his character?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Critic Samuel Bowles

Civil War and GP. 54-Samuel Bowles. Owner-editor Samuel Bowles's (1826-78) editorial in his *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, agreed with "S.P.Q.'s" attack on GP. Bowles's anti-GP editorial was damaging because **1-**Bowles had made his newspaper (inherited from his father) one of the best in the U.S.; **2-**his attack came from GP's home state of Mass.; and **3-**Bowles had a favorable reputation for disclosing Civil War financial corruption. •GP's gifts, Bowles's editorial began, came from a sense of justice, a feeling of generosity, and a desire to be remembered. Bowles continued: But GP's business heart was also moved to make amends for the injustice he had done to his country. Bowles wrote: "For all who knew anything on the subject knew very well that he and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for our national existence. They participated in the full to the common English distrust of our cause, and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for the Nation." For origin, details, and sources of Bowles's charges against GP, •see John Bigelow.

Civil War and GP. 55-Samuel Bowles Cont'd.: "American-born and American-bred, the financial representatives of America in England, they were thus guilty of a grievous error in judgment, and a grievous weakness of the heart. They swelled the popular feeling of doubt abroad, and speculated upon it. Through no house were so many American securities--railroad, State and national--sent home for sale as by them. No individuals contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality as George Peabody and Co. and none made more money by the operation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 56-Samuel Bowles's Longtime Effect. Although an unknown friend sprang to GP's defense (*New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, below) in answer to Bowles's attack, Bowles's criticism had a harmful long-term effect. Bowles was quoted in Carl Sandburg's (1878-1967) Pulitzer prize biography, *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939: "Of the international bankers Peabody & Morgan, sturdy Samuel Bowles said in the *Springfield* [Mass.] *Republican* that their agencies in New York and London had induced during the war a flight of capital from America." Sandburg then quoted Bowles: '"They gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation.'" •See Samuel Bowles. •Carl Sandburg.

Civil War and GP. 57-Unsubstantiated Charges Repeated. Thus, John Bigelow made the first unsubstantiated charge in 1862 that GP profited financially by pro-Confederate anti-Union bond sales, a charge repeated by Samuel Bowles in 1866; by Gustavus Myers' *History of the Great American Fortunes*, 1910, rev. 1936; by Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons*, 1934; and

by Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *The Stream of American History*, 1952--none with proof. •See persons named.

25 Years' Acquaintance

Civil War and GP. 58-Reply to Critic Samuel Bowles. The unknown friend who sprang to GP's defense against Samuel Bowles's attack signed his letter in the *New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, "A Twenty-Five Years' Acquaintance." This GP "Acquaintance" wrote that Bowles's accusations in the *Springfield Republican* were more unjust and injurious than "S.P.Q.'s" lose charges. The allegations were untrue and Bowles was misinformed. GP's "Acquaintance" wrote: "During six of the gloomiest months of the rebellion I was almost a daily visitor at the Peabody Bank in Old Broad-street, London. It was there the friends of our cause--and only its friends--were to be met with. There we waited and watched for telegraphic intelligence, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Morgan deploring any disaster and rejoicing in every success. I remember particularly how warmly they joined in the celebration of our victory at Fort Donelson. Both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Morgan promoted and facilitated every suggestion of our friends in London, for the promotion of our cause." •Ref. *New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, p. 4, c. 7.

Civil War and GP. 59-25 Years' Acquaintance Cont'd: "Messrs. Peabody and Morgan, instead of depreciating American securities and American credit, did all they could to uphold both. The sentiment of England and France was unmistakably against us. Financial 'distrust' pervaded the continent. Messrs. Peabody & Co. could not refuse to 'send home' the securities of their correspondents. Such, indeed, was the 'distrust' at home that many of our capitalists sent their money abroad for safekeeping." •The writer continued: "If the charges of the *Springfield Republican* were true, Peabody & Co. would have taken the 'Confederate loan,' and have been losers thereby. How, if 'they shared in the English feeling of distrust,' could they have 'made millions' by speculating in Federal securities? If they believed in the success of the rebellion would they have invested their millions in Northern securities?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 60-25 Years' Acquaintance Cont'd.: "Men are known by the company they keep," stated GP's "Acquaintance," pointing to Sir James Emerson Tennent [1791-1869] Member of Parliament from Belfast and a British government official] and Sir Henry Holland [1788-1873, British government official], both Unionists. Loyal Americans constantly came to George Peabody & Co. while secessionists went elsewhere, he wrote. "So far, the only individual whom the almoner of millions have wronged, is George Peabody, who has not had his fair share of the vast wealth he is distributing. Indeed, but for the happiness he derived while making his money, in conferring happiness upon others, he would have been without compensation, for he lived frugally, in plain lodgings, without a carriage or a servant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Civil War and GP. 61-25 Years' Acquaintance Cont'd.: "While, for forty years, Mr. Peabody was habitually liberal with his relatives and his friends, he actually stinted himself. I remember an occasion when Mr. Peabody, quite ill at his lodgings in Cork-street, without an attendant and without the ordinary comforts of a sick room, was maturing his plan for giving away millions. But if Mr. Peabody has been habitually and even severely economical in his personal expenditures, he has been just to his relatives, liberal with his friends, prodigal in his hospitalities, munificent in his charities, and more than princely in his gifts." •(The anonymous "acquaintance of 25 years" may have been N.Y. state political leader and newspaper editor Thurlow Weed [1797-1882]). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Charge and Counter Charge

Civil War and GP. 62-Charge and Counter Charge. Before Thurlow Weed's vindication appeared on Dec. 23, 1869, and Charles Wilson Felt's counter charge appeared on Jan. 21, 1870, a NYC *Post* journalist who had interviewed GP during the Civil War wrote: "Mr. Peabody was a genuine American. His long residence in London wrought no change in his feelings toward his country. 'The war might have been, should have been prevented,' said he to me one day; 'but the Union is cheap even at this great sacrifice of blood and treasure. Mr. Lincoln erred, at times, in the first part of his administration, and I have spoken against some of his measures:--my so doing has gained for me the reputation of being Southern in feeling. True, I want justice done the South. I want to see the whole country prosperous and happy.'" •Thus has charge and counter charge swirled around GP's course in the Civil War. Ref. (NYC *Post*): NYC *Post* correspondent, quoted in •*Daily Signal* (Zanesville, Ohio), Nov. 24, 1869, p. 2, c.5. •See persons named throughout Civil War and GP (above).

Civil War and U.S.-British Relations. •See *Alabama* Claims. •Dinners, GP's, London. •*Trent* Affair.

Claflin, William (1818-1905), was Mass. governor during 1869-71 when he and his staff attended GP's funeral service in Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870. He was born in Milford, Mass., educated in the public schools and at Brown Univ. He was a merchant in the shoe and leather business in St. Louis, Mo., for many years; settled in Boston, Mass.; served in the Mass. House of Representatives (1849-53); in the Mass. Senate (1860-61); was a member of the Republican National Committee (1864-72); Mass. Lt. Gov. (1866-68); Mass. Gov. (1869-71); Republican member, U.S. House of Representatives (1877-81); Vice Pres. of Boston Univ. (1869-72); and Pres. of Boston Univ. (from 1872). •Ref. Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds., pp. 709-711. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Clarendon, Lord (George William Frederick Villers Clarendon, 1800-70), was British Foreign Secty., mentioned in Benjamin Moran's journal entry (Nov. 12, 1869) as attending GP's funeral ceremony at Westminster Abbey. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Benjamin Moran.

Clark, Thomas D. (1903-), U.S. historian, wrote of the influence of the PEF: "Since 1867 the Peabody Fund has worked as an educational leaven, and by the beginning of the twentieth century such matters as consolidation, compulsory attendance, teacher training, vocational education and general lifting of Southern standards received ardent editorial support. Especially was this true in the first decade of this century when the famous education publicity crusades were under way." •Ref. Clark, p. 30. •See PEF.

Claunch, John (d. 1991). **1-**GPCFT's Fifth President. John Claunch was GPCFT's fifth president during 1967-73. First Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne during 1911-37 was succeeded by second Pres. Sidney Clarence Garrison during 1937-44, succeeded by third Pres. Henry Harrington Hill during 1945-60 and interim pres. during 1962-63, succeeded by fourth Pres. Felix Compton Robb during 1961-66. John Claunch clashed with Nicholas Hobbs and other Kennedy Center (created 1965) directors over Center research faculty salaries, Center administrative position support, Center budgets, Center research space allocation, and Peabody jobs for faculty spouses. Peabody-Kennedy Center difficulties remained after Hobbs left to become Vanderbilt Univ. Provost. Two Center directors asked federal officials to threaten suspension of federal grants unless Peabody's president cooperated with the Kennedy Center. •See persons named.

Claunch, John. **2-**Lacked Faculty Rapport. PCofVU historian Sherman Dorn wrote that Claunch "never established himself as a respected administrator of the college." Claunch several times harshly rebuked faculty initiatives and never had the same faculty rapport that Pres. Henry H. Hill had. Budget deficits during Claunch's presidency limited his ability to raise faculty salaries to keep pace with inflation. •Ref. Dorn, p. 73. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Clay, Henry (1777-1852), was U.S. Secty. of State during 1825-29 when he issued GP's first passport dated Oct. 22, 1827. •See Wills, GP's.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) dispute, 1853-54. U.S.-British differences over a possible intercontinental canal across Nicaragua or Costa Rica or other part of Central America where both countries had expansionist designs were partially resolved in the 1850 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But differences and incidents continued. GP was suggested as U.S. arbiter in the dispute but was rejected by the British, with Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) chosen. •See Nathan Gookin Upham.

Cleveland, Ohio. On his U.S. visit during Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, GP was in Zanesville, Ohio, with his youngest brother Jeremiah Peabody's (1805-77) family, Nov. 1-3, 1856, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, to visit Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Clifford, John Henry (1809-76), was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. He was born in Providence, R.I., was a lawyer in Bedford, Mass., served in the Mass. legislature (1835), was Mass. Atty. General (1849-53 and 1854-58), was Mass. Governor (1853-54); and president of the Mass. Senate (1862). After retirement (1867), he was president of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company and president of the Board of Overseers of Harvard Univ. He was replaced as PEF trustee by Theodore Lyman (1833-97). •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 19, 46, 64, 75. •Fuess, II, pp. 215-216.

First British Honor

Clothworkers' Co., London. **1-**GP's First British Honor, July 2, 1862. Britons were surprised and grateful for GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund to build model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69). The first honor to GP from his gift came from The Clothworkers' Co., an esteemed medieval guild, which granted him honorary membership in a ceremony on July 2, 1862. •Ref. *Peabody Donation*, p. 28. •London *Times*, July 4, 1862, p. 5, c. 5.

Clothworkers' Co., London. **2-**July 2, 1862, Ceremony. That day GP, accompanied by longtime business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), heard Alderman Sir John Musgrove (1793-1881) of the City of London, move "that the Freedom and Livery of the Company be presented to George Peabody, Esq." Alderman John Humphery (d. 1863) seconded the motion, which carried unanimously. Josiah Wilson (c.1793-1862), The Master of the Company, referred to eminent men on whom the same honor had been earlier bestowed: Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) and Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert (1819-61). •Ref. "Court Orders of The Clothworkers' Co., London," July 2, 1862, with confirmation generously sent by Archivist D.E. Wickham, Oct. 12, 1999.

Clothworkers' Co., London. **3-**GP's First British Honor, July 2, 1862 Cont'd. The Master of the Company then introduced GP and presented him with the Freedom of the ancient guild. After the oath of a Freeman was administered, GP said: "I thank the honorable Company of Clothworkers'. This ancient company is well known in my country. My own countryman and friend, Robert C. Winthrop, is a descendant of a past Master of this Company." •GP then spoke about the progress his trustees were making on building model homes for London's working poor. GP was escorted through the Great Hall and the building and sat down with many guests for a large banquet. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Clothworkers' Co., London. **4-**Ancient Guild. The Clothworkers' Co., an ancient guild, is twelfth in rank among London's some 80 livery companies. These guilds, first chartered in King Edward III's (1312-77) reign, originally regulated work conditions, apprenticeship, trade, and membership. Each guild chose their officers who elected the Common Council of the City of London, which in turn elected the mayor, other officials, and members of Parliament for London. Each company chose a "livery" (costume) and distinctive badges. Thus, colorfully attired members have been part of pageants and royal coronations to the present. •For details and sources of GP's even greater honor eight days later, July 10, 1862, being granted the Freedom of the City of London, •see London, Freedom of the City of London to GP. •Fishmongers' Co. •Honors, GP's.

Clubs, London, GP's . •See City of London Club (above).

Coates, Ezra Jenks, was described by economic historian Muriel Emmie Hidy (b.1906) as a former Bostonian merchant, a close friend of GP, with whom he had business relations going back before 1837. They shared a bachelor's apartment at 11 Devonshire St., Portland Place, London. Coates headed a London commission firm; had a Liverpool firm involved in trade in corn; and was a partner in Coates, Hillard & Co., a dry goods firm in Manchester, Nottingham, and NYC. Coates, nearly insolvent in 1837 when GP aided him, hid his continued insolvency from GP who aided him again in 1847. Coates's bankruptcy in 1848 estranged him from GP (and others), who realized that Coates had compromised their friendship by hiding his financial difficulties. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 255.

Cobden, Richard (1804-65), called the "Apostle of Free Trade," was, along with fellow MP John Bright (1811-99), a friend of GP who favored the North in the U.S. Civil War. He is believed to be the liberal MP who raised funds in 1850 to liberate Hungarian patriot Lajos (Louis) Kossuth (1802-94), imprisoned in Turkey in 1850 by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. GP, when asked for funds, asked for further information, and then gave £50. Kossuth was freed and was enthusiastically received on a tour of the U.S. in 1851-52. •See Lajos (Louis) Kossuth.

Civil War Irritants

Cockburn, Alexander James Edmund (1802-80). **1-**U.S.-British Angers Over *Alabama* Claims. A.J.E. Cockburn was a British jurist who represented England in settling the *Alabama* Claims controversy (1871-72) by international tribunal in Geneva, Switzerland. Former Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886) represented the U.S. There were three other members from neutral countries. This Geneva tribunal determined that Britain pay the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity for Union losses in ships, lives, and treasure by British-built Confederate ships. Without a navy and with its southern ports blockaded by the North, Confederate agents evaded the blockade, went to England secretly, bought British-built ships,

armed them as Confederate raiders, and renamed them *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and others. CSS *Alabama*, the most notorious Confederate raider ship, alone sank 64 Union cargo ships (1862-64). •See *Alabama* Claims.

Cockburn, A.J.E. 2-*Trent* Affair. An earlier U.S.-British irritant during the Civil War, the 1861 *Trent* Affair, was coupled in angers over the *Alabama* Claims. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, four Confederates seeking aid and arms in England and France evaded the Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., went by ship to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail ship *Trent* for England. On Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, by the Union USS *San Jacinto*'s crew. Confederates James Murray Mason (1798-1871, from Va.), John Slidell (1793-1871, from La.), and their male secretaries were forcibly removed, taken to Boston harbor, and jailed. Anticipating war with the U.S., Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada. But Pres. Lincoln diffused U.S. jingoism, allegedly told his Cabinet, "one war at a time" on Dec. 26, 1861, got them to disavow the unauthorized seizure, and released the Confederate prisoners on Jan. 1, 1862. •See *Trent* Affair.

Cockburn, A.J.E. 3-British Losses from Cutoff of Southern Cotton. Officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, British aristocrats sympathized with the U.S. southern aristocracy. British cotton mill owners and their workers were economically hurt by the Union blockade of southern ports which cut off raw cotton needed by British cotton mills. Over half of the 534,000 British cotton mill workers lost their jobs. Fewer than one fourth worked full time. Historian Shelby Foote found that two million British workers lost their jobs in cotton-related industries. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Cockburn, A.J.E. 4-GP Connection with *Alabama* Claims. A minor GP connection was that about 1868 he was suggested as an *Alabama* Claims arbiter but being old and infirm was not chosen. A more important GP connection was his Nov. 4, 1869, death in London while U.S.-British angers flared over the *Alabama* Claims. When GP's will became known, requiring burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., British officials, seeking to diffuse U.S. angers and also in sincere appreciation for GP's philanthropy (particularly his $2.5 million model apartments for London's working poor), made his 96-day transatlantic funeral unprecedented for a plain American citizen. U.S. officials were hard put to match British funeral honors. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Cockburn, A.J.E. 5-GP Funeral Overview. GP's unusual funeral in brief: **1-**Westminster Abbey funeral service and temporary burial (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **2-**British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return his remains on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, for transatlantic funeral voyage. **3-**U.S. government decision to send USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. **4-**impressive ceremony transferring GP's remains from Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*, specially outfitted as a funeral

vessel (Dec. 11, 1869). **5**-transatlantic voyage (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870). •See *Alabama* Claims. •Death and Funeral, GP's.

Cockburn, A.J.E. **6**-GP Funeral Overview Cont'd.: **6**-the U.S. Navy's decision (Jan. 14, 1870) to place Adm. David G. Farragut in command of a U.S. Navy flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25-29, 1870). **7**-lying in state in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870); special funeral train to Peabody, Mass (Feb. 1, 1870), and lying in state at Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **8**-Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy at the Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables. **9**-final burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Cockburn, A.J.E. **7**-Motives for GP's Unusual Funeral. Thus in part did GP's death and funeral play a part in softening U.S.-British angers over the *Alabama* Claims and other Civil War differences. Mixed with this motive were admiration for his commercial career, high regard for his philanthropies, and appreciation for his twenty years' effort to promote U.S.-British friendship. •Alexander James Edmund Cockburn studied at Cambridge Univ., was called to the bar (1829), was an MP and a distinguished Parliamentary committee leader, was knighted (1850), became solicitor-general (1851-56), was chief justice of common pleas (1856), and lord chief justice (1859). •See *Alabama* Claims. •Charles Francis Adams. •Death and Funeral, GP's. •*Trent* Affair.

Collins, Edgar Knight (1802-78). •See Collins Line.

Lost Va. Bonds

Collins Line. **1**-Atlantic Steamship Line. The Collins Line was a transatlantic steamship line financed in part by GP's former senior partner, Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), when he was a NYC banker. The line was organized by Edward Knight Collins (1802-78), inaugurated in 1849, and had five steamships (*Atlantic*, *Arctic*, *Baltic*, *Pacific*, and *Adriatic*) carrying passengers, freight, and mail between NYC and Liverpool. The Collins Line wrested transatlantic voyage leadership from England's mail-subsidized Cunard Line, started in 1840 by Canadian Samuel Cunard (1787-1865), knighted in 1859. When Collins secured a U.S. Congressional mail subsidy, U.S. maritime supremacy seemed assured. •See *Arctic* (ship).

Collins Line. **2**-*Arctic* Sunk. On Sept. 27, 1854, the Collins Line steamship *Arctic* at full speed in the fog collided with the small French vessel *Vesta* 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The *Vesta* limped to shore but the *Arctic* sank. Of the 408 aboard, 322 drowned, including Collins' wife and child. Also lost on the *Arctic* were Va. bonds then worth $35,000 belonging to GP. After waiting for years for the state of Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP presented their

value with accrued interest in Aug. 1869 as a gift for a mathematics professorship to Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then Washington College president (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), Lexington, Va. In 1883, the state of Virginia honored the value of these bonds with accrued interest in the amount of $60,000. R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wryly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Colt, Samuel (1814-1862). Colt's revolvers were shown at the U.S. pavilion, Great Exhibition of 1851. GP lent U.S. exhibitors $15,000 when the U.S. Congress neglected to appropriate funds to display U.S. industry and art products to advantage. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Commemorative stamp, U.S. A GP U.S. commemorative stamp was unsuccessful in Tenn., 1941, and in Mass., 1993, for his birth bicentennial (Feb. 12, 1795-1995). A GP cancellation stamp was achieved in 1999. •See Honors, GP's. •U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP.

Commerell, John Edmund (1829-1901), was captain of HMS *Monarch*, the British warship which transported GP's remains from Portsmouth harbor, England, to Portland, Me, Dec. 21, 1869, to Jan. 25, 1870. Capt. John Edmund Commerell was age 40 when he commanded the *Monarch*'s transatlantic transfer of GP's remains. He first distinguished himself at age 16 as a midshipman aboard HMS *Firebrand*. He was one of the first to receive the Victoria Cross, June 26, 1857, during the Crimean War, and attained the rank of captain in 1859 after leading a division of seamen in a landing force in North China. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Common Lodging House Act, 1851, was England's first legislative step to improve workingmen's housing. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Concord, N.H., where GP, then age 15 in the late winter of 1810, stopped at Stickney's Tavern on his return by horseback from visiting his maternal grandparents at Post Mills village near Thetford, Vt. (grandmother Judith Spofford Dodge [1749-1828] and grandfather Jeremiah Dodge [1744-1824]). •Among the many news accounts at GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral, were several about his 1810 visit to Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H. The landlord had some boys who helped do chores. The story is told that GP played with the boys and helped them saw and split wood. The next day, ready to pay for his lodging and depart, Mr. Stickney declined payment saying that GP had earned his night's stay. •Ref. *Boston Journal*, Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5. •*Republican and Statesman* (Concord, N.H.), Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 2. •*Newport Mercury* (Newport, R.I.), Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1. •*Independent Democrat* (Concord, N.H.), Feb. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 8. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), Feb. 23, 1870. •See persons and towns named.

Confederate bonds. For GP, Confederate bonds, and the Civil War, with sources, •see Civil War and GP. •"S.P.Q."

W.Va., Aug. 15-19, 1869

Confederate Generals. **1**-White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 15-19, 1869. Some former Civil War generals, Union and Confederate, were among those who met, spoke to, and were photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. These included **1**-Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70, then president, Washington College, Lexington, Va., renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871); **2**-GP's Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888); **3**-Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95); **4**-Tenn. Supt. of Public Instruction and later U.S. Commissioner of Education John Eaton (1829-1906); **5**-PEF first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80); **6**-Howard College, Ala., Pres. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903), later the second PEF administrator; **7**-seven former Civil War generals; and others. •See Persons named. •GP Illustrations. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Confederate Generals. **2**-White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 15-19, 1869 Cont'd. GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. But he and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, and were publicly applauded. Spurning lucrative offers, Lee became president of a struggling Va. college. GP had just doubled to $2 million his PEF to aid public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. Historic photos were taken and informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Confederate Generals. **3**-White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 15-19, 1869 Cont'd. In the main photograph, taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, the five individuals seated on cane-bottomed chairs were: GP front middle, Robert E. Lee to GP's right; William Wilson Corcoran to GP's left; at the right end Ambassador Edouard Blacque Bey; at the left end Richmond, Va., judge and public education advocate James Lyons (1801-82). Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals, their names in dispute until correctly identified in 1935 by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., as follows: from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin Witherspoon Gary (1819-73) of S. C., Robert Doak Lilley (1836-86) of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph Lancaster Brent (b.1826) of Md. There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Persons named.

Congress, U.S. On Dec. 21, 1869, the U.S. House of Representatives debated a joint Congressional resolution calling for an official U.S. Navy reception for GP's remains at the Portland, Me., receiving port. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP (below).

PEF: Congressional Praise & Gold Medal

Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. 1-PEF. GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF ($2 million total, 1867-69) was read aloud by PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) in an upper room at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to 10 of the 16 original trustees at their first meeting. This letter received wide favorable press coverage.

Congressional Gold Medal. 2-On Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75, 17th U.S. president during 1865-69), his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others, called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms. With GP at the time were PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87); along with GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. *New York Herald*, Feb. 10, 1867, p. 8, c. 1; April 29, 1867, p. 8, c. 2; •London *Times*, Feb. 28, 1867, p. 5, c. 3. •Bergeron, ed., p. 23.

Congressional Gold Medal. 3-Pres. Johnson Called on GP. With emotion Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was age 72 and ill) and said he thought he would find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the gift would do much to unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England. He invited GP to visit him in the White House. Also with emotion, GP thanked Pres. Johnson, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Congressional Gold Medal. 4-Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Pres. Johnson faced hostile radical Republicans in Congress bent on impeaching him for his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), suggested a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty. and seven others. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. (Proposed reconstituted Johnson cabinet): Francis Preston Blair, Sr., to Pres. Andrew

Johnson, Feb. 12 and 24, 1867, Andrew Johnson Papers, Library of Congress Ms.; quoted in part in •Bergeron, ed., pp. 22-23. •Oberholtzer, I, pp. 469-470. •Sioussat, p. 105. •Milton, p. 385. •Smith, W.E.-a, II, pp. 332-334. •Smith, W.E.-b, II, p. 332. For the eight names proposed in the Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew.

Congressional Gold Medal. 5-GP Visited Pres. Johnson at the White House. On April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House and they spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP were John Work Garrett (1820-84, B&O RR president), and the 16-year-old son of Samuel Wetmore. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •See persons named.

Congressional Gold Medal. 6-U.S. Senate, March 5, 1867. U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.) introduced his joint Congressional resolutions on March 5, 1867: "Resolved: that both Houses of Congress present thanks to George Peabody of Massachusetts, for his gift for education for the South and Southeastern states.... Resolved: that the President of the United States have a gold medal struck to be given, along with these resolutions, to Mr. Peabody in the name of the people of the United States." •Ref. Sumner, Vol. 14, pp. 317-320.

Congressional Gold Medal. 7-Debate. On March 8, 1867, Sen. Sumner spoke for his resolutions: "...Mr. Peabody deserves the thanks of Congress for an act great in itself and great as an example. I recall no instance in history where a private person during his life has bestowed so large a sum in charity.... Mr. Peabody contributes to education in the most distressed part of our country.... It will serve as an example.... This charity is historic. It stands apart. It commands attention." •Raising objections Senators James Wilson Grimes (1816-72, R-Iowa) and Thomas Warren Tipton (1817-99, R-Neb.) asked why the resolutions could not first be looked into by an investigating committee. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Congressional Gold Medal. 8-GP Defended. Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D-Md.) endorsed the resolutions and defended GP against Senators Grimes and Tipton's implications that GP was less than loyal to the Union: "I rise because of my intimacy with the subject of the resolution. He [GP] was born in Massachusetts but came to Baltimore early. I found him there in 1817 and was connected with him as attorney to client. I watched his progress and met him in London in 1845 and 1854. He always exerted his influence for the United States; sustained the credit of the states, particularly Maryland. On our national Independence day he brought together Americans and leading Englishmen, preserving good relations between our countries before and through the Civil War.... During the rebellion he was a friend of the Union. He has taken an unprecedented course of educational help to bring back among us the Southern states...." •The Senate voted 36 yeas, 2 nays (Senators Grimes and Tipton), with 15

senators absent. •Ref. U.S. Govt.-d, *Journal of the U.S. Senate*, 1867, pp. 6, 19, 20, 40, 45, 47, 63, and Index 228.

Congressional Gold Medal. 9-U.S. House of Representatives, Mar. 9, 1867. The resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Representatives on Mar. 9, 1867. Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "To amend the resolution to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. •The resolutions passed in the U.S. House March 14, 1867, were announced and enrolled in the U.S. Senate March 15, and signed by Pres. Johnson on March 16, 1867. •Ref. U.S. Govt.-c, *Congressional Globe...March 4-December 2, 1867*, Vol. 89, pp. 28-30, 38-75, 83, 94, 108. •*New York Times*, March 9, 1867, p. 1, c. 5.

Congressional Gold Medal. 10-PEF as a National Gift. Thus in open debate the U.S. Congress recognized GP's PEF as a national gift. GP and Robert Charles Winthrop both thanked Sen. Charles Sumner for introducing the resolutions. Before returning to London at the end of his 1866-67 U.S. visit, GP was invited for a talk with Pres. Johnson in the White House. •Ref. PEF, *Proceedings...Trustees*, Vol. 1, p. vi. •Ref. (GP visit to the White House): *New York Herald*, April 29 and May 1, 1867. •Baltimore *Sun*, April 27, 1867.

Congressional Gold Medal. 11-U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner. Boston-born Charles Sumner graduated from Harvard Law School (1830), lectured there, and spent 1837-40 in Europe. As U.S. Sen. (1851-74) he was an aggressive abolitionist, a radical Republican favoring a harsh Reconstruction program for the former 11 Confederate states, and wanted Pres. Andrew Johnson impeached. On May 22, 1856, Sumner's antislavery speech in the Senate, "Crime against Kansas," criticized S.C. Sen. Andrew Pickens Butler (1796-1857) and provoked a near-lethal caning from Butler's nephew Preston Smith Brooks (1819-1857). Sumner favored the release of Confederate emissaries James Murray Mason (1798-1871), John Slidell (1793-1871), and their male secretaries, seeking European arms and aid, illegally removed by officers of a Union warship from the British mail packet *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, in the West Indies Bahama Channel. •Ref. U.S. Govt. *Biographical Directory...Am. Congress*. •Pierce, IV, p. 323, note 4.

Congressional Gold Medal. 12-Congressional Gold Medal Described. NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus finished the Congressional gold medal for GP in May 1868. It was said to be the most unusual gold medal made in the U.S. to that time. The central piece was a round design three inches in diameter and a half inch thick, on which GP's left profile, head and shoulders, was carved in relief. The reverse bore the inscription: "The People of the United States to George Peabody, in Acknowledgment of his Beneficent Promotion of Universal Education." •Ref. Laubat, I, pp. 421-426. •*New York Times*, May 26, 1868, p. 2, c. 2-3; and Jan. 29, 1869, p. 5, c. 5.

Congressional Gold Medal. **13**-Congressional Gold Medal Cont'd. The central profile piece was mounted on a base six inches long, three-fourths of an inch thick, and one and one-fourth inches high. Above the base on the left end as GP's profile faced it were palmetto trees under which were carved the figures of two children, one white, the other black, arms outstretched toward a counterpart carved figure of Benevolence to the right of the center piece. The figure of Benevolence held her left hand pointing to GP while her right hand held a spray of laurel. •Ref. *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6; and Jan. 31, 1869. •London *Times*, Aug. 25, 1868, p. 8, c. 4; and Feb. 12, 1869.

Congressional Gold Medal. **14**-Congressional Gold Medal Cont'd. On the reverse of the base beneath the center medallion was a globe which revolved. Around the globe were etched books, a map of the U.S., a square, compass, and other instruments representing education and the progress of art and science. On the front of the base beneath the two children was the carved work, "Education." Beneath the figure of Benevolence was the word "Knowledge." In the center of the base beneath Peabody's profile was the American national shield in enamel with a laurel and oak branch on either side coming from the bottom center in a V-shape. The medal was made of gold; the whole was eight inches high, six inches wide, one and one-half inches deep. •The Congressional medal was enclosed in a handsome open cabinet of ebony and birdseye maple lined with purple velvet, and placed on its pedestal so it could be revolved and seen from any position. It had not been struck from dies but had been handmade by tools, was more a piece of artistic statuary than a medal, and was reported to have cost $5,000. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Congressional Gold Medal. **15**-Gold Medal Seen, Washington, D.C. When finished, the gold medal was sent to the Department of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet on May 26,1868, and was exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. GP had designated the Peabody Institute Library in Peabody, Mass., as final depository for the gold medal. •Ref. *New York Times*, May 26, 1868, p.2, c. 2-3.

Congressional Gold Medal. **16**-Seen in London, Christmas Day, 1868. Wanting to see it himself in London, GP wrote to Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) on Sept. 18, 1868: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation." •Seward replied on Oct. 7 that the gold medal was being sent to GP via U.S. dispatch agent in London, Benjamin Franklin Stevens (1833-1902). The gold medal arrived in London in Nov. 1868. GP, away from London then, saw it for the first time on Christmas Day, 1868. He opened the package before gathered friends who admired the delicate workmanship. •See Benjamin Franklin Stevens.

Congressional Gold Medal. **17-**GP Thanked Secty. of State W.H. Seward. In acknowledging receipt, GP wrote to Seward on Jan. 6, 1869: "...It is not possible for me to feel more grateful than I do for this precious memorial...coming as it does from 30 millions of American citizens through their representatives in Congress, with the full accord and cooperation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminated transcript of the Congressional resolution, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody Institution at the place of my birth." •GP, with a few months to live, made his last trip to the U.S., June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. GP, London, to Secty. of State William Henry Seward, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1868, quoted in •*New York Times*, Jan. 29, 1869, p. 5, c. 5; also quoted in •Laubat, p. 426. •*New York Herald*, Jan. 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 3. •London *Times*, Feb. 12, 1869, p. 4, c. 6.

W.Va., 1869

Conner, James (1829-83). **1-**Met GP, W.Va., 1869. James Conner was a former Confederate general from S.C. who by chance met, talked to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23 to Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. He and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, were publicly applauded, and photographed with other prominent guests. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. For GP in W. Va., leaders he met, and photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •John Eaton, Jr. •Robert E. Lee. •GP Illustrations. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Conner, James. **2-**Career. James Conner was born in S.C., graduated from S.C. College (1849), became a lawyer and an active secessionist, served in the Civil War in which he lost a leg, became a Brig. Gen., June 1, 1864, and was Attorney Gen. of S.C. in 187. •Ref. Boatner, p. 171.

Cook, George Smith (1819-1902), was a Conn.-born photographer who learned daguerreotype photography in New Orleans (1843-45), went on a five-year photographing trip through the South, settled in Charleston, S.C. (1849), operated Mathew Brady's (1823-96) photo studio in NYC (1851-52), and had a photo studio in Richmond, Va. (1880-1902). The photos of GP reproduced in the following book may have been taken by George Smith Cook or an associate between Aug. 15-19, 1869, at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.: Alfred Lawrence Kocher and Howard Dearstyne, *Shadows in Silver, a Record of Virginia, 1850-1900, in Contemporary Photographs Taken by George and Huestis Cook with Additions from the Cook Collection* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954), pp. 189-190. •Ref. Wilson and Ferris, I, pp. 158-159. •See GP Illustrations (under Kocher).

GP-Peter Cooper Connections

Cooper, Peter (1791-1883). **1-**GP-Peter Cooper Contact. GP had minor contact with the industrialist and philanthropist Peter Cooper. Born in NYC and with little formal schooling (like GP), Cooper had a remarkable career. He invented a cloth-shearing machine, manufactured glue, was an iron maker, was the first to roll wrought iron beams for fireproof buildings, was interested in canals, was president of several telegraph companies, and was connected with the laying of the first Atlantic cable (GP was a director of Cyrus West Field's [1819-92] Atlantic Cable Co.). •Peter Cooper founded a free higher education institution in NYC, Cooper Union (1859), and ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. presidency in 1876. •A minor GP-Peter Cooper connection was at the Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration in South Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868). This visit was GP's first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for London in Feb. 1837. Peter Cooper was among those unable to attend who sent a letter praising GP as an eminent U.S. merchant-banker in London and a promoter of U.S.-British friendship. •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

U.S. Sanitary Commission

Cooper, Peter. **2-**Minor GP-Peter Cooper Contact Cont'd. Another GP-Peter Cooper connection had to do with Cooper Union and the U.S. Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. NYC Unitarian minister Henry Whitney Bellows (1814-82), who helped Peter Cooper found Cooper Union, met with others at that institution to plan how to aid sick and wounded Civil War soldiers, sailors, and their dependents. This meeting led to the founding of the U.S. Sanitary Commission (1861-65), organized by the federal government on June 12, 1861. Donations were made to the U.S. Sanitary Commission at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, winter 1863-64 by GP, his George Peabody & Co. partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's Vt.-born business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85, who became a naturalized British subject), and others. •In May 1864, GP sent $8,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission, having previously sent $500 each to U.S. Sanitary Commission fairs in Boston, NYC, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. GP's total donation was $10,000. The U.S. Sanitary Commission spent over $5 million in Civil War relief and over $15 million in relief supplies. •See Henry Whitney Bellows. •Civil War. •U.S. Sanitary Commission.

N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame

Cooper, Peter. **3-**N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame, 1900. GP and Peter Cooper were among the 29 most famous Americans elected to the New York Univ. Hall of Fame in 1900. N.Y.U. Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken (1840-1918) originated the idea of the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame as an educational use for the beautiful 630-foot campus colonnade overlooking the

Hudson River. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's $100,000 gift made the project possible (she was financier Jay Gould's [1836-92] daughter, née Helen Gould). The 29 most famous Americans were elected by 97 well known scholar-judges from over 1,000 names submitted by the public. •See Hall of Fame of N.Y.U.

Cooper, Peter. **4-**N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame, 1900 Cont'd. Of the 29 elected to the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame, GP was 16th from the top of the list, or 15th if placed ahead of Henry Clay [1777-1852], with whom GP tied for 16th place. In the businessmen-philanthropists category, GP received 74 votes and Peter Cooper received 69 votes. Of the other 28 most famous names selected, GP had personal contact with Daniel Webster (1782-1852), U.S. Grant (1822-85), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82), Washington Irving (1783-1859), S.F.B. Morse (1791-1872), D:G. Farragut (1801-70), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64), Peter Cooper (1791-1883), Robert E. Lee (1807-70), and Asa Gray (1810-88). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Persons named.

Cooper, Peter. **5-**N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame, 1900 Cont'd. In 1901 a bronze tablet was unveiled in the space allotted to GP with an inscription from his PEF founding letter, Feb. 7, 1867: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." •On May 12, 1926, a bust of GP by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1952, born in Alsace Lorraine, Germany), was unveiled at his assigned place on University Heights overlooking the Hudson River. John Work Garrett (1872-1942) represented the PIB trustees, grandnephew Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872) unveiled the bust, and GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) gave the address. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Henry Mitchell MacCracken. •Bruce Ryburn Payne. •Hans Schuler.

Peabody Normal College

Cooper, William F. (1820-1909). **1-**Tenn. Judge & Trustee, Univ. of Nashville. Before his 1911 retirement as Peabody Normal College president, former Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) told how he helped first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) establish the Peabody Normal College on the campus of the Univ. of Nashville: "...I was with Dr. Sears, the first General Agent of [the] Peabody Board in 1875 [PEF], and he said to me, 'If you will furnish the house I will establish a normal college in Nashville. I am satisfied it is the best place in the South.' This was within twenty minutes of my inauguration as Governor of the State."

Cooper, William F. **2-**Tenn. Gov. J.D. Porter Cont'd. "I said to him, 'Meet me here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will inform you whether I can secure the building for you. I am very anxious to see the school established. Before that hour I interviewed Judge William F.

Cooper, Edwin H. Ewing [1809-1902], Edward D. Hicks, III [1831-94] and other members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville and obtained from them consent to establish the college in buildings of the University, and when Dr. Sears called I was able to offer him the most eligible building and the best location of any point in the City of Nashville. He accepted the offer, and in the winter following, the school was organized and entered upon a career of the very greatest success." •See PCofVU. •PEF. •Persons Named.

Corcoran, Louise Morris. •See Eustis, Louise Morris (née Corcoran).

Business Friend Wm. W. Corcoran

Corcoran, William Wilson (1798-1888). **1-**GP's Business Friend. William Wilson Corcoran was GP's business associate and personal friend for over 30 years. Their personal contacts and correspondence are detailed because they cover important aspects of GP's life. •W.W. Corcoran's Irish-born father migrated to the U.S. in 1783 and settled in Georgetown, D.C., in 1788. W.W. Corcoran was born in Washington, D.C., educated in private schools and attended Georgetown College (now Georgetown Univ.) for one year. In 1815 he went into the dry goods store owned by his two brothers. They established him in the same business in 1817. Although the firm of W.W. Corcoran & Co. failed in 1823, he later reimbursed his creditors. He married Louise Amory Morris, Dec. 23, 1835, daughter of U.S. Naval Commodore Charles Morris (1784-1856), active in the War of 1812. He entered banking in the District of Columbia from 1828 and was increasingly successful, retiring early to devote his remaining years to philanthropy.

Corcoran, W.W. 2-Connection with Riggs and GP. Corcoran formed an important banking firm, Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, D.C. (1840-48), with George Washington Riggs (1813-81), son of Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853). •Elisha Riggs, Sr., was the established Md. merchant who saw promise in GP, a young fellow soldier in the War of 1812. GP, age 17, had newly arrived (May 15, 1812) from economically depressed Newburyport, Mass., with his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) to open a dry goods store in Georgetown, D.C. In Riggs's family sources, GP (then age 19) was Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s (then age 35) "office boy" for a short time, and then junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). Later in London, in 1838-39, GP took Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s son, George Washington Riggs, under his wing and taught him the mercantile trade and broker-banker business. Elisha Riggs, Sr., who became a NYC banker after 1829, helped finance the banking firm of Corcoran & Riggs. Elisha Riggs, Sr., wrote of Corcoran's connections: "He [Corcoran] has the friendship of the government offices at Washington which is very desirable."

Corcoran, W.W. 3-Mexican War Loan. Needing funds to pay for the Mexican War, the U.S. government proposed a $16 million bond sale abroad. In 1848 Corcoran & Riggs bid

successfully to sell abroad $14,065,550 of this Second Mexican War loan. This U.S. bond sale abroad enhanced U.S. government credit and was the basis of Corcoran's fortune. GP in London helped sell part of these bonds. Corcoran retired on April 1, 1854, to manage his properties and his philanthropies. •Ref. (Corcoran's career): Curry-b, p. 95. •Hidy, M.E.-b, p. 8. •King, Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 440-441. •Riggs, E.F.

Corcoran, W.W. 4-Basis of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. •George Washington Riggs (educated at Round Hill School, Mass., and at Yale College) left Corcoran & Riggs, headed the banking firm of Riggs & Co., Washington, D.C. (1854-81), and was succeeded by his son Elisha Francis Riggs (1851-1910). When Elisha Francis Riggs retired in 1896, Riggs & Co. became the Riggs National Bank on the original site of Corcoran & Riggs, the corner of 15th St. and N.Y. Ave., Washington, D.C. •George Washington Riggs, named by GP as one of the 16 original PEF trustees (during 1867-81), was succeeded as PEF trustee by Philadelphia banker Anthony Joseph Drexel (1826-93). A.J. Drexel attributed his founding of Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, in 1891, to his PEF trustee experience. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C

Corcoran, W.W. 5-Philanthropies. Having amassed considerable wealth, Corcoran, retired since 1854, began constructing the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C., 1859, whose opening was delayed by the Civil War. Sympathetic with the Confederacy but never actively opposed to the Union, Corcoran lived abroad during 1862-65. He founded the Louise Home in 1869 for "gentlewomen...reduced by misfortune" ($550,000) and saw the Corcoran Art Galley inaugurated Feb. 22, 1872, based on his own art collection (total gift, $1.6 million). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 6-Daughter. Corcoran's only child was a daughter, Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67). GP, who helped the Corcorans on their European trips with banking needs, travel plans, and cultural entertainment in London, was fond of daughter Louise. She married George Eustice (1828-72), son of the chief justice of La.'s supreme court. Eustice was one of four Confederate envoys sent to seek funds and arms from Britain and France. Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustice was on the British ship *Trent* when her husband and the three other Confederate envoys were illegally removed on Nov. 8, 1861, held in Boston Harbor's Warren Prison, and released Jan. 1, 1862. •Corcoran's many acquaintances included political and financial leaders of the time. The *Trent* Affair is described below as it affected GP and Corcoran's daughter. •See persons named. •*Trent* Affair.

Great Exhibition of 1851, London

Corcoran, W.W. 7-Great Exhibition of 1851, London. GP, in frequent mail contact with Corcoran, wrote him of his loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair) and of the two Exhibition-connected GP dinners. GP's social emergence in 1851, along with favorable publicity on his two Exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners, preceded and likely encouraged his philanthropy which followed. His first gift was made the next year, June 16, 1852. He founded his first Peabody Institute in his hometown, Danvers, Mass. (renamed South Danvers, 1855, renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868).

Corcoran, W.W. 8-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. The 1851 first world's fair started with Society of Art (later Royal Society of Art) member Henry Cole (1808-82). Having arranged several industry and art expositions, he conceived in 1848 of a world's fair, with each nation showing its best industrial and art products. Cole gained royal backing from Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's German-born husband and Society of Art president. A Royal Commission (Jan. 3, 1850) raised funds, issued contracts, and invited the world's nations to participate. Architect Joseph Paxton (1801-65) designed the striking glass-covered Crystal Palace in Hyde Park to house the exhibits. •Ref. (On 1851 Exhibition): Gibbs-Smith, comp. •Johnson, B.P.

Corcoran, W.W. 9-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. The U.S. Congress appointed non paid commissioners, who selected U.S. industrial and art objects for the exhibition. These were sent on the U.S. Navy's ship *St. Lawrence* to Southampton, England (Feb. 1851). But Congress did not appropriate funds to adorn the large crate-strewn 40,000 sq. ft. U.S. pavilion. The satirical *Punch* poked fun at "the glaring contrast between large pretensions and little performance...by America." The London correspondent of the NYC *Evening Post* called it "a national disgrace that American wares...are so barely displayed; so vulgarly spread out over so large a space." •Ref. *Punch* quoted in Ffrench, pp. 237-238. •London *Times*, Jan. 29, 1851, p. 4, c. 4; and Feb. 24, 1851, p. 8, c. 6. •London *Times*, May 22, 1851, p. 8, c. 1. •NYC *Evening Post*, July 15, 1851, p. 1, c. 5-6.

Corcoran, W.W. 10-GP's $15,000 Loan to U.S. Exhibitors. GP was then a comparatively little known U.S. resident merchant-broker-banker in London (since Feb. 1837). Thinking that it would take months to get Congressional funds, if at all, GP quietly offered a $15,000 loan through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). Relieved of embarrassment, U.S. Minister Lawrence and the exhibitors were grateful to GP. •Refs. below.

Corcoran, W.W. 11-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. Partly through GP's loan, which Congress repaid three years later, over six million visitors to the first world's fair saw

displayed to best advantage U.S. manufactured products and arts, the most talked about being Albert C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. (GP's loan to U.S. Exhibitors): Griffis, p. 86. •*New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 2, c. 1. •U.S. Govt. "Proceedings...33rd Cong., 1st Sess., House of Rep., Tues., Aug. 1, 1854," quoted in •*Daily Globe* (Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, 1854), p. 1, c. 6-7. •See persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 12-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. Despite business affairs, GP hosted many U.S. visitors. He helped get for them tickets to the House of Lords, the opera, and the Botanical Gardens. He urged his Washington, D.C., business friend W.W. Corcoran to come for the exhibit: "I...regret that your business will not permit you to come to London.... I hope you will yet come.... The exhibition is worth coming for... I only regret...I have passed but one hour in it since the first day it opened, although I have a season ticket." To his former senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr., GP wrote: "To see the buildings alone is worth a voyage across the Atlantic." •Ref. GP, London, to W.W. Corcoran, Washington, D.C., May 23, 1851, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress; also quoted in •Corcoran, p. 95.

U.S.-British Friendship Dinner, July 4, 1851

Corcoran, W.W. 13-July 4, 1851, Dinner. GP had hosted smaller scale U.S.-British friendship dinners before 1851. His motive in the dinners, as in making the loan to the U.S. exhibitors, was to ease U.S.-British animosities which still rankled over the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the U.S. Maine-New Brunswick, Canada, boundary dispute of 1842. •With so many prominent U.S. visitors present, and in the international spirit of the Great Exhibition, GP first thought in June 1851 to host a U.S.-British friendship dinner on July 4, 1851. U.S. visitors would like celebrating Independence Day. Britons might resent it. Would British society attend?

Corcoran, W.W. 14-Minister Lawrence Wary. GP sounded out U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, who discreetly asked the opinion of London social leaders. On June 26, 1851, Minister Lawrence found a wary reaction to the idea. In a private and confidential letter he warned GP: "Lady Palmerston was here. She has seen the leading ladies of the town and quoted one as saying the fashionables are tired of balls. I am quite satisfied that the fashionables and aristocracy of London do not wish to attend this Ball. Lady Palmerston says she will attend. I do not under those circumstances desire to tax my friends to meet Mrs. Lawrence and myself--Your party then I think must be confined to the Americans--and those connected with America, and such of the British people as happen to be so situated as to enjoy uniting with us." (Note: Lady Emily Lamb Palmerston, 1787-1869, wife of British PM Henry

John Temple Palmerston, 1784-1865). •Ref. Abbott Lawrence to GP, June 26, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Corcoran, W.W. 15-Duke of Wellington as Guest of Honor. Prospects looked dim. GP persisted, wanting to build on the Great Exhibition spirit of goodwill. An Independence Day dinner might succeed, he thought, if he had a truly distinguished British guest of honor. Through mutual friends, GP approached the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), England's greatest living hero. The man who beat Napoleon at Waterloo reportedly huffed, "Good idea." With the 84-year-old Duke of Wellington as guest of honor, British society eagerly attended. The Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner was an enormous success. •Ref. Chapple, p. 8. •Wilson, P.W., p. 45. •See persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 16-800 at Dinner. The July 4, 1851, dinner was held at the exclusive Willis's Rooms, sometimes called Almack's, conducted by a professional Bond St. master of ceremonies. The spacious ballroom was decorated with portraits of Queen Victoria and George Washington, tastefully arranged flowers, and skillfully blended British and U.S. flags. Over a thousand guests came and went, with eight hundred at dinner, including members of Parliament, former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown (1810-86, then U.S. Minister to Russia); London's Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; the Bank of England's junior governor Thomson Hankey (1805-93); the 19th century's greatest woman philanthropist Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906); Crystal Palace architect Joseph Paxton; and others. •See Persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 17-800 at Dinner Cont'd. An orchestra played and a ball followed in a spacious ballroom decorated with medallions and mirrors, lit by 500 candles set in cut-glass chandeliers. •When the Duke of Wellington entered the band played, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." GP rose, approached the "iron duke," shook his hand, escorted him through the hall amid applause, and introduced him to U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence. •Ref. *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1868, p. 2, c. 2. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Willis's Rooms.

Corcoran, W.W. 18-Praised in the Press. The London *Times*, reporting that His Grace had a good time and left at a late hour, also referred to GP as "an eminent American merchant." The *Ladies Newspaper* had a large woodcut illustration of GP introducing the Duke to Abbott Lawrence. The aristocratic London *Morning Post* took favorable note of the affair. •Ref. London *Times*, July 9, 1851, p. 5, c. 3. •*Ladies Newspaper and Pictorial Times* (London), July 26, 1851, p. 43. •*Sun* (London), July 11, 1851, p. 1, c. 5-6. •*North American and United States Gazette* (Philadelphia), July 23, 1851, p. 1, c. 4. •NYC *Spirit of the Times*, July 26, 1851, p. 1, c. 2; and Aug. 2, 1851, p. 279.

Corcoran, W.W. 19-Minister Lawrence Congratulated GP. Totally pleased, U.S. Minister Lawrence wrote to GP: "I should be unjust...if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London.... •"Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception.... I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. Abbott Lawrence to GP, July 5, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Departing U.S. Exhibitors Dinner, Oct. 27, 1851

Corcoran, W.W. 20-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner to Departing U.S. Exhibitors. On Oct. 6, 1851, Charles F. Stansbury of Washington, D.C., a departing U.S. commissioner to the Great Exhibition, proposed a dinner to honor GP for his loan. Graciously declining, GP instead gave his own Oct. 27, 1851, dinner to the departing exhibitors, grander and better received than was his July 4, 1851, dinner. The menu, proceedings, and speeches were printed in beautifully bound books. Copies were sent to distinguished attendees and others. •Ref. *Baltimore Patriot & Gazette*, Oct. 28, 1851, p. 2, c. 1. •(*Proceedings*): Stevens.

Corcoran, W.W. 21-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner to Departing U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. The Oct. 27, 1851, dinner was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as U.S. emissary had met friends to discuss colonial affairs over food and drinks. British and U.S. flags draped life-size paintings of Queen Victoria, George Washington, and Prince Albert. Pennants and laurel wreaths decorated the long hall. At 7:00 P.M. GP took the chair, grace was said, and dinner was served to 150 U.S. and British guests, many of them connected with the just-closed Great Exhibition of 1851. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 22-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner to Departing U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. The toastmaster, a Mr. Harker, began: "Mr. Peabody drinks to you in a loving cup and bids you all a hearty welcome." A U.S.-made loving cup of English oak, inlaid with silver, inscribed "Francis Peabody of Salem to George Peabody, of London, 1851," was passed around until each guest tasted from it. After dessert, GP rose and first toasted, "The Queen, God bless her." All stood. The band played *God Save the Queen*. His second toast was to "The President of the United States, God bless him." All rose. *Hail Columbia* was played. His third toast to "The health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert" brought more flourishes of music. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 23-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner to Departing U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence was toasted. The band played *Yankee Doodle*. •U.S.-British friendship speeches were given by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence and former British Minister to the

U.S. Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton (1801-72). GP said: "I have lived a great many years in this country without weakening my attachment to my own land.... I have been extremely fortunate in bringing together...a number of our countrymen...and...English gentlemen [of] social and official rank.... May these unions still continue, and gather strength with the gathering years." The proceedings lasted more than four hours. Good reports of its effect reverberated in the press. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 24-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Aftermath. Corcoran, who read in the press of GP's loan to the U.S. exhibitors and of the praise for his U.S.-British friendship dinners, wrote to GP, "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman." GP answered (Oct. 3, 1851): "However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out, and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •Ref. (W.W. Corcoran): GP to Corcoran, Oct. 3, 1851, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms, and quoted in •Corcoran, p. 101.

Corcoran, W.W. 25-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Book. GP had his friend and sometime agent Henry Stevens (1819-86), who attended the Oct. 27, 1851, dinner, collect, publish, and distribute in a handsome book the Oct. 27, 1851, dinner menu, proceedings, and speeches. Henry Stevens, born in Barnet, Vt., was a successful London-based rare book dealer and bibliographer. •Ref. Stevens (comp.). •Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126. •Kenin, pp. 87-94. •Lydenberg, VII, pp. 611-612. (Letters about sending and receiving Oct. 27, 1851, dinner proceedings book, compiled by Stevens, are in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.)

Corcoran, W.W. 26-GP's 1851 Successes Springboard to Philanthropy. GP had early told intimates he intended to found an educational or other useful institute in each town and city where he had lived and worked. A year after the Great Exhibition of London of 1851, GP established his first Peabody Institute Library in his hometown of Danvers, Mass. (renamed South Danvers, 1855, renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868). GP was invited but was unable to leave London to attend the June 16, 1852, centennial celebration of Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass. He sent instead a letter, sentiment, and check establishing his first Peabody Institute Library.

Corcoran, W.W. 27-"Education--a debt due from present to future generations." GP's letter from London, May 26, 1852, read aloud by schoolmate John Waters Proctor (1791-1874), said in part: "By George Peabody, of London: 'Education--a debt due from present to future generations.' In acknowledgment of the payment of that debt by the generation which preceded me in my native town of Danvers...I give...the sum of $20,000....'" •Like the lyceums and chautauquas that followed, his first Peabody Institute had a library, lecture hall, lecture fund, and annual prizes for best pupils. Ultimately, GP gave his hometown Peabody

Institute a total of $217,600 (1852-69). For GP's first (1852) Peabody Institute gift, Danvers, now Peabody, Mass., •see South Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration. •John Waters Proctor. •Sylvester Proctor. For GP's earlier (Oct. 31, 1851) $1,000 gift for a chemistry laboratory and school for Baltimore's Md. Institute, •see Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore. •William H. Keighler. •Ref. (Md. Institute): GP to Md. Institute Pres. William H. Keighler, Oct. 31, 1851, Garrett Papers, Library of Congress Ms. Quoted in •*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore), Nov. 27, 1851, p. 2, c. 1.

Corcoran, W.W. 28-Oct. 12, 1852, Dinner. GP honored departing U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) at an Oct. 12, 1852, London dinner. That dinner also introduced incoming Minister Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868, minister during 1852-53) and his niece Miss Wilcocks. Although sometimes ill in the summer of 1853, GP's social entertainment included Miss Wilcocks (about whom little is known) and Elise Tiffany, daughter of Baltimore friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851).

Whiff of Romance

Corcoran, W.W. 29-Miss Wilcox and Elise Tiffany. From Paris in June 1853 Elise Tiffany's brother George Tiffany asked GP by letter to help get an apartment for them in London. He added, "I just asked Elise if she had any message for you. She says, 'No, I have nothing to say to him whilst Miss Wilcocks is there.'" The Tiffanys had been invited to the May 18, 1853, dinner for the Ingersolls but Elise would not go. Her brother George Tiffany explained in a letter to GP: "Elise knows the entertainment is to the American Minister and Miss Wilcocks. The thing is impossible. Her trunks will not pack, nor her Bills pay.... As to the Scotch trip of a couple of weeks, Elise counts upon your making that sacrifice as a balm to her wounded feelings, caused by the various reports all through the winter." •Ref. (George Tiffany to GP): George Tiffany, Paris, to GP, London, June 7, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass

Corcoran, W.W. 30-No Thoughts of Marriage. GP had gone to the opera with Miss Wilcocks and they appeared together at social functions. A London reporter for a NYC newspaper wrote about a possible romance: "Mr. Ingersoll gave his second soiree recently. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr. Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show..." •GP, then age 58, had no matrimonial intentions, as he explained in a letter to Washington, D.C., business friend W.W. Corcoran: "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C., May 3, 1853, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms. Also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 110-111.

Arctic Exploration

Corcoran, W.W. 31-Lost British Arctic Explorer Sir John Franklin. Corcoran, GP's contact in Washington, helped in GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) and 137 seamen left in May 1845 to search for the legendary Northwest Passage. They were never seen alive again. Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1874) appeal to Pres. Zachary Taylor and the U.S. Congress led NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) to offer two search ships. This First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52, failed to find Sir John Franklin. •See Sir John Franklin.

Corcoran, W.W. 32-Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition for Sir John Franklin, 1853-55. GP learned through W.W. Corcoran that Grinnell had petitioned Congress through U. S. Sen. Hamilton Fish from N.Y. (1808-93) for U.S. Navy help in a Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) coordinated the second U.S. expedition, with Grinnell's two ships and GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment. The second U.S. search expedition was led by U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57), medical officer on the first U.S. search expedition. Navy Secty. Kennedy, a Baltimorean, first knew GP as a fellow solder in the War of 1812. Later, in 1857, Kennedy was the chief planner and trustee of GP's $1.4 million PIB. •See Sir John Franklin. •John Pendleton Kennedy.

Corcoran, W.W. 33-Initiated U.S. Arctic Exploration. To attract additional aid, Kane publicized GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment. As he hoped, funds and equipment came from the Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of N.Y., and the American Philosophical Society. It fell to later explorers to find conclusive proof that Sir John Franklin died on June 11, 1847. •The two U.S. Grinnell Expeditions initiated U.S. Arctic exploration; led Kane to name Peabody Bay, off Greenland, for GP; and enabled GP to help promote an early instance of U.S.-British international technical cooperation. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 34-White House Desk Connection. There was also an interesting later development. The British ship HMS *Resolute*, abandoned in the Arctic ice in the search for Sir John Franklin, was found and extricated by a Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry*. The U.S. government purchased, repaired, and returned *Resolute* to Britain as a gift. In turn, when the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made of its timbers as a gift to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found that desk in a storeroom in 1961 and put it in Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) oval office. Famous photos show their small son John playing under that desk. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •White House, Washington, D.C.

Washington Monument

Corcoran, W.W. 35-Washington Monument, July 4, 1854. W.W. Corcoran wrote to GP in London, June 19, 1854: "Would you like to donate to the Washington Monument now being organized? Donors of $1,000 have their names inscribed on a tablet in the monument." GP replied that he had just returned from a July 4, 1854, British-U.S. friendship dinner he gave at London's Star and Garter Hotel for 150 guests: "While seated beneath the portrait of [George] Washington...it recalled to my mind the magnificent Monument now being erected in your city to the Father of his Country.... That I might have a hand in its construction...I...authorize you to place my name on the subscription list for one thousand dollars." •Ref. (GP's gift to Washington Monument): Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •National Archives. Washington National Monument, Board of Managers, "Journal" entry, July 25, 1854. •*Washington Weekly Reporter* (Washington, Penn.), Aug. 9, 1854, p. 2, c. 5.

Corcoran, W.W. 36-Washington Monument, July 4, 1854, Cont'd. The Washington Monument originated in a Congressional resolution (1783) to honor the first U.S. president with an equestrian statue. George Washington demurred about any expense to the national treasury. After Washington's death (1799) U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall (1755-1835) suggested some kind of a George Washington memorial. In 1832 a Washington National Monument Society began to raise funds. The obelisk-style Washington Monument was designed by U.S. Architect of Public Buildings Robert Mills (1781-1855). The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848. Construction was halted for lack of funds. In 1852 Corcoran, GP, and others responded to appeals. Congress did not appropriate funds until 1876. With donors' names inscribed inside (including GP), the 555 foot and 5/8th inch tall Washington Monument, completed in 1880, opened to the public in 1888. •See Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. •Persons named.

Sickles Affair

Corcoran, W.W. 37-July 4, 1854, Dinner and the Sickles Affair. Corcoran's and GP's donation to the Washington Monument came at the time of GP's frictionable July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner. He gave the dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, London, to honor incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1772-1868, later 15th U.S. President, 1857-61). •Controversial new U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) was a super-patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism over winning the Mexican War and acquiring parts of Texas and California. When GP toasted as usual first the Queen, then the U.S. President, Sickles objected, sat while the other 149 guests rose, then stalked out of the banquet room "stiff and red-gorged." U.S.-British press reports of Sickles' walkout fanned the furor. In a letter to the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854 Sickles charged GP as unpatriotic and "toadying" to

the British. Letters appeared in the press for a month, mostly anti-Sickles and pro-GP. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Corcoran, W.W. 38- Sickles Affair Aftermath. Sickles' later difficulties included his shooting to death the son of Francis Scott Key (Philip Barton Key), Feb. 27, 1859, for alleged inappropriate attention to Sickles' wife. Sickles was acquitted as of unsound mind. •On the Sickles affair, Corcoran wrote GP that: "Buchanan had not the slightest respect" for Sickles but for political reasons could not reprove him. Buchanan, with a less controversial new legation secretary, wrote to Sickles: "Your refusal to rise when the Queen's health was proposed is still mentioned in society, but I have always explained and defended you." Two years later, while GP was in Washington, D.C., during his 1856-57 U.S. visit, and when James Buchanan was the 15th U.S. president, the two men did not meet. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Persons named.

GP Celebration, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856

Corcoran, W.W. 39-Oct. 9, 1856, S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration. W.W. Corcoran could not attend but sent a congratulatory letter when GP's hometown friends (Danvers, renamed South Danvers, 1855, renamed Peabody, Mass. on April 13, 1868) held a GP Celebration Day on Oct. 9, 1856. The occasion marked GP's first U.S. return visit (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857) in nearly 20 years since settling in London in Feb. 1837. Delegations from Boston, NYC, and elsewhere who met him at NYC dockside offered him public dinners. He declined, explaining that his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) had written him that South Danvers people had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him and that they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Corcoran, W.W. 40-Oct. 9, 1856, S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration Cont'd. Some 20,000 people descended on tiny S. Danvers. There were marching bands, marching schoolchildren, dinner for 1,500, and speeches by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84), Edward Everett (1794-1865) and others, with responses by GP. Letters from distinguished persons invited but, like Corcoran, unable to attend, included Abbott Lawrence (who died shortly before the Oct. 9, 1856 celebration), jurist Rufus Choate (1799-1859), Edmund Grattan of the British Consulate in Boston, writer Washington Irving (1783-1859), Arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane, manufacturer and philanthropist Peter Cooper (1791-1883), Mass. statesman and later GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), statesman and college president Josiah Quincy, Jr. (1772-1864), historian George Bancroft (1800-91), educator Henry Barnard (1811-90), and others. The gala day's events, dinner menu, speeches, and letters received were published in a handsome book, copies of which were sent to dignitaries. •Ref. *Ibid.*

•*Proceedings...Reception and Dinner...GP...Danvers, Oct. 9, 1856*, pp. 55-109. •See persons named.

Panic of 1857

Corcoran, W.W. 41-Panic of 1857. Hundreds of U.S. and British business firms failed during the financial Panic of 1857. George Peabody & Co. was severely threatened. The crisis was brought on by over speculation in western U.S. lands, poorly managed railroads needing large capital, and overbuying of goods in eastern U.S. cities. The crisis was furthered by poor U.S. wheat sales abroad, the sinking of a packet ship with $1.6 billion in California gold bullion aboard, and the failure of some railroads, banks, and insurance companies. •GP had given large credit to Lawrence, Stone and Co. of Boston, which could not repay him. Meanwhile, Baring Brothers pressed GP for $750,000 (£150,000) he owed them. Gathering all his assets, GP applied for a $4 million loan. The Bank of England, which seldom made such loans, did so for GP. See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Panic of 857.

Corcoran, W.W. 42-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. Second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) is the source for reporting that during the loan negotiations some unscrupulous financiers tried to force GP out of business. GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) was told that a loan would be guaranteed to George Peabody & Co. if it ceased business in London at the end of 1858. J.L.M. Curry reported that, "When Mr. Morgan brought this message to Mr. Peabody, he was in a rage like a wounded lion, and told Mr. Morgan to reply that he dared them to cause his failure." •After repaying the Bank of England loan on March 30, 1858, GP wrote W.W. Corcoran: "My business is again quite snug.... Our credit...stands as high as ever before." •Ref. (J.L.M. Curry): Curry-b, p. 7 (Italics added). •Ref. (GP to Corcoran): GP, London, to W.W. Corcoran, Washington, D.C., April 16, 1858, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms, also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 168-169. For U.S. Legation in London's Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) Nov. 6 and 21, 1857, comments on GP's Panic of 1857 difficulties, •see Benjamin Moran (•Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, pp. 162, 175, 181).

N.Y. Herald's False Reports

Corcoran, W.W. 43-*N.Y. Herald*'s False Reports. Editor James Gordon Bennett's *N.Y. Herald* article, Sept. 20, 1859, stated: "There is a rumor that the firm of George Peabody & Co. is to be dissolved or remodeled. The cause I have not heard, but I know that the head of the house has never been pleased nor satisfied since certain events during and previous to the great crisis of 1857. Before that disgraceful failure in Boston, connected with Lawrence, of Lawrence, Stone & Co., a draft was actually drawn amounting to some £80,000 [then equivalent to $400,000] and some real or fanciful security offered. This draft was accepted, and the negotiation had been about completed when the senior partner, Mr. Peabody, came in and put

a veto on the whole transaction. As matters turned out the securities were not worth a straw. Lawrence failed and but for the timely appearance of Mr. Peabody, his firm would have been seriously damaged by the stroke of the pen." •Ref. *New York Herald,* Sept. 20, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.

Corcoran, W.W. 44-*N.Y. Herald*'s False Reports Cont'd. •Another *N.Y. Herald* article, Oct. 12, 1859, accused GP of using his influence with the London *Times* financial writer to attack business rivals. The article read: "...Money articles in the *Times* follow what George Peabody favors or opposes, reflecting his personal enmities, piques, quarrels...." •Asked to comment on Editor James Gordon Bennett's *New York Herald* anti-GP articles, GP wrote the *Baltimore American* editor to say that they were false. •Ref. *New York Herald,* Oct. 12, 1859, p. 2, c. 2. •Ref. (GP's denial letter to *Baltimore American*, Dec. 23, 1859, reprinted): *New York Times*, Jan. 12, 1860, p. 1, c. 6.

Corcoran, W.W. 45-*N.Y. Herald*'s False Reports Cont'd. W.W. Corcoran wrote GP and scoffed at the charge: "I read a letter in the *Herald* some time since alluding to your influence with the London *Times* which if true, makes you more potential than Lord Palmerston [Henry John Temple Palmerston (1784-1865), British Prime Minister during 1855-58]." GP's distant cousin in NYC Joseph Peabody wrote GP that *N.Y. Herald* Editor James Gordon Bennett deliberately provoked controversy to sell newspapers, that he published "falsehood[s] expressly to provoke a reply.... He makes it a system to attack some prominent person, it matters little who that person may be!..." •Ref. W.W. Corcoran, Washington, D.C., to GP, Dec. 20, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Joseph Peabody, NYC, to GP, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 18, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. For criticism of GP in the *N.Y. Herald* during GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit, reasons for Bennett's criticism, and sources, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Corcoran, W.W. 46-GP, Gout, March 1859. Often ill with gout in 1858-59, GP sought relief in health spas in southern France. He wrote to Corcoran: "I have been a great sufferer by rheumatic gout in my knees and arms, as also my right hand, for several months. I have been here for three weeks for the benefit of the waters, and may remain a fortnight longer. I am now quite well, except my right hand, which is painful when I write, and I fear you will hardly be able to make out what I have written." •Ref. GP to W.W. Corcoran, March 22, 1859, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in •Corcoran, p. 178.

Trent Affair

Corcoran, W.W. 47-1861 *Trent* Affair. The Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair affected GP in two minor ways. Because it threatened near-war hysteria between the U.S. and Britain, it delayed to March 12, 1862, announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for

London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). It also affected W.W. Corcoran's only child, daughter Louise Morris (Corcoran) Eustice, married to and accompanying her husband, George Eustice (1828-72), one of four Confederates illegally removed from the British ship *Trent*. •Despite a Union blockade of southern ports, on the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, Confederate emissaries James Murray Mason (1798-1871), his secretary J.E. McFarland, both from Va., John Slidell (1793-1871), his secretary George Eustice, both from La., and some of their families, sailed from Charleston, S.C., to Havana, Cuba. In Havana they boarded the British mail ship *Trent*, bound for Liverpool, England, to seek arms and aid for the Confederacy in Britain and France. •See *Trent* Affair.

Corcoran, W.W. 48-1861 *Trent* Affair Cont'd. On Nov. 8, 1861, in the Bahamas, Union warship *San Jacinto*'s Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) seized and forcibly removed the four envoys from the British ship *Trent* and took them to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren Prison. When Louise Morris (Corcoran) Eustice reached England, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) went to see about her welfare. Britain, which sent troops to Canada in case of a U.S.-British war, demanded release of the four prisoners. U.S. jingoism calmed. At his cabinet meeting (Dec. 26, 1861) Pres. Lincoln allegedly cautioned in a jocular vein: "one war at a time, gentlemen," got the cabinet to disavow Capt. Wilkes's action as independent and unauthorized, and got the four Confederates released on Jan. 1, 1862. •For details of GP and the *Trent* Affair, with sources, •see *Trent* Affair. •See persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 49-GP to Corcoran, Dec. 2, 1862. GP suffered painful attacks of gout in his left knee in late 1862, went to Brighton for the sea air, and wrote to W.W. Corcoran that the Queen's physician Sir Henry Holland (1788-1873) had advised him to try the warm sun of southern France. GP wanted Corcoran to be his traveling companion to Nice, Florence, and Rome. He wrote this to Corcoran and, with some gloom, asked about Civil War news. GP wrote (Dec. 10, 1862): "I left my bed on Friday, after a confinement of thirteen days with a very painful attack of gout in my left knee, and came here [Brighton] on Sunday to try the effect of sea air in restoring me again to health and strength. I have greatly improved in three days, and hope to return to town on Monday, quite well." •Ref. GP, Brighton, to William Wilson Corcoran, Dec. 2, 1862, Corcoran Papers, VIII, Accession Nos. 8570 and 8571, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, p. 200.

Corcoran, W.W. 50-GP to Corcoran, Dec. 2, 1862, Cont'd.: "In reply to your note dated 2d, I have pretty much made up my mind (under advice of Sir Henry Holland) to pass about three months of the winter at Nice, making a short visit to Florence and Rome, and I need not say how happy I shall be if you will be my traveling companion for a part or all the time." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 51-GP ill, late 1862-63 Cont'd.: "I expect to leave here about the 10th of January, and probably may be accompanied to Paris by some friends, in which case I shall remain till about the 20th, and then proceed South." •"If you can see any indication of light through the clouds that now so badly darken our once happy country, don't fail to drop me a line, as I think your position at present much better than mine for that purpose." •"Please give my warm regards to Loula [Corcoran's only child, a daughter] and Mr. Eustice [her husband, George Eustice, 1828-72]. Don't forget to kiss the baby--for yourself." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 52-GP to Corcoran, Nice, France, 1863. GP described his trip from Marseilles to Nice to Corcoran (Feb. 11, 1863): "The last day from Marseilles is through a most interesting country, and for several hours after you take the diligence [stagecoach] you will see, on one side, the olives and mulberry trees in their summer costume--the fruit trees in blossom--and in the distance, on the other, the Alps covered with snow. I mention these particulars because I think you will 'tear yourself" from the baby [Corcoran's grandchild] in the course of next week and join me here. It is full of English and Americans, and the climate is most beautiful; there has not been any rain for twenty-seven days, and ever since my arrival there has been hot, sunny, cloudless weather--so much so that no fire has been required, night or day." •Ref. GP, Nice, France, to William Wilson Corcoran, Feb. 11, 1863, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 201-202.

Corcoran, W.W. 53-Corcoran Unable to Join GP, Nice, France. GP had a courier (messenger) whom he wrote Corcoran he would continue to pay and share with Corcoran. "If you join me," he wrote Corcoran, "you need bring no letter of credit." •Corcoran wrote that he could not leave Washington, D.C. GP replied jokingly: "My dear Corcoran: I see by your letter of the 15th that you mean to cut me as a traveling companion; those Confederates of the right kind being better than one not exactly defined." •Ref. GP, Nice, France, to William Wilson Corcoran, Feb. 18, 1863, Corcoran Papers, IX, Accession No. 8705, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 202-203.

Dinner & Concert, Nice, France, March 1863

Corcoran, W.W. 54-GP's Dinner & Concert, Nice, France, March 1863. In Nice in March [17?], 1863, GP gave a lavish dinner and concert in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales (Albert Edward, 1841-1910, reigned as King Edward VII, 1901-10). [Note: The Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's eldest son, would on July 23, 1869, unveil GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange]. •Ref. (GP's dinner and concert, Nice, France, March 1863): NYC *Albion*, April 11, 1863, p. 178, c. 2; •Hare, pp. 191-192.

Corcoran, W.W. 55-GP's Dinner & Concert, Nice, France, March 1863 Cont'd. Attending this dinner in Nice were King Louis [Ludwig] of Bavaria (1786-1868), Lord Brougham [Henry Peter Brougham, 1778-1868], and William Slade, U.S. Consul in Nice. Always careful, GP conferred in advance with Consul Slade about toasts to avoid offending anyone. The affair was expensive, one bill being 12,000 francs. •Ref. William Slade, U.S. Consulate at Nice, to GP, March 10, 16, 17, 23; (also letter and bill): Adam Hay, Nice, to GP, March 18, 1863, all in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. For U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's criticism of this dinner, •see Benjamin Moran.

In Ireland, 1865

Corcoran, W.W. 56-GP in Ireland, 1865. In the summer of 1865 (June to Aug.), seeking relief from gout attacks, GP fished for salmon on a lake he rented on the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, then believed to be managed by 4th Viscount, Paget Standish (1835-77). •Ref. (Standish O'Grady): NYC *Albion*, June 17, 1865, p. 271, c. 3. •[Standish, Paget].

Corcoran, W.W. 57-GP Wrote to Corcoran. From Ireland on Aug. 5, 1865, GP wrote W.W. Corcoran, then in Paris, France: "I cannot remain in London a week without risk of gout, and when I left, 1st June, I did not expect to return for five months, and I shall probably carry out my intention. With the exception of ten days in London, I have been here since 1st of May, very hard at work fishing for salmon six or ten hours a day, and living on a plain diet, which has kept me free of gout and in excellent health. I feel assured that nothing but this hard exercise in the open air will do so, and I have leased a fine fishery on the Shannon to commence 1st April, 1867, and end 1st April, 1872, and hope we may both live to meet there even to the last date." •Ref. GP, Ireland, to William Wilson Corcoran, Aug. 5, 1865, Corcoran Papers, XII, Accession Nos. 9704 and 9705, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 209-210.

Corcoran, W.W. 58-GP to Corcoran Cont'd. (GP did not know that these plans were not be, that in April 1872 he would be dead two years and three months, and that his last four years of life would see his greatest philanthropic gifts and bring his last great honors). GP's Aug. 5, 1865, letter to Corcoran concluded: "If I live till March, it is my intention to go to the United States for a year, and work hard to endeavor to place 'my house in order' there, and then to pass the time that may allotted me in quiet, and, in a measure retired from the world. "I am now on my way to Scotland, and shall reach Invergarry about the 12th. Shall you come to Scotland this season?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abolitionist Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Corcoran, W.W. 59-GP Joined Corcoran, W.Va., summer 1869. During GP's last U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, abolitionist extremists and radical Republicans, bent on punishing the Confederate South, mistakenly charged GP as a rebel sympathizer. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79) faulted GP's $1.4 million for the PIB (1857-69) as "made to a Maryland institution, at a time when that state was rotten with treason." Even more criticized was GP's $2 million (1867-69) PEF to promote public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. because of its poverty. •Ill and two months before his death (in Aug. 1869) GP went, at W.W. Corcoran's urging, to join Corcoran at the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. health spa. •See Robert E. Lee. •PEF. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Corcoran, W.W. 60-W.L. Garrison's Attack on GP, 1869-70. Of GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., visit, Garrison wrote: "Mr. Peabody is now laboring under increasing bodily infirmities... [Instead of going to a Northern mineral spring] true to his Southern sympathies, he hastens to the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia,...the favorite resort of the *elite* of rebeldom, who...collectively welcomed his presence by adopting a series of congratulatory resolutions.... [to which GP replied with his] 'own cordial esteem and regards for the high honor, integrity and heroism of the Southern people!'" •Ref. NYC *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 1, c. 2-3. •Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20.

Corcoran, W.W. 61-W.L. Garrison's Attack on GP, 1869-70 Cont'd. Four months after GP's death, Garrison wrote: "During his [GP's] long years in England he never once aided popular liberty or spoke against slavery. His sympathies were with the pro-slave South right to the outbreak of the Rebellion. His patriotic record cannot be examined with any pride or pleasure.... He did not want the Union dissolved; neither did he want the South conquered. He wanted peace which would satisfy the South, leaving slavery intact." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Civil War and GP. •William Lloyd Garrison.

Thurlow Weed's Defense

Corcoran, W.W. 62-Weed Defended GP as Pro Union. Longtime friend and N.Y. state political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), confirmed by Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), defended GP as pro Union. Early in the Civil War Pres. Lincoln sent Weed and McIlvaine as emissaries to explain the Union cause to British leaders and to keep Britain from helping the Confederacy with arms and aid. Weed reported and McIlvaine confirmed that GP in London helped them contact British leaders and that GP turned away Confederate agents seeking through his firm to raise European loans for the Confederacy. Ref. *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4; reprinted •Weed, T., "The Late George Peabody....," pp. 9-15.

Corcoran, W.W. 63-Weed Defended GP as Pro Union Cont'd. Weed wrote: "Some of Mr. Peabody's accusers discern, or think they discern, evidence of rebel sympathies in his great educational gift for the poor of the formerly slave States; but even in this they err. That money, until some time after the conclusion of the war, was intended for the City of New York.... He [GP] had told me fifteen years earlier about his intention to do something for the industrious poor of New York.... But the [Civil] war and its consequences changed his views...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 64-Weed Defended GP Cont'd.: "[GP] had not decided his action when he arrived [GP's U.S. visit, May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867], nor until he had conversed with several Northern friends, all of whom approved of the effort to educate and elevate the masses in ignorance and poverty, black and white, which pervades the whole South.... When he arrived here, in 1866, he communicated his then immature programme for the education and elevation of the Southern poor, and consulted with me in relation to suitable men for trustees. And it may be proper to say here, that the beneficent plan finally adopted, was the suggestion of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See PEF. •Thurlow Weed.

"...the South is ruined..."

Corcoran, W.W. 65-S.C. Gov. Aiken on a Devastated South. The ruined South GP saw personally early in his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit convinced him to aid public education in the southern states. Intimate friends who confirmed to him the national value of the PEF idea included Thurlow Weed, R.C. Winthrop, others, and particularly former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87). Gov. Aiken had agreed to be one of the few prominent southerners on the 16-member PEF board of trustees. GP wrote Aiken to meet him in Washington, D.C., at the end of Jan. 1867.

Corcoran, W.W. 66-S.C. Gov. Aiken Cont'd. Aiken's reply, sent via W. W. Corcoran, underscored the plight of the South: "Mr. Peabody invites me to meet him in Washington the end of January. I wrote to him at Salem that I would but he may be with you now. •"I am now so bound down here, trying to nurse what remains of my property, that I cannot command my time. I have been laboring hard the whole summer, and shall scarcely make both ends meet. I intended to persevere and see what can be done...." •Ref. Aiken, S.C., to Corcoran, Jan. 25, 1867, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms, quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 224-225.

Corcoran, W.W. 67-S.C. Gov. Aiken Cont'd.: "I think the South is ruined.... Nothing...can save the South from absolute want; ...its destruction is certain. What a terrible change from plenty and happiness to poverty and ruin, and the question naturally occurs to my mind. Who

has been benefited by it? Certainly not the white or black man of the South. It is the first step taken toward the destruction of this once great and glorious Republic." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Corcoran, W.W. 68-S.C. Gov. Aiken's Career. William Aiken was born in Charleston, S.C., was a graduate of South Carolina College at Columbia (1825), was a S.C. state representative (1838-42), S.C. state senator (1842-44), S.C. governor (1844-46), and S.C. member of the U.S. House of Rep. (1851-57). He opposed S.C.'s secession. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 19, 51, 97, 98-101. •Easterby, I, pp. 128-129. •See William Aiken. •John Eaton, Jr. •PEF.

Corcoran, W.W. 69-Death of Corcoran's Daughter, 1867. Corcoran was with his only child, daughter Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis (1838-67), when she died in Cannes, France, Dec. 4, 1867, after a long illness. She left three children. •GP shared Corcoran's grief: "My Dear Corcoran, I received your note of the 4th, announcing the death of your angelic daughter on that day. Although anticipated (and you must have been prepared for the afflicting event), no power but that of God can assuage the grief and affliction of a father at the loss of such a child, and an only child, in which, for more than a quarter of a century, a large portion of your happiness has been centered. Be assured, my dear friend, that I sincerely sympathize and condole with you in this severe dispensation of Providence." •Ref. GP, London, to Corcoran, Dec. 14, 1867, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in •Corcoran, p. 249.

GP and Winthrop in Rome & Paris

Corcoran, W.W. 70-GP and Winthrop, Rome, Feb. 1868. GP lost 20 pounds during his year-long U.S. visit (May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867), which he never fully regained. He traveled in Europe in 1868, next to the last year of his life, with philanthropic advisor and PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop. •During Feb. 19-27, 1868, GP wrote Corcoran about sitting in U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) Rome studio for a GP seated statue to be placed on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales). •Ref. (GP to Corcoran): GP, London, to Corcoran, Jan. 14, 1868, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms., and •Motley, III, p. 204. •Ref. (GP's Feb. 1868 Rome visit): Parker, "George Peabody..." dissertation, 1956, pp. 776, 783-786. •*New York Herald*, March 22, 1868, p. 4, c. 5. •NYC *Albion*, March 21, 1868, p. 140, c. 2. •PEF-c, II, p. 309. •*Mass. Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. 10 (1867-1869), p. 339.

Corcoran, W.W. 71-GP and Winthrop, Audience with Pope. About Feb. 24-25, 1868, GP and Winthrop had an interview in Rome with Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, pope during 1846-78). It was GP's only audience with the Pope and Winthrop's second audience (his first audience with the Pope was in 1860). GP gave a gift of $19,300 to San Spirito Hospital, a Vatican charitable hospital in Rome, probably on Feb. 24-25, 1868. •Ref. (GP's audience with Pope Pius IX): *South Danvers Wizard* (South Danvers, Mass.), March 25, 1868,

p. 2, c. 5. •Ref. (R.C. Winthrop's account): Winthrop-c, pp. 97, 100. •Ref. (A.D. White's account): White, A.D., II, p. 424. •Ref. (GP's gift via Cardinal Antonelli to San Spirito Hospital): *New York Herald*, March 21, 1868, p. 4, c. 4, listed GP's gift as 1,000 francs. •*New York Herald*, April 22, 1868, p. 7, c. 4, listed GP's gift as 5 million francs to the pontifical treasury. •*Baltimore Times*, Nov. 6, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5, listed GP's gift as $1 million for pontifical charities.

Corcoran, W.W. 72-False Report of GP Statue in Rome. GP's audience with the Pope and gift to the San Spirito Hospital may have been the basis for a press item from Rome on GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral: "A statue of Mr. Peabody is to be erected at Rome by order of the Pope." But no GP statue in Rome ever materialized. •Ref. (False report of GP statue in Rome): *Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Nov. 9, 1869, p. 3, c. 5. •*Catholic Opinion* (London), Nov. 20, 1869, p. 462, c. 1.

Corcoran, W.W. 73-GP and Winthrop in France. GP left Rome Feb. 27, 1868, for Genoa, then went by boat to Nice, France, arriving March 3, 1868, where Baltimorean friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), on his way to Rome, briefly visited him. •GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), Corcoran's son-in-law, and W.W. Corcoran's grandchildren. •From Cannes, about March 17, 1868, GP and Winthrop went to Paris, France, where they were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). •Ref. (GP received by Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie): GP, Nice, to R.C. Winthrop, Rome, March 15, 1868, Winthrop Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston. •*Mass. Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. 10 (1867-69), p. 340. For other details of GP's visits to Rome, Italy, and Paris, France (Feb-Mar. 1868), •see Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis. •George Eustis. •Empress Eugénie. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy.

Last Illness

Corcoran, W.W. 74-Holmes on GP's Illness. GP was greatly weakened during his final four-month U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. He saw family, friends, and made last visits to his Peabody Institutes in New England and Baltimore. Poet Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94), who read a poem he composed about GP at the July 14-16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library in Danvers, Mass., referred to GP's appearance in a letter to historian-statesman John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), as "...the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." •Ref. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, to John Lothrop Motley, Rome, July 18, 1869, quoted in •Morse, pp. 180-181.

Corcoran, W.W. 75-Toward White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869). W.W. Corcoran urged GP to join him at the White Sulphur Springs health spa in W.Va. GP's

nephew, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), wrote to Corcoran: "...Mr. Peabody...is weaker than when he arrived.... He has...decided to go to the White Sulphur Springs...[and asks you to] arrange accommodations for himself, and servant, for Mrs. Russell and myself." •Ref. George Peabody Russell, Salem, to W.W. Corcoran, July 6, 1869, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress, quoted in •Corcoran, p. 299 (with date believed erroneously listed as June 6, 1869).

Corcoran, W.W. 76-McIlvaine on GP's Illness. Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine also remarked to R.C. Winthrop how ill GP looked: "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year." •Ref. C.P. McIlvaine, Cincinnati, to R.C. Winthrop, July 22, 1969, quoted in •Carus, ed., pp. 298-299.

Last Hurrah

Corcoran, W.W. 77-John Eaton on GP, W.Va. GP arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., on July 23, 1869. Also at the springs was Tenn.'s superintendent of public instruction John Eaton (1829-1906). He wrote in his annual report: "Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Gov. Wise the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Taggart, and others....Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at the cottage.... His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen." •Ref. (Eaton on GP): Eaton, Appendix T, pp. 1-liii, also quoted in • Dabney, I, p. 107, footnote 10.

Corcoran, W.W. 78-W.Va. Resolutions, July 27-28, 1869. GP's confinement to his cottage prompted a meeting on July 27 at which former Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) drew up resolutions read publicly in GP's presence amid a crowd on July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor: The resolutions stated in part: "On behalf of the southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •GP, seated, replied, "If I had strength, I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is interwoven with its success." •Ref. *New York Times*, July 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 7

Corcoran, W.W. 79-Peabody Ball, W.Va. Merrymakers at the "Old White" decided to hold a Peabody Ball on Aug. 11, 1869. GP, too ill to attend, from his cottage heard the gaiety. •Historian Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be

dead." •Ref. *Richmond Daily Whig* (Va.), Aug. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4. •Ref. Reniers, pp. 218-219.

Corcoran, W.W. 80-Sears on GP's Presence. With GP at the springs that July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, was first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80), who wrote: "Yesterday he [GP] went to the public dinner-table (about 1500 persons are here and dine in a long hall) and then sat an hour in the parlor, giving the ladies an opportunity to take him by the hand...." Sears also wrote why GP's presence at White Sulphur Springs was important: "...both on account of his [GP's] unparalleled goodness and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people [he received] tokens of love and respect from all, such as I have never before seen shown to any one. This visit...will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health...." •Ref. Undated letter from Barnas Sears, quoted in •Curry-b, pp. 52-53.

Last Photos

Corcoran, W.W. 81-Famous Photos, W.Va. GP, Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), and others were central figures in noteworthy photos taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during Aug. 15-19, 1869. In the main photograph, the five individuals seated on cane-bottomed chairs are: GP front middle, Robert E. Lee to GP's right; W.W. Corcoran to GP's left; at the right end Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95), Turkish Minister to the U.S.; at the left end Richmond lawyer James Lyons (1801-82). Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals, their names in dispute until correctly identified in 1935 by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin Witherspoon Gary (1819-73) of Penn., Robert D. Lilley of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph Lancaster Brent (1826-1905) of Md. There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •See persons named.

Corcoran, W.W. 82-Famous Photos, W.Va, Cont'd. •Ref. (W.Va. Photos): Conte, pp. 69-71. •Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83 (Lee, GP, and Corcoran seated in one group). •Freeman-a, *Pulitzer Prize Edition* 1935, appendix (incorrectly listed John White Geary [1819-73] of Penn., John Bankhead Magruder [1810-71] of Va., and Lewis Wallace [1827-1905] of Ind., who were not in the photo; and omitted Martin Witherspoon Gary [1831-81] of S.C. and Alexander Robert Lawton [1818-96] of Ga., who were in the photo). •Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]. •Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190 (Title of this book attributed photos as "taken by George and Huestis Cook with Additions from the Cook Collection"). •Lanier, R.S., ed., Vol. 5, p. 4. •Meredith, pp. 84-85. •Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4. •Murphy, p. 58. •*New York World*, Sept. 14, 1869, p. 12, c. 2 (Recorded Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder as stating that the main photo was taken after GP consented to be its central figure). •*Richmond Daily Whig* (Va.), Aug. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 2 (Stated that the photos were taken by

Anderson and Johnson of Anderson's Richmond photographic establishment). •See GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

R.E. & GP

Corcoran, W.W. 83-Gift to Lee's Washington College. At White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., that Aug. 1869 GP made two gifts to Robert E. Lee, a small private gift of $100 to Lee's Episcopal church in Lexington, Va., in need of repairs (W.W. Corcoran also gave $100). GP also gave to Lee's college (Lee was president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., 1865-70) Va. bonds worth $35,000 when lost on the *Arctic*, a Collins Line steamer, sunk Sept. 27, 1854, off Cape Race, Newfoundland, with the deaths of 322 of the 408 persons aboard. GP had petitioned the Va. legislature to reimburse him for the lost bonds, but this had not been done in Aug. 1869 when he gave Lee's college the value of the bonds for a mathematics professorship. In 1872 the value of the bonds and in 1881 the interest accrued, $60,000 total, were paid by Va. to Washington and Lee Univ. •See *Arctic* (ship). •Collins Line. •Robert E. Lee. •Elisha Riggs, Sr. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Washington and Lee Univ.

Corcoran, W.W. 84-Gift to Lee's Washington College Cont'd. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood wryly described GP's gift: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. Flood, p. 287.

Corcoran, W.W. 85-Leaving W. Va. On Aug. 30, 1869, GP left White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., on a special railroad car provided by B&O Railroad Pres. John Work Garrett. Robert E. Lee rode a short distance with him. This was GP's last summer of life, his only contact with R.E. Lee, and his last contact with Corcoran. For Lee it was next to the last summer of life (R.E. Lee died Oct. 12, 1870).

Corcoran, W.W. 86-GP's Last Days, U.S. GP headed north from White Sulphur Springs, recorded his last will (Sept. 9, 1869), arranged for his burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., and boarded the *Scotia* in NYC for London, Sept. 29, 1869. He landed at Queenstown, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and hastened to rest at the London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), where he died Nov. 4, 1869.

Corcoran, W.W. 87-Lee Sent Photos. On Sept. 25, 1869, at the request of Peabody Institute Librarian Fitch Poole (1803-73, Peabody, Mass.), Lee sent Poole a photo of himself, adding "and shall feel honoured in its being placed among the 'friends' of Mr. Peabody, who can be numbered by the millions, yet all can appreciate the man who has [illumined] his age by his

munificent charities during his life, and by his wise provisions for promoting the happiness of his fellow creatures." •Ref. (R.E. Lee to Fitch Poole), Lee, p. 370.

Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral?

Corcoran, W.W. 88-R.E. Lee at GP's Funeral? The last GP-Corcoran connection was a controversy over Lee's attending GP's final funeral service in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. Lee was invited to attend but ill health forced him to decline. He explained in a Jan. 26, 1870, letter to Corcoran: "I am sorry I cannot attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Peabody. It would be some relief to witness the respect paid to his remains, and to participate in commemorating his virtues; but I am unable to undertake the journey. I have been sick all the winter, and am still under medical treatment. I particularly regret that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you. Two trustees of Washington College will attend the funeral. I hope you can join them." •Ref. Robert E. Lee to William Wilson Corcoran, Jan. 26, 1870, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in •Corcoran, p. 311.

Corcoran, W.W. 89-R.E. Lee at GP's Funeral? Cont'd. That same day (Jan. 26, 1870), one of the two trustees of Washington College who planned to attend wrote Corcoran: "I first thought that General Lee should not go, but have now changed my mind. Some of us believe that if you advise the General to attend he would do so. Use your own discretion in this matter." •Ref. Trustee Boliver Christian to W.W. Corcoran, Jan. 26, 1870, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.

Corcoran, W.W. 90-R.E. Lee at GP's Funeral? Cont'd. Robert Charles Winthrop, who was to deliver GP's funeral eulogy Feb. 8, 1870, was also concerned that Lee might attend. Friends feared that a demonstration against Lee might mar the ceremony. On Feb. 2, 1870, Winthrop wrote two private and confidential letters, the first to Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy: "There is apprehension here, that if Lee should come to the funeral, something unpleasant might occur, which would be as painful to us as to him. Would you contact friends to impart this to the General? Please do not mention that the suggestion came from me." •Ref. R.C. Winthrop, Brookline, Mass., to W.W. Corcoran, Feb. 2, 1870, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Corcoran, W.W. 91-R.E. Lee at GP's Funeral? Cont'd. Winthrop's second letter to Corcoran read: "I write to you in absolute confidence. Some friends of ours, whose motives cannot be mistaken, are very anxious that Genl. Lee should not come to the funeral next week. They have also asked me to suggest that. Still there is always apprehension that from an irresponsible crowd there might come some remarks which would be offensive to him and painful to us all. I am sure he would be the last person to involve himself or us, needlessly, in a doubtful position on such an occasion. The newspapers at first said that he was not coming. Now, there is an intimation that he is. I know of no one who could [more] effectively give the

right direction to his views than yourself. Your relation to Mr. Peabody & to Mr. Lee would enable you to ascertain his purposes & shape his course wisely.... I know of no one else to rely on." •Ref. R.C. Winthrop to W.W. Corcoran, Feb. 2, 1870, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.

Corcoran, W.W. 92-R.E. Lee at GP's Funeral? Cont'd. Lee wrote his daughter Mildred Lee the same day as Winthrop's letters (Feb. 2, 1870) that he was too ill to attend: "I am sorry that I could not attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, but I did not feel able to undertake the journey, especially at this season." •Corcoran replied to Winthrop that Lee had no intention of coming. He could not imagine, he wrote, that so good and great a man as Lee would receive anything but a kind reception. Corcoran himself was ill and regretted that he could not attend to pay his respects to "my valued old friend." Corcoran missed GP's funeral but no doubt read of Winthrop's eulogy and GP's burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Ref. (R.E. Lee to Mildred Lee): R.E. Lee to daughter Mildred Lee, Feb. 2, 1870, quoted in •Lee, p. 383.

Corné, Michele Felice (c1752-1845), marine artist. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education (Peabody Essex Museum). 64-Collections.

Cornell Univ. Library, Ithaca, N.Y. The Ezra Cornell (1807-74) Papers, Cornell Univ. Library, have letters pertaining to GP.

Cosmopolitan Club, London. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) was at the Cosmopolitan Club, London, Nov. 15, 1869, and recorded in his journal: "Peabody was discussed and Mr. Hughes said he was the only foreigner ever buried in Westminster Abbey. Others were naturalized." For details of Moran's private journal entries on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death and subsequent funeral events, with sources, •see Benjamin Moran.

Court of Common Council, City of London, is the governing body of the Corporation of the City of London. It was Charles Reed (1819-81), a member of the Court of Common Council, who first introduced his resolution on May 22, 1862, proposing that GP be granted the Freedom of the City of London. This honor was bestowed on GP on July 10, 1862. •See London, Freedom of the City of London, to GP. •Charles Reed.

Coulter, E. Merton (1890-1981), historian, wrote of the PEF: "The greatest act of help and friendship that came to the South during the Reconstruction originated with George Peabody, Massachusetts-born English banker and benefactor.... The South was deeply moved by this beam of light piercing their blackest darkness." •Ref. Coulter, p. 327. •See PEF.

Courtenay, William Ashmead (1831-1908), was a PEF trustee (from 1887). He was born in Charleston, S.C., was a manufacturer, bookseller, publisher, Confederate officer (1861-65),

mayor of Charleston (1879-87), and editor of the *Charleston Year Books*. •Ref. "Courtenay-c," p. 265. •See PEF.

Covey, William H., was the medical attendant who, under attending physician William Withey Gull, M.D. (1816-99), cared for GP during his final illness (from Oct. 1869) and death (Nov. 4, 1869) at Curtis Miranda Lampson's (1806-85) home, 80 Eaton Sq., London. Dr. Covey supervised the embalming of GP's remains for the unusually long 96-day transatlantic funeral voyage. •See William Withey Gull. •Curtis Miranda Lampson.

Pres. Andrew Johnson

Cowan, Edgar (1815-85). **1-**Suggested in a Pres. Andrew Johnson Cabinet Reshuffle. Edgar Cowan was a U.S. Sen. from Penn. during 1861-67. When GP established the PEF, Feb. 7, 1867, U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Andrew Johnson's (1808-75) political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew (1818-67) as Secty. of State, GP as Treasury Secty., and six others. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. For GP's two visits with Pres. Johnson, Feb. 9 and April 25, 1867, with sources, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •PEF. For the eight names proposed in the Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew.

Cowan, Edgar. **2-**Career. Edgar Cowan was born in Westmoreland County, Penn.; graduated from Franklin College, Ohio (1839); practiced law in Greensburg, Penn.; was in the U.S. Senate (Penn., Republican, 1861-67); was appointed U.S. Minister to Austria by Pres. Johnson, but was not confirmed by the Senate; resumed law practice in Greensburg, Penn. •Ref. U.S. Govt.-f, p. 834.

Cox, Jacob Dolson (1828-1900), Ohio governor was, like U.S. Sen. from Penn. Edgar Cowan (1815-85) above, proposed as a cabinet officer (U.S. Interior Secty.) in a reconstituted Pres. Andrew Johnson cabinet. For GP's two visits with Pres. Johnson, Feb. 9 and April 25, 1867, with sources, • see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •PEF. For the eight names proposed in the Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew.

GPCFT Novelist & Historian

Crabb, Alfred Leland (1884-1979). **1-**GPCFT Historian. Alfred Leland Crabb was GPCFT English professor (1927-49) who taught English and writing courses. He was *Peabody Journal of Education* editor for 38 years (1932-70), was a GPCFT historian, a historian of Nashville, and a regional novelist of note. He frequently guided and lectured to visitors about

historic Nashville ante-bellum homes and Civil War scenes and incidents. •He was born in Warren County near Bowling Green, Ky.; attended Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn., Southern Normal School, and Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky. He taught and was principal of several rural public schools in Ky. and La.; and taught and was dean at what is now Western Ky. Univ. •Ref. Bain, *et al.*, eds., pp. 101-102. •Harwell-a, p. 215. •Harwell (on A.L. Crabb), p. 215. •Windrow, ed.

Crabb, A.L. **2-**Novels A.L. Crabb entered GPCFT in 1914 when it opened adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. following its rechartering from Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) to GPCFT. He earned the bachelor's degree from GPCFT in 1916; a master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia Univ.; and the doctorate degree from GPCFT in 1925. •A.L. Crabb's first book with colleagues (Alsletter and Newton) was *Genealogy of George Peabody College for Teachers*, 1935. His doctoral student John Edwin Windrow (1899-1984), also a longtime GPCFT professor and administrator, edited *Peabody and Alfred Leland Crabb: The Story of Peabody As Reflected in Selected Writings of Alfred Leland Crabb* (Nashville: Williams Press, 1977) •A.L. Crabb obituary, *Nashville Tennessean*, Oct. 3, 1979. (Note: A.L. Crabb was a doctoral committee member of co-author Franklin Parker and advised him on his GP dissertation). •Ref. *Ibid.* •Parker, Franklin. "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy" (Ed.D., GPCFT, 1956), three vols.

Crabb, A.L. **3-**Novels and other Writings. A.L. Crabb's historical novels are set in Nashville, Chattanooga, and elsewhere in Tenn. and Ky., all published by Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind. His Nashville trilogy covers 40 years of Nashville's history, from the eve of the Civil War to 1897, the year of the Tenn. Centennial Exposition, years of upheaval for that city, Tenn., and the U.S.: **1-***Dinner at Belmont; A Novel of Captured Nashville* (1942); **2-***Supper at the Maxwell House: a Novel of Captured Nashville* (1943); and **3-***Breakfast at the Hermitage; A Novel of Nashville Rebuilding* (1945). A.L. Crabb's Civil War trilogy that followed include: **3-***Lodging at the St. Cloud: A Tale of Occupied Nashville* (1946); **4-***A Mockingbird Sang at Chickamauga: A Tale of Embattled Chattanooga* (1949); and **5-***Home to Tennessee: A Tale of Soldiers Returning* (1952).

Crabb, A.L. **4-**Novels and other Writings Cont'd.. A.L. Crabb's novel **6-***Home to The Hermitage: A Novel of Andrew and Rachel Jackson* (1948) was dramatized on the "Cavalcade of America" radio program in 1948. His book **7-***Journey to Nashville* (1957) described the adventures of the parties led by James Robertson and John Donelson as they trekked through Tenn. to establish Nashborough (present Nashville). He wrote **8-***Reunion at Chattanooga: A Novel of Chattanooga Rebuilding* (1950); **9-***Home to Kentucky* (1953); and **10-***Peace at Bowling Green* (1955). His *Nashville: Personality of a City* (1960) described the people, places, and subjects he depicted in his novels. He also wrote **11-***Andrew Jackson's Nashville*

(1966), *Acorns to Oak* (1972), and many articles. For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Predecessors: PCofVU

Craighead, Thomas Brown (c.1750-1825). **1-**First Principal, Davidson Academy. Thomas Brown Craighead was the founder and first principal of **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), chartered in Nashville by the N.C. legislature eleven years before Tenn. statehood. Davidson Academy was rechartered as **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26); and rechartered again as the **3-**Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). At PEF's first administrator Barnas Sears's (1802-80) urging, helped by newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), and through PEF financial support, the Univ. of Nashville's moribund literary department became **4-**State Normal School (1875-89), officially renamed **5-**Peabody Normal College (1889-1911) and jointly financed by PEF and the Tenn. legislature. •See PCofVU, history of.

Craighead, T.B. **2-**Transition to PCofVU. Peabody Normal College was moved from its south Nashville location next to Vanderbilt Univ. and rechartered as **6-**GPCFT (1914-79); which was rechartered as PCofVU since July 1, 1979. Thomas Brown Craighead was thus the founder and first administrator of the first collegiate institution in Nashville, Tenn. (Davidson Academy), which through six name changes, nearly two centuries later, is currently PCofVU. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Craighead, T.B. **3-**Nashville's Early Minister. Thomas Brown Craighead was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, chartered in 1746 by the "New Light " (evangelical) Presbyterians, and renamed Princeton Univ. after 1896. The College of New Jersey under Pres. John Witherspoon (1723-94) imbued many graduates with missionary zeal to preach and teach on the frontier. Two other graduates who started schools on the Tenn. frontier (statehood, 1796) were (besides Thomas Brown Craighead) Samuel Doak (1749-1830), founder of Martin Academy (incorporated 1783, renamed Washington College, 1795); and Hezekiah Balch (1741-1810), founder of Greeneville College (1794), later renamed Tusculum College. •Rev. Craighead preached in S.C., N.C., and Va. He was then invited to become Nashville's first minister by Tenn. pioneer James Robertson (1742-1814). Rev. Craighead arrived in Nashville in 1785, mounted a stump, and preached to all who would listen.

Craighead, T.B. **4-**Administrators, Davidson Academy and Successors. Chief administrators include: **1-**Thomas Brown Craighead was Davidson Academy's principal during its 1785-1806 existence plus three years (to 1809) of its rechartered successor, Cumberland College (1806-26). Craighead was succeeded by **2-**Pres. James Priestley (1760-1821) from Oct. 24, 1809, to Feb. 4, 1821. Pres. James Priestley was succeeded by **3-**Pres. Philip Lindsley (1786-1850), at whose suggestion Cumberland College was rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville from Nov.

27, 1826, to 1875. Pres. Philip Lindsley resigned, 1850, and was succeeded by his physician son, **4-**Dr. John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), chancellor during 1850-72, succeeded in turn by **5-**Confederate Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (1824-95), Univ. of Nashville chancellor during 1872-75. •Ref. Connelly, p. 216. •Corlew, pp. 119-120. •Dykeman, pp. 161-162. •Wooldridge, pp. 386, 615-619. For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Crampton, John Fiennes Twistleton (1805-86), was British Minister to the U.S. at the time of the Crimean War (1855-56). •See Crimean War (below).

Crimean War

Crimean War (1855-56). **1-**Indiscreet Recruit of U.S. Volunteers for British Army. During the Crimean War, which pitted Russia against England, France, and other countries, British Minister to the U.S. John Fiennes Twistleton Crampton (1805-86) indiscreetly tried to recruit U.S. volunteers for the British army. U.S. Secty. of State William Learned Marcy (1786-1857) objected and demanded Crampton's recall. •Ref. (Crimean War): Bailey, pp. 298-299.

Crimean War (1855-56). **2-**GP's June 13, 1856, U.S.-British Friendship Dinner. Just after the Crimean War, with U.S.-British relations strained, GP sponsored a June 13, 1856, U.S.-British friendship dinner to introduce the new Minister to Britain, George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864). The dinner was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. Former British Minister to the U.S. Henry Bulwer-Lytton (1801-72) was to have proposed the health of U.S. Minister Dallas. But Bulwer-Lytton, being Crampton's colleague, explained to GP that to appear at this dinner and propose the health of U.S. Minister Dallas would be unfair to his colleague and predecessor John F.T. Crampton, whom the U.S. had asked to be replaced. •Ref. (June 13, 1856, dinner): *New York Daily Times*, July 4, 1856, p. 2, c. 4-5. •*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* (London), June 22, 1856, p. 5, c. 3. •John Pendleton Kennedy's journal, IX, "Travel in England, May 10-Oct. 20, 1856" entry dated Friday, June 13, 1856, Kennedy Papers, PIB, Baltimore.

Crimean War. **3-**Effect on GP. It was a tribute to GP that he could succeed in sponsoring this U.S.-British friendship dinner at this particular time of tension and misunderstanding. Two years before, at GP's July 4, 1854, U.S. Independence Day dinner, at the same Star and Garter Hotel, an anti-British incident had marred the occasion. Objecting to a toast to Queen Victoria before one to the U.S. President, jingoistic U.S. Legation Secty. in London Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) refused to stand, walked out, and charged GP in letters to the press with toadying to the British. GP's role in trying to promote U.S.-British friendship was not easy, although he generally won approbation from all sides. •See Dinners, GPs, London. •Persons named.

Croft, William (1678-1727). U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal entry recorded his impression of GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 12, 1869. Of the music Benjamin Moran wrote: "The grand music of Purcell [Henry Purcell, 1659-95, English composer] and Croft [William Croft, 1678-1727, English composer] was sweetly sung by deep voiced men and silvery voiced boys, the heavy tones of the organ blending with the human music and all rising like incense over the benevolent man's grave." •See Benjamin Moran.

Crowe, William J., Jr. (1925-), U.S. Navy Admiral, was U.S. Ambassador to Britain (1994-97) who participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •Ky.-born and a U.S. Naval Academy graduate, Adm. Wm. J. Crowe commanded the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe and the Pacific; and was a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dept. of Defense, 1985-89. •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1. •(Career): Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Cryder, John, was GP's NYC business friend who, knowing of GP's broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) about Jan. 1839, wrote him nine years later of the death of her husband Alexander Lardner (1808-48). Cryder wrote to GP, Jan. 27, 1848: "Poor Lardner died in Phila. a few days since leaving his young & interesting widow with two children & about $20,000. He was an excellent man & his death is much lamented." •Esther Elizabeth (Hoppin) Lardner outlived GP by 35 years and her husband by 57 years. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Crystal Palace Exhibition. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Cubitt, William (1791-1863), was the Right Hon. Mayor of the City of London who officiated when GP was granted the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862. •See London, Freedom of the City of London, to GP.

Predecessors: PCofVU

Cumberland College, Nashville, Tenn. (1806-26). **1-**Predecessor, PCofVU. Cumberland College was rechartered from its predecessor, Davidson Academy (1785-1806). Cumberland College was later rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). It was from the Univ. of Nashville's moribund Literary Dept. that PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80), helped by newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), created Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), renamed GPCFT (1914-79), and renamed PCofVU, since 1979. •Ref. Folmsbee, *et al.*, pp. 24-25. •Corlew. •See Barnas Sears.

Cumberland College, Nashville, Tenn. **2-**Fifteenth U.S. College. GPCFT historian Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980) wrote that its lineage (now, PCofVU's lineage), despite some closures for lack of funds, made it the 15th collegiate institution since the founding of Harvard College in 1636. •Cumberland College was closed six years because of financial problems (1816-22). Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) was Cumberland College president two years after its reopening (1824). The Univ. of Nashville (1826-75) was closed temporarily in 1850; its medical department began operation in 1851. The Univ. of Nashville reopened in 1855, the year Pres. Philip Lindsley died, with Lindsley's physician son, John Berrien Lindsley, M.D. (1822-97), as chancellor. For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Cunard, Sir Edward (1816-69), was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; was for 30 years the NYC agent of the British-owned Cunard Lines; and succeeded to his father's title. Edward Cunard was one of the NYC delegation (including Washington Irving, 1783-1859; August Belmont, 1816-90; and others) which greeted GP on his arrival on the *Atlantic*, NYC, Sept. 15, 1856, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). The NYC delegation, along with delegations from Boston and other cities, offered a public reception dinner to GP, which he graciously declined, stating his obligation to first attend a public reception in his hometown of South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856. •See South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Cunard Steamship Co. (British transatlantic line). •See *Scotia*.

PEF 2nd Administrator J.L.M. Curry

Curry, Jabez Lamar Monroe (1825-1903). **1-**Southern Educator. J.L.M. Curry, a leading statesman and educator of the South, was the second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903. He succeeded first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80). •Curry was born in Lincoln County, Ga., attended an "old field" school near his home (unused barn or building on a fallow field used as a school), a Presbyterian parson's school, and an academy at Willington, S.C. In 1834 when he was age nine his father moved to Talladega, Ala., where he was a slave-owning planter. Young Curry graduated from the Univ. of Ga. (1839-43), at age 18; and graduated from Harvard Univ.'s Dale Law School (1845), where future U.S. Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-93, 19th U.S. Pres., 1877-81) was his classmate. •Ref. Dabney, II, p. 124.

Curry, J.L.M. 2-Dedicated Educator. While in Cambridge, Mass., he eagerly heard speeches by such luminaries of the time as former slave Frederick Douglass (c.1817-95), Wendell Phillips (1811-84), statesman-historian George Bancroft (1800-91), Rufus Choate (1799-1859), John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852), and

educators Henry Barnard (1811-1900) and Horace Mann (1796-1859). Curry later wrote, "Mann's...earnest enthusiasm and democratic ideas fired my young mind and heart; and since that time I have been an enthusiastic and consistent advocate of Universal education." •Ref. Dabney, II, p. 124.

Curry, J.L.M. 3-Statesman, Soldier, College President. In Ala. Curry read law, wrote for a newspaper, and when the Mexican War started in 1846 he joined a regiment in Texas and was made a second sergeant. Returning to Ala. he practiced law, was elected to the Ala. legislature (1847-56) and served on a committee that created the Ala. public schools. A firm believer in states rights, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1857-61). With Lincoln's election he resigned from the U.S. Congress, served in the Confederate Congress (1861-62), was a cavalry officer and aide to Confederate generals Joseph E. Johnston (1807-91) and Joseph Wheeler (1836-1906). Arrested on May 30, 1865, his property confiscated in Sept. 1865, he took the oath of allegiance to the U.S., Oct. 1865. Finding it difficult to make a living, he assisted his Baptist pastor in Talladega until he became president of Howard College, Ala., a Baptist college, during 1865-68. He was professor of English and public law, Richmond College, Va. (1868-81). Here he had friendly contact with first PEF administrator Barnas Sears, who lived in Staunton, Va. •Ref. Flexner, pp. 14-21, 29.

Curry, J.L.M. 4-Second PEF Administrator. Accepting the outcome of the Civil War, Curry put aside animosity and was among the first southerners to encourage black education. Learning early of GP's intended PEF gift, Curry wrote PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) in Jan. 1867 to praise the fund's intended aid to southern education. Barnas Sears developed a high regard for Curry, considered in 1873 that Curry should succeed him, and shared with Curry in 1877 in Sears's home at Staunton his thoughts on PEF policy. •Ref. Dabney, I, pp. 124-130.

Curry, J.L.M. 5-Second PEF Administrator Cont'd. Knowing that Sears wanted Curry to succeed him, Winthrop and the trustees after considering others, unanimously chose Curry on Feb. 2, 1881. Curry was welcomed by political leaders, both South and North. He interrupted his service as second PEF administrator (1881-85) to become U.S. Minister to Spain during 1885-88. The PEF trustees replaced Curry for these three years with Samuel Abbott Green (b.1830), a PEF trustee from 1883. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Curry, J.L.M. 6-Second PEF Administrator Cont'd. Curry returned as PEF administrator during 1885-1903. •In the PEF's first phase Sears focused on public elementary schools and normal schools. In the PEF's second phase Curry focused on teacher education, using three-fifths of its expenditures for that purpose. During his last few years Curry did triple duty as PEF administrator, head of the John F. Slater Fund for Negro Education (1890-1903), and director of the Southern Education Board (1901-03). •Ref. *Ibid.*

"...halo of romance..."

Curry, J.L.M. 7-Mr. Humphreys' Daughter. In his GP biography and PEF history, J.L.M. Curry printed an undated letter he received from the daughter of a Mr. Humphreys. She wrote that when GP arrived during a U.S. visit (no date given but probably May 1, 1866, in NYC), her father, a commercial friend of GP of long standing, went to see GP and congratulated him on his amazing philanthropy. GP, then a very old man, said quietly, "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that dedication to my best ability." She added in her letter to J.L.M. Curry: "These expressions made to my father, and so far as I am aware, to him alone, referred to an incident which has had its day and among the circle of Mr. Peabody's friends, its halo of romance. Mr. Peabody's own touching reference to it can, after the lapse of so many years, be recorded without incrimination, as showing his own reading of an important page in his life history." •Ref. (Mr. Humphreys' daughter): Curry-b, p. 12. •Ref. Parker, F.-b, pp. 215, 224-225; reprinted in •Parker, F.-o, pp. 10-14; reprinted in •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 33-37. For Mr. Humphreys' daughter's complete letter, •see Mr. Humphreys.

Curry, J.L.M. 8-Mr. Humphreys' Daughter Cont'd. GP's alleged remark to Humphreys, "my disappointment long ago," may or may not refer to his broken engagement about Jan. 1839 to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905). If so, this alleged remark is his only known indication that the loss of Esther Hoppin was a prime motive for his philanthropy. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Humphreys. •Alexander Lardner. •Thomas Sully. •Romance and GP.

Curry, J.L.M. 9-At White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. J.L.M. Curry, Barnas Sears, Robert E. Lee (1807-70, then president of Washington College, Va.), and John Eaton (1829-1906, then Tenn. Supt. of Public Instruction) were educators present during GP's visit to White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. The informal talks which took place on the public education needs of the South set a significant precedent for later Conferences on Education in the South (1898-1903). J.L.M. Curry was heavily involved in these conferences which led to large and significant foundation aid for southern education. For names of prominent participants, and sources, including historic W.Va. photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

No GP Statue in Statuary Hall

Curry, J.L.M. 10-No GP Statue in Statuary Hall. J.L.M. Curry tried unsuccessfully to get a statue of GP in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., where each state has two statues of its greatest citizens. •The first such proposal was made in a conference of Va. Superintendents of Education and recorded in the 1885 annual

report of Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction. This report came to PEF second administrator J.L.M. Curry's attention. In Curry's 1891 PEF annual report he wrote: "As 1892 will be a quarter of a century since the foundation of the Trust, would it not be a most fit and graceful recognition of Mr. Peabody's unparalleled bounty, if the states which have been the beneficiaries of the Fund should, by combined action, contribute a bronze or marble statue to be placed by consent of Congress, in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, where are collected the images of so many renowned Americans." •Ref. Farr, II, p. 29. •Curry-b, p. 111. •PEF, Vol. V, pp. 131-132, 175, 293.

Curry, J.L.M. 11-No GP Statue in Statuary Hall Cont'd. Curry urged this action again in a stirring appeal to Va.'s General Assembly in 1895. On Feb. 1, 1896, Va. state Sen. William Lovenstein (1840-96) introduced a resolution and Curry's Jan. 24, 1896, supporting letter, calling for a GP statue, which the Senate agreed to on Feb. 7 and the House of Delegates agreed to on Feb. 8. The Va. Senate asked the governor to correspond with other southern governors. On Feb. 25, 1896, the S.C. legislature asked its governor to do the same, with friends of the proposal appropriating $1,500. In Tenn. the matter was brought up without action being taken. At the end of 1896 a member of the Tenn. Joint Legislative Committee on Education suggested that Peabody Normal College students raise funds for the proposed statue. These efforts were not successful. •Refs. below.

Curry, J.L.M. 12-No GP Statue in Statuary Hall Cont'd. •Ref. Va., Commonwealth of-c, p. 341, 380, 392 (appended as Senate Document No. XI). •S.C.-a, *Acts*, p. 373. •S.C.-b, *Journal, Senate, 1896*, pp. 6-46. •S.C.-c, *Journal, House , 1896*, pp. 6-46. •*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, NY), Feb. 2, 1896, p. 24, c. 2. •Courtenay-a. •Courtenay-b, pp. 1-10. •Va., Commonwealth of-c, pp. 341, 380, 392. •Manarin, pp. 224-225. •"To Honor Peabody," *Richmond Dispatch* (Va.), Feb. 2, 1896, p. 12, c. 1.

Curti, Merle Eugene (1897-1996), U.S. historian, wrote the Foreword to Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971 and 1995 revision). He was an authority on U.S. philanthropy, the social ideas of U.S. educators, and U.S. scholarship in the 20th century. Born in Papillion, Neb., M.E. Curti earned the B.A., M.A, and Ph.D. degrees in history from Harvard Univ.; taught history at Beloit College, Smith College, and Columbia University, and in the History Dept., Univ. of Wisconsin (1942-68), retiring as Frederick Jackson Turner Professor Emeritus. His books included *The Growth of American Thought* (winner of the 1944 Pulitzer Prize in History); *Roots of American Loyalty*, 1946; and *The Making of American Community; A Case Study of Democracy in a Frontier County*, 1959.

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Dabney, Charles William (1855-1945), was a Va.-born educator, administrator, and historian of U.S. education in the South. He was president of the Univ. of Tenn. (1887-1904) and the Univ. of Cincinnati (1904-20). In his book, *Universal Education in the South* (1936, 2 vols.), he wrote of the influence of the PEF: "George Peabody [was] the first of the line of philanthropists to aid the Southern states in their struggle for education after the Civil War." [And]: "The gift of Mr. Peabody in its purpose to help cure the sores of a distressed people by giving them aid for a constructive plan of education was original and unique. It was not for the mere relief of suffering; it was to lay the foundations for future peace and prosperity through enlightenment and training. In this sense he was a pioneer of a new philanthropy, which did not seek only to palliate, or merely to eliminate the causes of evil and distress, but to build up a better and stronger human society." •Ref. Dabney, I, pp. 101, 104. •See PEF. •Quotations by and about GP.

Dabney, Morgan and Co. John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) became junior partner in Dabney, Morgan & Co., NYC, in 1864. •See John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Dalguise, Scotland, where GP went to rest and fish during 1862-63.

U.S. Minister to Britain G.M. Dallas

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864). **1-**U.S. Minister to Britain. GP gave a U.S.-British friendship dinner and entertainment in London, June 13, 1856, to introduce incoming Minister G.M. Dallas. •George Mifflin Dallas was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1856-61. He succeeded U.S. Minister James Buchanan (1791-1868), minister during 1853-56, and was in turn succeeded by Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), who was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68. •G.M. Dallas was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Princeton College (1810), became a lawyer (1813), was U.S. Sen. from Penn. (1831-33), Penn. Atty. General (1833-35), U.S. Minister to Russia (1837-39), and U.S. Vice President (1845-49) under U.S. Pres. James K. Polk (1795-1849, 11th U.S. president during 1845-49). Among the 130 guests present was Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who wrote in his journal about the June 13, 1856, dinner: "A great banquet given by Mr. P., with tickets to the Concert there at 3...we got to dinner about 7. We number nearly 130." •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Persons named.

Dallas, G.M. **2-**Crimean War. This June 13, 1856, dinner which introduced Minister Dallas was held soon after the Crimean War (1855-56, Russia vs. England, France, others), amid some anti-British feeling in the U.S. British Minister to the U.S. John Crampton indiscreetly tried to recruit U.S. volunteers for the British army. U.S. Secty. of State William Learned Marcy (1786-1857) objected and had Crampton recalled. Former British Minister to the U.S. Henry Bulwer-Lytton (1801-72) was to have proposed the health of U.S. Minister Dallas at GP's June 13,

1856, dinner. But Bulwer-Lytton, being Crampton's colleague, explained to GP that to appear at this dinner and propose the health of U.S. Minister Dallas would be unfair to his dismissed colleague John Crampton and would evoke British public resentment. It was a tribute to GP that he could still successfully sponsor this U.S.-British friendship dinner at that tense time of misunderstanding and mistrust. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Crimean War. •Persons named.

Dallas, G.M. 3-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: GP. GP gave a July 4, 1856, Independence Day dinner for more than 100 Americans and a few Englishmen at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames at which Minister G.M. Dallas gave a short speech. GP prefaced his toast with these remarks: "I have before me two loving cups, one British the second of American oak, presented to me some years ago by Francis Peabody [1801-68], now present." (Note: Distant cousin Francis Peabody of Salem, Mass., was the fourth son of famed Salem, Mass., shipmaster Joseph Peabody [1757-1844]). •Ref. (July 4, 1856, dinner speeches): London *Times*, July 7, 1856, p. 10, c. 5-6. •London *Morning Advertiser*, July 7, 1856, p. 4, c. 1-3. •*New York Times*, July 24, 1856, p. 2, c. 2-3. •Prime, pp. 630-631.

Dallas, G.M. 4-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: GP Cont'd.: "Let me say a few words before passing these cups. The first dinner I gave in connection with American Independence Day was a dinner in 1850 at which the American Minister, American and English friends were present. In 1851, the Great Exhibition year, I substituted a ball and banquet. Some of my friends were apprehensive that the affair would not be accepted that year of Anglo-American rivalry but the acceptance of the Duke of Wellington made the affair successful. For twenty years I have been in this kingdom of England and in my humble way mean to spread peace and good-will. I know no party North or South but my whole country. With these loving cups let us know only friendship between East and West." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dallas, G.M. 5-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: PM Brown. GP proposed "The Day We Celebrate," followed by "Her Majesty, the Queen," and "the President of the United States." MP William Brown (1784-1864) from Liverpool said: "The day we celebrate will ever be remembered in the history of the world. For we English derive as much satisfaction from it as you do. None of us are answerable for the sins of statesmanship or the errors of our forefathers. George Washington, remembered with respect by England and the world, would rejoice to see the enterprising spirit of the country he brought into existence, a country which seeks to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific via canal and now explores the Arctic seas (cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dallas, G.M. 6-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: PM Brown Cont'd.: "I deny that England is jealous of the United States. We rejoice in your prosperity and know that when you prosper we share in it. It is not true that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another. While we

have differences they can be amicably adjudicated (cheers). I toast the American Minister, Mr. George M. Dallas (cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dallas, G.M. 7-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: Minister Dallas. Minister G.M. Dallas said: "I rejoice to find so many patriots present to celebrate American Independence Day. We are, as a country, but eighty years old, yet how proud we are of her (cheers). Small and feeble at birth, she now contains twenty-seven million people. Once on the margin of the Atlantic she is now an immense continent. It is a matter of sincere regret that the free nations are not always the sincerest friends (hear, hear)." •A complimentary toast was proposed to GP as host. His few remarks in response concluded by saying that the land of his birth was always uppermost in his mind. When he sat down the band played "Home, Sweet Home." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dallas, G.M. 8-July 4, 1856, Dinner Speech: S.F.B. Morse. Present at this dinner was Irish-born sculptor John Edward Jones (1806-62), who made a bust of GP in 1856. Also present was U.S. inventor Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872). A toast to "The Telegraph" was suddenly proposed. Not anticipating the toast and not having a reply at hand, Morse rose and modestly quoted from *Psalm* 19: "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •U.S. Ministers to Britain and GP.

Dana, Daniel (1771-1859), was the pastor of the Congregational Church, Federal St., Newburyport, Mass. In 1811 when GP was age 16 he attended this church, sitting in his paternal uncle John Peabody's (1768-before 1826) pew, when he clerked in his older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods store. Daniel Dana was the uncle of Samuel Turner Dana (1810-77), Boston merchant, with whom GP had business dealings and in whose Boston home GP rested on June 10, 1869. •See Samuel Turner Dana. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Dana, James Dwight (1813-1895), was born in Utica, N.Y., was a Yale graduate under chemistry Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr. (1779-1864), whose daughter he married. As Silliman Professor of Natural History and Geology at Yale, James Dwight Dana taught GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) at Yale's graduate Sheffield School of Science (1861-62). When O.C. Marsh learned of his uncle GP's intent to aid science at Harvard Univ., Marsh consulted Dana and the Sillimans, senior and junior, who encouraged Marsh to influence GP's gifts of $150,000 each to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ., both founded 1866. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Dana, Samuel Turner (1810-77), was a Boston merchant with whom GP had business dealings and whose uncle Daniel Dana (1771-1859) was pastor of the Congregational Church, Federal St., Newburyport, Mass., which GP attended with his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before

1826) in 1811. GP rested at Samuel Turner Dana's Boston home on June 10, 1869. •See Daniel Dana. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Favorite Sister Judith

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879). **1-**GP's Sister. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels was GP's younger sister by four years, fourth born of eight children of Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) and Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830), in South Parish, Danvers, Mass (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868). In Sept. 1831 she married lawyer Jeremiah Russell (d. May 2, 1860) and lived in Georgetown, Mass. (formerly Rowley, her mother's birthplace). •See Georgetown, Mass.

Family Link

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 2-Judith was GP's Family Link. She was for most of GP's life abroad his family link and his disburser of family funds, including payment for clothing, other needs, and education costs in private schools of his brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, and cousins. She was the mother of George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), GP's nephew, a Harvard graduate and lawyer who went with GP to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., summer 1869, accompanied GP's remains after death from London for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., and was one of the 16 original PEF trustees.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 3-Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. After her first husband Jeremiah Russell's death about 1860, Judith married again in 1862 to GP's childhood school friend Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791). They too lived in Georgetown, Mass. •A doctrinal dispute between the minister and some parishioners, including Judith, in the Georgetown, Mass., Congregational church, resulted in the separate worship by the dissenters in a temporary chapel. In 1866, at the suggestion of his sister Judith and in his mother's memory, GP built a memorial Congregational church for $70,000 in Georgetown, Mass. •The intimate contacts between GP and his sister Judith through the years, by letters and during his three U.S. visits from London, offer insights into GP's family relations, commercial career, friendships, hometown relations, and other concerns. •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. •Persons named.

GP, Age 18

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 4-June 28, 1813, Letter. GP's June 28, 1813, letter to his sister Judith was written a year and a month after his arrival in Georgetown, D.C., from Newburyport, Mass., with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826). Uncle and nephew opened a dry goods store, May 15, 1812, in Georgetown whose operation soon fell on

GP, his uncle developing other interests. •The letter, with errors, was hastily written when GP was age 18, two days after his 12 days' service in a military unit to defend the military district of D.C. in the War of 1812. Judith was then staying with their maternal grandparents in Thetford, Vt.: Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) and Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828).

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 5-June 28, 1813, Letter Cont'd. GP wrote Judith: "GeorgeTown (D.C.) 28 June 1813 Dear Miss J. Peabody Amagion not dear Sister that two years absence has eras[d] you from my memory. Nor impute my remissness in not before answering you[r] Interesting letter of the 9th April, to any diminution of love, when I assure you not a day passes but what brings you and the rest of my friends to my memory, and makes me more and more regret the loss of their Society. I however pass my time as pleasantly as can be expected so far from them." •Ref. GP, Georgetown, D.C., to Judith Peabody, Thetford, Vt., June 28, 1813, Archives, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. Printed copy in newspaper clipping pasted back of a GP portrait, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 6-June 28, 1813, Letter Cont'd.: "The acquaintances I have found are not very numerous, but agreeable, most particularly the society of some young Ladies which can only be exceeded by that of my distant friends, which I expect to have enjoyed for a short time before this, but owing to the situation of our business, I regret to say it will be impossible for me to leave till next Spring, at which time I anticipate with pleasure a short visit at Thetford where I have spent some of my pleasantest days and on which I often derive pleasure in ruminating and at which place I think with your Thetford friends, you cannot but pass your time agreeably." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 7-June 28, 1813, Letter Cont'd.: "But in my Situation I cannot feel that ease & tranquillity I should wish as the management of the business in which I am engaged entirely devolves on me, and subjects me to all the cares and anxieties that generally attends it. We are also under considerable apprehensions of an attack from the British upon this district, So much so that the President has made a requisition of 500 men which have been ordered on duty and are now encamp.d within sight of this place. I was one of the detach.d members, but fortunately the day previous to the draft attach.d myself to a choir of Artillery, otherwise it would have cost me from 50 to 75$ for a Substitute. My duty however now is not the easyest having to meet every other day for the purpose of drill exercise and which is the case with every person capable of military duty in the district." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 8-June 28, 1813, Letter Cont'd.: "Almost every mail from the southward brings accounts of some new depredations committed in the Chesapeake Bay. This day's brought accounts of the destruction of Hampton a small town near Norfolk, and the passengers in the stage mentioned that when they left, families were moving

from Norfolk in every direction expecting an attack from the British. The President is dangerously sick, he has sent 50 miles for a physitian [sic]. My last letters from Achsah was in May the family was in good health, Achsah informd me that Uncle D was in N.Y. I wish you to Inform me In what part of the city he resides, as should I go there this fall I should like to call on him. I hope Uncle Elipholet has recovered his health before this, my respects to him and all the rest of the folks and Remain Yr Affe. Brother Geo. Peabody Tell Gransir I shall for the present send him one of the Papers Printed in this Vicinity." For GP's circumstances at the time and location of this letter, •see War of 1812. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Educating Relatives

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 9-Bradford Academy, 1820s. Soon after his arrival in Georgetown, D.C., May 1812, GP became the family's main support. By 1816 he had paid his deceased father's debts and restored the mortgaged Danvers home to his mother and younger siblings who from his father's death (May 11, 1811) had to live with Spofford relatives in Salem. GP then paid for five relatives' schooling at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.: **1-** his youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), who attended Bradford in 1819; **2-** sister Judith Dodge, from 1821; **3-**sister Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34), 1822; **4-**younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody (paternal uncle John Peabody's son), 1827-29; and **5-**nephew George Peabody (1815-32, oldest brother David Peabody's son), 1827. •See Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 10-Judith's Burst of Gratitude. Judith had taught school for a time in Chester, N.H., returned to teach near Bradford, and soon managed a home GP bought in West Bradford where his mother and relatives attending Bradford Academy lived. In a burst of gratitude, Judith wrote to GP in Baltimore May 8, 1823: "Were my brother like other brothers, were it a common favor, which I have received from him, and could I do justice to the feelings of my own heart, I would now formally express my gratitude, but I forebear;...and even then the happiness, that I have enjoyed while acquiring it, would lay me under obligation, which I could never cancel..." •Ref. Judith Dodge Peabody, Bradford, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, May 8, 1823, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 11-Grandfather Jeremiah Dodge's Death. Judith wrote GP on March 18, 1824, that their maternal grandfather Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) had died on Feb. 29, 1824, age 79: "We received a letter from Thetford last week informing us that our venerable and beloved Grandfather is no more; he died on the 29th Feb. after an illness of only five days. Grandma did not write of what disorder, but we had previously heard of the melancholy event, by a casual traveller, who stated that he died of a fever. Grandmother's health is not good...." Surviving maternal grandmother Judith (née Spofford)

Dodge (1749-1828) was then age 75, had been married 54 years, and died four years later in 1828. Their daughter Judith (née Dodge) Peabody, GP's mother, was the first born of eight children. •Ref. (Grandfather Jeremiah Dodge's death): Judith Dodge Peabody, Danvers, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, March 18, 1824, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

First European Buying Trip

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 12-GP's First Trip Abroad. In Oct. 1827 GP prepared for his first European commercial trip. He had an opportunity to sell a crop of southern cotton for the cotton mills in Lancashire, England. To do this in person rather than by correspondence meant better profit plus opportunity to purchase salable cotton prints, woolens, linens, and other dry goods for U.S. markets. He also wanted to develop foreign agents and connections for Riggs, Peabody & Co. His passport from Washington, D.C., dated Oct. 22, 1827, signed by U.S. Secty. of State Henry Clay, listed GP as Age 32, Stature 6 feet 1 inch, Forehead low, Eyes light blue, Nose rather large, Mouth small, Chin pointed, Hair dark brown. •Ref. (GP's Oct. 22, 1827, passport): Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Second European Buying Trip

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 13-GP's Second European Trip, April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831. GP wrote Judith of his second commercial buying trip abroad, April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831, about 19 months. With an unknown American friend he traveled by carriage some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. He wrote Judith on Aug. 25, 1831: "Dear Sister, I'm happy to inform you of my arrival here about two weeks since after a pleasant...(for the season) passage from Liverpool.--The Ship being new and very easy I suffered much less by sickness than usual, and during most of the time was able to eat my meals with the other passengers." •Ref. GP, NYC, to Judith Dodge Peabody, West Bradford, Mass., Aug. 25, 1831, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 14-GP's Second European Trip, April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831 Cont'd.: "My general health never was better than at the present time, hard labour & the climate of England having had the good effect, I trust of eradicating from my system all disposition to Bilious Fevers to which I was a few years since very subject.--My time has been passed in England, Ireland, & Scotland, but in February last [1831] in company with an American gentleman [identity not known] I left England on a tour of business & amusement & visited Paris where we passed a few days--from thence through the South of France to Savoy crossing Mount ?Anis? (the Alps) to Turin in Italy--to Genoa--Lucca--Pisa (where is the celebrated leaning tower), Leghorn, Rome (where we passed 13 days) to Naples--Mount Vesuvius--Pompeii &c--back to Rome--Florence--Bologna--Venice--Padua--Verona--Milan--

cross at the Simplon (one of the highest of the Alps on snow 40' deep 1 May) into Switzerland--descended the valley of Rhone to Geneva--passed near Mt. Blanc to Lyon--Paris &c.--" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 15-GP's Second European Trip, Jan. 1830-Aug 15, 1831 Cont'd.: "We traveled in our own carriage drawn by from 2 to 4 horses which we changed every 10-15 miles and by paying the postilions liberally we traveled very rapidly [and] was enabled to see as much of the countries in 2 months as most persons would have done in 4 besides attending to business--Whenever the country was uninteresting we traveled night as well as day, & eat our meals in our carriage without stopping--during the 15 months of my absence I have traveled nearly 10,000 miles by land without the slightest accident having occurred--have purchased goods in England--Ireland--Scotland--France & Italy & shipped to this country to amount to $400,000 a considerable portion of which are now arriving here--Phila. & Baltimore and are selling to a good profit--so that in every respect my tour to Europe will result most advantageously & fully answer my expectations.--" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 16-GP's Second European Trip, April 1830-Aug 15, 1831 Cont'd.: "I have not yet been to Baltimore[,] business having detained me here & in Phila. I return from the latter city 2 days since intending to go to New Haven, but finding it impractical I have wrote George [Peabody, nephew, 1815-32, oldest brother David Peabody's son] to come here for a day or two & after I have arranged for his future studies shall go to Baltimore.--probably in 2 or 3 days.--From David I learn you are all well and that Sophronia is married but does not know where she is, I therefore wish Judith to forward this letter to her & Mary after reading it.--David not being very well, has by my recommendation gone into the interior of New York & will probably pass some time with Mary & Sophronia.--•The weather has been unusually hot & being obliged to attend to a good deal of business I have suffered much by it.--It is now however getting cool. Yours affectionately George Peabody" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sister Judith Married, 1831

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 17-Sister Judith Married, 1831. Judith Dodge Peabody sent GP's Aug. 25, 1831, letter on his European travels to sisters Sophronia and Mary Gaines. She added at its end the exciting news of her own pending marriage: "...I shall be married about the 20th Sept. I intend with very little ceremony...." Her 16-year-old nephew George Peabody (1815-32), who died of scarlet fever the next year, walked from Haverhill, Mass., to Rowley, Mass., with a friend to visit his Aunt Judith and wrote to his father, David Peabody (1790-1841) in Buffalo, N.Y.: "She is in very good spirits now. She has been married about three weeks to Mr. Jeremiah Russell who is a very likely man and is doing a very good business as a lawyer." •Ref. (Judith to be married): added by Judith to end of GP's Aug. 25,

1831, letter describing his second European trip to Judith. •Ref. Nephew George Peabody (1815-32), Haverhill, Mass., to his father David Peabody, Buffalo N.Y., Oct. 11, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

1856-57 U.S. Visit

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 18-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. Incredibly busy during his first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London (Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857), GP stayed when in Mass. at sister Judith's home in Georgetown, Mass. Greeted on arrival by delegations and swamped with public dinner invitations, he declined them all until after his hometown reception. Judith had written him while still in England not to accept public dinners before the Oct. 9, 1856, public affair planned for him by his hometown friends. South Danvers, Mass., people, she wrote, had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him and they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 19-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit Cont'd. On Oct. 9 GP went from Georgetown by carriage with sister Judith and her son, his nephew George Peabody Russell, to their gaily decorated hometown of South Danvers, Mass. GP was greeted by a gun salute, by the committee on arrangements, by crowds of over 20,000 people, by bands playing and by marching school children. GP spoke after the welcoming address by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84). With pride in his London firm, GP told 1,500 dinner guests, including Edward Everett (1794-1865), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45: "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •Ref. *Ibid.* For Oct. 9, 1856, proceedings, speeches, and sources, •see South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 20-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit Cont'd. For the first time his nieces and nephews saw their Uncle George, who had been paying for their schooling. He was a legend made real. Nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), about to enter Yale College, wrote in his diary (Oct. 12, 1856): "Reached Georgetown in the evening and found Uncle George here. Was much pleased with him." GP told two of his nephews that if they conducted themselves well and were steady in their business, he would in a few years place them in a position where hard labor would be unnecessary. He did not intend to make them rich, he said, but by their own effort they would have a good income. If any of his nephews disgraced themselves or him, he admonished, or became engaged or married before being financially able

to do so, he would withdraw his support and strike their names from his will. Turning to Judith he asked her to relate these terms to all his nephews. •Ref. Schuchert and LeVene, p. 73.

"...make a home for you..."

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 21-"...make a home for you..." On Nov. 5, 1856, while GP was traveling to see friends, Judith wrote to him in a burst of gratitude: "George, if you want me to move to South Danvers and make a home for you among people who love you, I will do so. I don't know how I will use the leisure you have made possible for me. I remember now what you said to me--that no one thinks better of me for being better off than my neighbors. What are your plans for Thanksgiving?" •Ref. Mrs. Judith (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, Nov. 5, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 22-Teasing Remark; Touch of Pity. Judith worried about GP's health on his travels by train, boat, and coach. He was frequently ill and she hoped he was always near medical aid. She knew of his concerns getting ready for his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB. She read news accounts of receptions for him given by the Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857, and the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Feb. 2, 1857. The Md. Institute reception, she wrote him Feb. 19, 1857, must have touched him deeply. Among the young ladies he had saluted so "heartily" in Baltimore that night, she teased, "may have been the daughter of...the beautiful [girl] whom as you remarked one day you would have married, if you had been 'silly enough!'" It was a teasing remark, yet there was more than a touch of pity in it. •Ref. Mrs. Judith (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, Jan. 1, Feb. 19, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

"I have given a tear of sympathy..."

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 23-"I have given a tear of sympathy..." Judith added poignantly in her Feb. 19, 1857, letter to GP (her underlining): "What...results of good, not only to your contemporaries but to 'future generations,' were pending on that one act of self-denial, practiced by you in the days of youthful romance. Even at this late day, I have given a tear of sympathy for what may be presumed to have been your feelings, when you made the 'wise' decision, and resolved to submit to what you certainly have a right to think a hard lot: and, did I believe that through life you had been less happy, I should most sincerely regret your 'wisdom' spite of generations, present and future--myself and posterity included...." •"But my dear brother is not desolate although alone. One affection, at least, deeper, stronger, steadier than that of a wife, clinging to him with a firmer tenacity as age creeps on, and which no circumstances can change, follows him through all his wanderings. And for the children...all the children are his children." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Niece Julia Adelaide

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 24-GP and Niece Julia Adelaide. When GP's Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter was published in Mass. newspapers, Judith was thrilled: "The latter part of it," she wrote GP, "has been copied into all the religious newspapers, as being very important and impressive." •She was glad of his visit to Zanesville, Ohio. Knowing how lonely he was she was glad how quickly he took to his heart niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), their deceased brother David Peabody's daughter. She was glad GP had sent Julia to school in Philadelphia. She recalled how GP had worked for David in Newburyport, Mass., how GP had risen by determination and hard work, how David's fortunes fell until he could not pay his rent in NYC, how time and again GP had aided brothers David, Thomas, Jeremiah, and all the family. Poor Thomas had been the worst in lack of gratitude. David, too, had incurred debts. GP helped pay these debts and made good on activities of both brothers that bordered on dishonesty. •See Persons named.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 25-GP and Niece Julia Adelaide Cont'd. "I trust," Judith wrote GP May 20, 1857, "that Julia will yet be a solace to your declining years, and by her affection, wipe away the remembrance of the wrongs you have received from her father." •Ref. Mrs. Judith (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, April 20 and May 20, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 26-Family Burial Lot. In her same May 20, 1857, letter to GP Judith wrote that she had been to Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., as he had requested. Here she had seen "the most beautiful lot in Danvers part...." This choice of the Peabody family burial place was among the last things GP arranged on his 1856-57 visit. On this plot on Anemone Ave., lot number 51, would be placed the remains of their father and mother, along with their deceased siblings: Achsah Spofford (1791-1821), Thomas (1801-35), Mary Gaines (1807-34), and David (1790-41). Here nearly 13 years later on a cold and stormy Feb. 8, 1870, GP would be buried. Some sources at the time of his burial described it as on a knoll which as a boy he could see from the top of his Danvers home, a place where he had once played. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Judith's Son: George Peabody Russell

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 27-1859. Judith received a brooch from GP in May 1859. He had taken Matthew Brady's (1823-96) photograph of him and had a miniature of it made into a brooch for her. She thanked him and related the family news. She had invited Julia to visit her but Julia declined because her mother was ill. Judith, concerned about GP's health, told him not to write if it was painful for him to do so, that their old friend Horatio Gates

Somerby (1805-72), Newburyport, Mass.-born London resident genealogist and sometime GP agent, had offered to write to her for him. Her son, George Peabody Russell, had graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1856), spent some time working in Rufus Choate's (1799-1859) law office, and had joined his father's law practice. Judith's husband, Jeremiah Russell, whose debts GP had helped to pay, was now in better circumstances. Judith hoped GP would spend his last years quietly in the U.S. with her. •Ref. Mrs. Judith (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, May 30, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 28-Nephew GP Russell. Judith's son George Peabody Russell wrote gratefully to his uncle in late Aug. 1859: "If I am anything in the world, I shall owe it to you.... I will try to imitate the example of the good man with whom your care placed me to commence the study of that profession [Rufus Choate]; and in honesty and integrity in all dealing with my fellow-men, I will strive to follow the noblest example of which I know--your own." •G.P. Russell, one of the 16 PEF original trustees, accompanied his gravely ill uncle GP to White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. Notified of GP's death in London, Nov. 4, 1869, nephew G.P. Russell left for England to accompany his uncle's remains home for burial. •Ref. George Peabody Russell, Haverhill, to GP, Aug. 30, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 29-Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., 1867-68. For the Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., GP built in honor of his mother (she was born there when it was called Rowley, Mass.), 1867-68, at sister Judith's suggestion. •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass.

Close Brother-Sister Relationship

Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. 30-At GP's Funeral. From the 1830s onward GP was in close mail contact with sister Judith Dodge through whom he conducted family business, payments, gifts, and other matters. On his three U.S. visits (1856-57, 1866-67, and 869) he stayed in her Georgetown, Mass. home. •Theirs was a close brother-sister relationship. She probably knew more about him, his thoughts, ambitions, fears, hopes, and regrets than any other human being. While other GP-Judith family letters are not known, the last contact with her was by Peabody Institute's (Peabody, Mass.) first librarian Fitch Poole (1803-73). He recorded in his diary [Nov. 7 [1869]: "Saw Mrs. Daniels about funeral. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Fitch Poole.

Daniels, Robert Shillaber (b.1791), second husband of GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879). He gave a welcoming speech at the Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration dinner. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Danvers Centennial Celebration, 1852. •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Danvers Fire Brigade, Light Infantry Co., Salem Brass Band, and other civic units participated with enthusiasm at the Danvers Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852 (renamed South Danvers in 1855 and renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868). •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Danvers, Mass., was originally named Brooksby Village, Mass. (1626), was renamed Salem Village (to 1752), then Danvers (1752-1855; GP was born on Feb. 18, 1795), was then divided into North Danvers and South Danvers (1855-68, with GP's family home in South Danvers), and finally renamed Peabody, Mass. (since April 13, 1868). GP's birthplace, 205 Washington St., Peabody, Mass., is now the George Peabody House Civic Center. •See Brooksby, Mass. •Peabody, Mass. •South Danvers, Mass.

First Peabody Institute Library, 1852

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **1-**Danvers-Salem Separation Centennial. GP, absent in London, chose to announce his first Peabody Institute Library gift in his hometown on June 16, 1852, the day of the Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration. •The 100th anniversary of Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass., was a gala occasion. Danvers streets were full of horse-drawn vehicles, flags flying, and buildings gaily decorated. Marching to the speakers' platform and to the stirring music of the Salem Brass Band were uniformed members of the Light Infantry Company, the Danvers Fire Dept., and 1,500 school children. •Ref. *Centennial...Danvers, Mass., June 16, 1852.* •Tapley-b, pp. 161-163. •"Danvers Centennial Celebration," *Littell's Living Age*, Vol. 34, No. 425 (July 10, 1852), pp. 85-87. •*American Journal of Education*, Vol. I, No. 3 (March 1856), pp. 237-242; and Vol. 29 (1879), pp. xxxviii-xxxix.

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **2-**Speeches. The Gov. of Mass. and others gave speeches. Names of prominent Danvers and Salem men and women were read aloud and their lives described. Letters extolling the importance of the day were read from prominent Mass. political figures, including Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Daniel Webster (1782-1852), Edward Everett (1794-1865), Rufus Choate (1799-1859), and others. •Mindful that GP was Danvers' best known and most successful native son, proud of his being a merchant-banker in London, the Committee on Arrangements had invited GP to attend. He was unable to leave London but all present had heard that his acknowledging letter would be read publicly, that within that letter was a gift to the town of Danvers and a sealed sentiment. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's May 26, 1852, Letter

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **3-**GP's May 26, 1852, Letter. GP's letter, dated London, May 26, 1852, was read publicly by John Waters Proctor (1791-1874), GP's playmate as a boy, whose better-off family had sent him to Lancaster Academy when GP was apprenticed in Sylvester Proctor's store. GP's letter to the Committee on Arrangements read: "I acknowledge your letter inviting my presence at the one hundredth anniversary of the separation of Danvers and Salem and regret that my engagements do not permit me to attend." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **4-**GP's May 26, 1852, Letter Cont'd.: "It was in a humble house in the South Parish that I was born and in the common schools there obtained the limited education my parents could afford. To the principles learned there I owe the foundations for any success Heaven has been pleased to grant me. Though my early manhood was spent in Baltimore I still cherish the recollections of my early days and anticipate visiting again the town where I was born." •"It is sixteen years since I left my native land. I have seen the great changes in her wealth, power, and position among nations. I had the mortification to witness the social standing of Americans in Europe seriously affected; but, thank Heaven, I have lived to see the cause nearly annihilated. I can hardly see bounds to our possible future if we preserve harmony among ourselves, keep good faith with the rest of the world, and plant the New England Common School among the emigrants filling up the Mississippi Valley." •"I enclose a sentiment to be opened after the reading of this letter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **5-**GP's May 26, 1852, Letter Cont'd. John W. Proctor opened the sealed envelope and read: "By George Peabody, of London: Education--a debt due from present to future generations." •"In acknowledgment of the payment of that debt by the generation which preceded me in my native town of Danvers, and to aid in its prompt future discharge, I give to the inhabitants of that town the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the promotion of knowledge and morality among them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. **6-**GP's May 26, 1852, Letter Cont'd.: "This gift has occupied my mind for some years. I add these conditions only to accomplish the purpose of my sentiment: that the legal voters shall meet to accept the gift and elect twelve trustees to establish a Lyceum for lectures free to all, that seven thousand dollars shall be invested in a building for the Lyceum, that ten thousand dollars be invested as a permanent fund. All else I leave to you merely suggesting it advisable to exclude sectarian theology and political discussion forever from the walls of instruction." •"If Captain Sylvester Proctor [1769-1852, to whom GP had been apprenticed, aged 12-16, 1807-11] shall be living then and there be no objection, I shall request that he be selected to lay the cornerstone of the Lyceum Building." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Danvers, Mass., Centennial, June 16, 1852. 7-Cornerstone Laid, Aug. 20, 1853. Because Sylvester Proctor died Sept. 20, 1852, the cornerstone of the first Peabody Institute (Danvers, renamed South Danvers, 1855-68, and Peabody since 1868) was laid on Aug. 20, 1853, by former U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). This first Peabody Institute (lecture hall, lecture fund, and public library) was dedicated on Sept. 29, 1854, with lawyer-jurist Rufus Choate (1799-1859) as main speaker, and was soon after opened to the public. To his first Peabody Institute in what is now Peabody, Mass., GP gave a total of $217,000 (1852-69). Soon after Danvers was divided into North Danvers and South Danvers (1855-68), GP established his second Peabody Institute in neighboring Danvers, Mass. (formerly North Danvers), giving it a total of $100,000 (1856-69). •Ref. (Abbott Lawrence cornerstone laying speech, Aug 20, 1853): Hill, R.H., p. 7. •*New York Herald Edition for Europe*, Aug. 24, 1853, p. 1, c. 2. •Cochrane (comp.), pp. 49-50. •See Abbott Lawrence. •Sylvester Proctor. •U.S. Ministers to Britain and GP.

Darbishire, Henry Astley (1825-99), was the British architect who designed the 19th century estates containing Peabody homes of London. He owned one copy of a GP portrait by British artist Lowes Cato Dickinson (1819-1908); a second copy is owned by the Peabody Trust of London which built and managed the Peabody homes of London; and a third copy is in the PIB. •Ref. Information supplied by Christine Wagg, Peabody Trust Central Administration, London, Aug. 25, 1998. •See Lowes Cato Dickinson. •Peabody, George, Illus.

Darwin, Charles (1809-1882), British scientist and leading advocate of the theory of evolution, stated in a letter in 1880 to Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) that Marsh's fossil findings provided the best evidence for the theory of evolution in the past 20 years. For O.C. Marsh's visit to Charles Darwin and other scientists during Marsh's 1863-65 study in Europe, with sources, •see Othniel Charles Marsh.

Davenport, Moses (1806-61). During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit he attended the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass. (Oct. 2, 1856). He recognized and greeted merchant and former mayor Moses Davenport (1806-61). A man stepping from the crowd said to GP: you don't know me. Shaking the man's hand GP replied, "Yes, I do, Prescott Spaulding [1781-1864]," explaining to all that this was the merchant who stood surety for his first $2,000 goods on consignment from Boston merchant James Reed in early 1812 when at age 17 he left Newburyport, Mass., with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) to open a store in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. •Ref. "Davenport, Moses...," pp. 7-8. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

PCofVU Predecessors

Davidson Academy, Nashville, Tenn. 1-Origin. Fort Nashborough was built 1779-80 on the Cumberland River to protect the earliest settlers. In 1784 surveyor Thomas Molloy divided a 640-acre land grant including Fort Nashville into three tracts. The southernmost tract was set aside as public property to support a school. Davidson Academy (1785-1806) was chartered as a collegiate institution Dec. 29, 1785, by the N.C. legislature, eleven years before Tenn. statehood in 1796. The N.C. legislature endowed it with 240 acres of land. On Sept. 11, 1806, Davidson Academy was rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26) by the Tenn. legislature. On Nov. 27, 1826, Cumberland College was rechartered again by the Tenn. legislature as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75); rechartered as Peabody Normal College (1875-1911); rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79); and renamed PCofVU, since 1979. •Ref. Corlew-a, pp. 119-120. •"The First Nashville, 1780's," Nashville *Tennessean*, Sept. 2, 1996, p. 6A. •Folmsbee, *et al.*, pp. 274-275. •Nichols, pp. 278-279.

Davidson Academy, Nashville, Tenn. 2-15th U.S. College. This lineage makes PCofVU the 15th collegiate institution in the U.S. since Harvard College opened in 1636. There were short closures for lack of funds. When Cumberland College was suspended six years because of financial problems (1816-22), it operated as a grammar school. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) of Princeton College, N.J., was elected Cumberland College president April 26, 1824. The Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), was closed temporarily in 1850; its medical department began in 1851. The Univ. of Nashville, reopened in 1855, the year President Philip Lindsley died, succeeded by his physician son, John Berrien Lindsley, M.D. (1822-97), as chancellor. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

U.S. London Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft (1822-1907). **1-**U.S. Legation Secty., London. J.C.B. Davis, who had contact with GP in London and the U.S., was born in Worcester, Mass. He went to London when his uncle, U.S. historian and statesman George Bancroft (1800-91), was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1846-49. Davis was U.S. Legation Secty., London (1849-54), where he knew and sometimes dined with GP. Davis was later U.S. correspondent of the London *Times* (1869 and 1871), was U.S. Ass't. Secty. of State (1873-74), represented the U.S. in the *Alabama* Claims, was U.S. Minister to Germany (1874-77), and was judge of the U.S. Court of Claims (1878-82). He wrote *Mr. Sumner, the Alabama Claims, and their Settlement* (1878), and other works.

Davis, J.C.B. 2-Dinner with Author Herman Melville. J.C.B. Davis's Harvard classmate was Henry Stevens (1819-86), born in Barnet, Vt., a rare book dealer and resident in London after 1845. Stevens was sometimes GP's agent in book purchases for his Peabody Institute libraries. Davis and Stevens both lived for a time at Morley's Hotel, London. GP sometimes dined with one or both. •On Nov. 24, 1849, with J.C.B. Davis present, GP dined at the home of Joshua Bates (1788-1864), Mass.-born but naturalized British subject and head of Baring Brothers, Britain's leading banking firm dealing with U.S. trade and securities. The guest of honor was visiting U.S. author Herman Melville (1819-91). They talked in part about knowing Melville's older brother Gansvoort Melville (1815-46), who had been U.S. Legation Secty. and died three years before in 1846. •Ref. Leyda, p. 338. Melville, p. 47. •Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126. •See persons named.

GP Celebration, S. Danvers, Oct. 9, 1856

Davis, J.C.B. 3-Oct. 9, 1856, Danvers, Mass. J.C.B. Davis was one of the speakers at the Oct. 9, 1856, South Danvers, Mass., public greeting for GP, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London. GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) had written him not to accept public dinners before the one planned for him by his hometown friends. South Danvers, Mass., people, she wrote, had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him and they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Davis, J.C.B. 4-Oct. 9, 1856 Speeches: Danvers, Mass.; GP's Pride in his Firm. Early Oct. 9, 1856, GP left Georgetown, Mass., by carriage with his sister Judith and her son (his nephew) George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), to go to their gaily decorated hometown of South Danvers, Mass. At the Maple St. Church, from which flags flew, GP was greeted by a gun salute, by the committee on arrangements, and by over 20,000 people. Bands played and school children marched by. Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84) gave the welcoming address. With pride in his London firm, GP told 1,500 dinner guests, including Edward Everett (1794-1865, U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45): "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •Ref. *Proceedings...1856* , pp. 55-56.

Davis, J.C.B. 5-Oct. 9, 1856, Danvers, Mass.: J.C.B. Davis Speech. After speeches by Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92) and Edward Everett, J.C.B. Davis, representing N.Y. state, reminded the audience of GP's aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's (1853-55) search

for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1886-47) and GP's aid to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair). Davis said: "How proud New York is that its own merchant, Henry Grinnell [1799-1874], joined George Peabody in a gallant venture to search the Arctic seas for Sir John Franklin." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Davis, J.C.B. 6-Oct. 9, 1856 Danvers, Mass.: J.C.B. Davis Speech Cont'd.: "I have been a guest at Mr. Peabody's dinners and particularly recall the 1851 Independence Day dinner. In the midst of a most discouraging time, when our wares were stored away in corners of the Crystal Palace, Mr. Peabody not only saved the day by refurbishing our area but conceived the plan for a Fourth of July Dinner. The idea and its execution was a timely stroke of genius. •"I can never fully describe that occasion. When the hero of Waterloo [Duke of Wellington] and the Napoleon of American commerce [GP] walked arm in arm into Almack's, a marked English respect took place toward America. We owe to Mr. Peabody more than any other man, grateful thanks for cordial friendship from England and the Continent which reflects the English press." [Loud applause]. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Alfred Amos Abbott. •Edward Everett. •Henry J. Gardner.

Lincoln Connection

Davis, J.C.B. 7-Lincoln's Assassination Connection. In 1851 while a "Yankee mania" briefly swept Britain, young London barrister Tom Taylor wrote a farcical comedy play, *Our American Cousin*, which he sold to a publisher for *f*80 (about $400). Anxious to have it produced on stage, Tom Taylor in 1858 asked J.C.B. Davis to bring the play to the attention of U.S. producer Lester Wallach. Wallach, not interested, suggested that Davis take the play to actress and stage manager Laura Keene (1826-73). She was not interested initially, but needed a fill-in play during costume and casting problems with her scheduled *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream*. She bought the play for $1,000, staged it, and found it a popular success in the U.S. By coincidence *Our American Cousin* was presented in Chicago May 20, 1860, at the close of the Republican Party Convention in that city when Abraham Lincoln was nominated as the party's presidential candidate. On April 14, 1865, with the Civil War ended and a burden lifted from his shoulders, Pres. and Mrs. Lincoln went to see *Our American Cousin*, starring Laura Keene, at the Ford Theater, Washington, D.C., the night he was assassinated. •Ref. Reck.

Last Illness

Death and Funeral, GP's. 1-Last Illness, U.S. GP, age 74, was often ill during his last four-month U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. He saw family and friends, looked after the welfare of his U.S. institutes, and added to them. He looked feeble and his hands trembled when he spoke at the July 14, 1869, Peabody Institute Library dedication, Danvers, Mass. (total gift $100,000). The next day, July 15, 1869, poet Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94) read his poem,

"George Peabody," before GP and dignitaries at a large reception at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. Two days later, Holmes described GP in a letter to U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) as "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." •Ref. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, to John Lothrop Motley, Rome, July 18, 1869, quoted in •Morse, II, pp. 180-181.

Death & Funeral, GP's. **2-**Last Illness, U.S. Cont'd. Longtime friend Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), glad that GP was going to rest at the White Sulphur Springs health spa in W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869), wrote to GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94): "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year..." •Scheduled to leave NYC for England on the *Scotia* on Sept. 29, 1869, GP made his last will, had a tomb built, and ordered a sarcophagus for his grave •Ref. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Cincinnati, to Robert Charles Winthrop, July 22, 1869, quoted in •Carus, pp. 298-299.

Last Will

Death & Funeral, GP's. **3-**Last Will, Sept. 9, 1869. GP was at the NYC home of long-time business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884) when he recorded his last will, Sept. 9, 1869: **1-**"My remains shall be sent to Peabody, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and buried in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. **2-**"I give [office clerk] Henry West, 22 Old Broad St., London, *f*2,200 [$11,000], or to his wife, Louise West, in case of his death. **3-**"I give to [office clerk] Thomas Perman of 22 Old Broad St., London, *f*1,000 [$5,000], or to his wife, Annette Emma Perman, or to her child in case of his and her death. **4-**"I give the Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund of London *f*150,000 [$750,000] for homes for the poor of London, to be allocated in two sums, *f*100,000 [$500,000] in 1873 and *f*50,000 [$250,000] any time after that [$2.5 million total gift]. If it is necessary to add another trustee I suggest the name of Charles Reed [1819-81]." (•Refs. at end of Last Will).

Death & Funeral, GP's. **4-**Last Will, Sept. 9, 1869 Cont'd. **5-**"I constitute Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson [1806-85] and Charles Reed executors of my British possessions. George Peabody Russell [1835-1909, nephew], Robert Singleton Peabody [1837-1904, nephew], and Charles W. Chandler [nephew-in-law] will constitute the executors of my U.S. possessions. It is my wish that both groups always act in harmony. **6-**"I give to each British executor *f*5,000 [$25,000] and to each American executor $5,000. **7-**"The residue of my estate now and hereafter due I give to the family trust already established [variously estimated between $1.5 and $4 million]. **8-**"This is my last will and testament written in my hand and sealed this 9th day of September 1869."

George Peabody. Witnessed by: Sarah T. B. Wetmore of 15 Waverly Place, New York. George F. Tenney, Salem, Mass."

Death & Funeral, GP's. 5-Last Will, Sept. 9, 1869, Cont'd. •Ref. (GP's will): *New York Tribune*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 1, c. 1. •*New York Herald*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 7, c. 1; Jan. 5, 1870, p. 7, c. 2 and Apr. 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), Dec. 8, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •London *Times*, Dec. 24, 1869, p. 10, c. 3; and April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3. •*Aberdeen Herald* (Aberdeen, Scotland), Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1. •*Aberdeen Free Press* (Aberdeen, Scotland), Dec. 28, 1869, p. 4, c. 5. •*Zanesville Daily Signal* (Zanesville, Ohio), Nov. 27, 1869, p. 3, c. 2 and Dec. 15, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •*Zanesville Daily Courier* (Zanesville, Ohio), Dec. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 5. •*Salem Register* (Salem, Mass.), Jan. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 3. •*Salem Observer* (Salem, Mass.), Jan. 15, 1870. •*Manchester Guardian* (Manchester, England), Dec. 27, 1869, p. 4, c. 1.

Last Departure, U.S.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 6-Last Departure, U.S. On Sept. 10, 1869, GP in Salem, Mass., for a few days, had a tomb built at Harmony Grove Cemetery and ordered a sarcophagus made of granite to mark his grave. The coffin shaped monument had "Peabody" carved on one side and later had carved on the other side the names and birth and death dates of GP, his parents, brothers, and sisters. •Ref (GP's departure NYC, Sept. 29, 1869): Curry-b, p. 53. •*Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 6, 1869, p., 1, c. 4-5. •*New York Herald*, Sept. 30, 1869, p.7, c. 4; April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3. *Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), Oct. 6, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •Ref. (GP's sarcophagus): *Anglo-American Times* (London), Oct. 2, 1869, p. 9, c. 1.

Last Return, London

Death & Funeral, GP's. 7-Last Illness, England. GP reached Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and hurried to London. Gravely ill, he rested at the home of long-time business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), 80 Eaton Sq., London. The London *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, reported: "Mr. Peabody has been lying all week very ill at 80, Eaton Square, where he had stopped, on his way to the south of France, to consult Dr. Gull [Sir William Withey Gull, M.D., 1816-99]. There has been no improvement, and the latest report was that, though easier on Thursday night, his condition remained the same. Every one, from the Queen downward, has been making inquiries about the eminent American philanthropist." •Ref. *Anglo-American Times* (London), Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 8-U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran. On Oct. 17, 1869, the fast sinking philanthropist sent his friend and sometime agent, Newburyport, Mass.-born London resident genealogist Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), to ask U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) to call on him. Moran's journal entry (Oct. 27, 1869):

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"Horatio G. Somerby came and said Mr. Peabody wished to see me. I promised to call and sent the old man my regards. But Somerby did not know how ill the old man is. The Times of to-day says he is in a dangerous state and Mr. Motley [John Lothrop, 1814-77] tells me he is really dying. A few hours must close his earthly career. Considering that Mr. Somerby is Peabody's private Secretary it is very, very odd that he did not know of his dangerous state.... I afterwards called at Mr. Peabody's and found him better." •Ref. Benjamin Moran's journal, Wed., Oct. 27, 1869, Library of Congress Ms. •See Benjamin Moran.

Queen Victoria

Death & Funeral, GP's. 9-Queen Victoria Invited GP to Visit Windsor Castle. After learning of GP's return to London and before she knew of his precarious condition, Queen Victoria asked her privy councilor Arthur Helps (1813-75) to invite GP to visit her at Windsor Castle. Helps transmitted the Queen's message to Sir Curtis Lampson on Oct. 30: "Regarding Mr. Peabody, the Queen thinks the best way would be for her to ask him down to Windsor for one or two nights, where he could rest--and need not come to dinner, or any meals if he feels unequal to it; but where she could see him quietly at any time of the day most convenient to him." •Ref. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 10-Queen Victoria's Invitation Sent to Lampson. Helps added in his cover letter to Lampson: "You will be the best judge whether this should be mentioned to Mr. Peabody, and, if you think it should, will doubtless choose a favorable time for doing so." •Helps concluded with: "Hoping to hear a better account of our good friend's health today...." •Ref. Arthur Helps to Curtis Miranda Lampson, Oct. 30, 1869, Royal Archives, Q. 11/78, Windsor Castle. Queen's invitation mentioned in •London *Times*, Oct. 30, 1869, p. 8, c. 2. •*New York Tribune*, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 1. •London *Sun*, Oct. 30, 1869, p. 2, c. 6. •See persons named.

Health Reports

Death & Funeral, GP's. 11-Press Health Reports, 1869. The English press carried daily reports on GP's condition: •The London *Times*, Oct. 27, 1869, p. 7, c. 3, announced that GP was dangerously ill. •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Oct. 28, p. 8: "Mr. Peabody, who was reported seriously ill at Eaton Square, is said to be slightly better according to the latest report although he continues very weak." •London *Times*, Oct. 29, p. 7, c. 2: "George Peabody is rather more comfortable but still continues seriously ill." •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Oct. 29, p. 8: "At a late hour on Wednesday night [Oct. 27] the answer to inquiries was that Mr. Peabody had somewhat rallied, but that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dr. [William Withey] Gull [M.D., 1816-99] and Mr. [William H.] Covey [medical attendant] are among the medical attendants who

have visited the great philanthropist since his return from America a little more than a fortnight ago."

Death & Funeral, GP's. 12-Press Health Reports, 1869 Cont'd. •London *Times*, Oct. 30, p. 9, c. 4: "Mr. Peabody is rather stronger this evening." •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Nov. 1, p. 3: "He had a good night, Friday night, and was better this morning." •London *Sun*, Nov. 1, p. 3, c. 5: "Mr. Peabody passed a quiet night and is much the same as yesterday." •*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 2, p. 5, c. 6: "Slight improvement Sunday night." •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Nov. 3, p. 3: "Mr. Peabody is in a precarious state and was not well Monday night." •London *Times*, Nov. 4, p. 7, c. 3: "Mr. Peabody remains very weak but no important change has occurred during the last two days." •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Nov. 3, p. 3, and •*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 3, p. 5, c. 3: "Mr. Peabody is in a very precarious state..."

Deathbed Account: Winthrop

Death & Funeral, GP's. 13-Deathbed Account by Winthrop. GP died Thurs., Nov. 4, 1869, 11:30 p.m. GP's philanthropic advisor and PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop reported this first of three deathbed accounts in his Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy at GP's final funeral service, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. Said Winthrop: "I cannot...release you until I have alluded...to an incident of the last days, and almost the last hours, of this noble life, which has come to me from a source which cannot be questioned [Ohio's Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine, below]. While he was lying, seemingly unconscious, on his death-bed in London, at the house of his kind friend, Sir Curtis Lampson, and when all direct communication with him had been for a time suspended, it was mentioned aloud in his presence, in a manner, and with a purpose to test his consciousness, that a highly valued acquaintance had called to see him; but he took no notice...." •Ref. (Deathbed-Winthrop): Winthrop-a, III, p. 47. • Winthrop-b, pp. 21-22. •*New York Time*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 4-7.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 14-Deathbed Account by Winthrop Cont'd. "Not long afterwards, it was stated in a tone loud enough for him to hear, that the Queen herself had sent a special telegram of inquiry and sympathy; but even that failed to arouse him. •"Once more, at no long interval, it was remarked, that a faithful minister of the Gospel, with whom he once made a voyage to America, was at the door; and his attention was instantly attracted [London clergyman Dr. Thomas Nolan, 1808-82, mentioned in C.P. McIlvaine's deathbed account below]. •"The 'good man,' as he called him with his latest breath, was received by him, and prayed with him, more than once. 'It is a great mystery,' he feebly observed, 'but I shall know all soon'; while his repeated Amens gave audible and abundant evidence that those prayers were not lost upon his ear or upon his heart." •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 15-Deathbed Account by Winthrop Cont'd. Robert Charles Winthrop's *Eulogy* is also the source for the statement that among GP's last words were: "Danvers, Danvers, don't forget, Danvers." •Ref. ("Danvers, Danvers, don't forget, Danvers"): Winthrop-b, p. 21. Also quoted in: •PEF-c, *Proceedings*, I, p. 164. •*Report of the Centennial Celebration of the Birth of George Peabody*, p. 64. •White, Alden P., p. 13. •*Semicentennial of GPCFT*, p. 29. •See Robert Charles Winthrop.

Deathbed Account: McIlvaine

Death & Funeral, GP's. 16-Deathbed Account by McIlvaine. Winthrop's account of GP's death came from Ohio's Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine, GP's long-time intimate friend, chief advisor on the March 12, 1862, Peabody Homes of London gift, and a PEF trustee. McIlvaine sent to Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1869, this deathbed account as it came from his daughter, visiting the dying GP: "I have just received another letter from my daughter in London, giving further particulars of Mr. Peabody's death. •"After the visit mentioned in her former letter, when Mr. Peabody took no notice of anybody, he sent several times for his confidential man of business [possibly Simon Winter, GP's valet the last month of his life] who came and stayed for some time with him; but he never roused enough to tell him what he wanted. Once in the middle of the night he asked the nurse if he was dying. The nurse answered that he was very ill indeed. He said he knew it, and was prepared. Sir Curtis Lampson told him he knew he would desire to know the...truth...that he was dying." •Ref. (Deathbed-McIlvaine): C.P. McIlvaine to R.C. Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1869, quoted in •Carus, ed., pp. 294-296.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 17-Deathbed Account by McIlvaine Cont'd.: "The clergyman mentioned in the previous letter was Dr. [Thomas] Nolan, one of the London Church clergy.... He represented the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the same anniversary of the American Bible Society at which you spoke. A very earnest, good man, and an old friend of mine. He called several times, and once more Mr. Peabody could see him. And when Dr. Nolan prayed, he responded several times, Amen; but he could never say much, and it was at all times difficult to understand him. The last time Dr. Nolan saw him was on Tuesday the 2nd, or Wednesday, 3rd of October. He was heard to say to himself, 'Great mystery'; and after some time adding--'but I shall know all soon,' showing that his mind was consciously working, though he seemed unconscious." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Thomas Nolan [1809-82, vicar, St. Peter's, Regent Sq., London, 1857-73].

Death & Funeral, GP's. 18-Deathbed Account by McIlvaine Cont'd.: "He knew the members of the Lampson family at times. My daughter says they were most faithful in their attentions; and as they thought they perceived that there was something he wanted to communicate, they always had one of the family with him, besides the nurse. My daughter was with him three times. The

first time, as before mentioned, he was unconscious. 'The second time' (I now use her own words) 'I sat by him some time. At last he put out his hand and touched me, saying, 'I thought there was some one here.' I leaned down by him and said, 'Yes, it is N. McIlvaine'; and he knew me perfectly, and kissed me. I said, 'I am so glad you know me. Shall I give your love to my father?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'I have written.' Then he again became unconscious. After a time, I stooped down and kissed his forehead, and said, 'Good-bye,' when he again roused up and kissed me, evidently thinking he was in America, and said, 'How is your Mother?' In a moment he was gone again. I saw him again, the night before he died. But he was perfectly unconscious and unable to speak. His tongue lost its power for some time before he died. He suffered very little at last." •Bishop McIlvaine's letter ended: "These are sad details of our departed friend. But they have some light in them. I am so glad such a man as Dr. Nolan was with him...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Deathbed Account: Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Fish

Death & Funeral, GP's. 19-Deathbed Account by Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Fish. The third death account is in U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley's official dispatch to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93) on Nov. 6, 1869: "It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of that good benefactor to humanity, George Peabody. •"The event took place on the night before last, the 4th inst. at half past 11 o'clock. Mr. Peabody, as you are aware, left the United States in broken health. •"For a few days after reaching London he was able to be taken down stairs daily to the family circle of Sir Curtis Lampson, No. 80 Eaton Square, at whose house he was residing and where he was tenderly cared for during his last illness but his strength soon failed him. He lingered some few days in a condition which enabled him occasionally while lying in his bed to receive visits from a friend or two. It was my privilege to see him thus two or three times." •Ref. John Lothrop Motley to Hamilton Fish, Nov. 6, 1869, Dispatch No. 142, "Dispatches from United States Minister, Great Britain," National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 20-Deathbed Account by Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Fish Cont'd.: "On the last occasion, which was about a fortnight before his death, he seemed in good spirits and was evidently encouraged about his health. He conversed fluently and in a most interesting manner about the great work of his life--his vast scheme for benefiting those needing aid in England and America--and narrated the way in which the project first grew up in his mind and generally developed itself into the wide proportions which it had at last assumed." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 21-Deathbed Account by Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Fish Cont'd.: "I remarked to him that it must make him happy, lying there on his sickbed, to think of the immense benefits which he had conferred on the poor of two great countries, not only in his

generation, but so far as we could judge as long as the two nations should exist. •"He observed with a placid smile that it made him very happy to think of it. He was sure that the institutions founded by him would do much good." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 22-Deathbed Account by Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Fish Cont'd.: "Very soon after this interview Mr. Peabody became too weak to receive visits except from the family of Sir Curtis Lampson, the physicians and a clergyman. Bulletins of his condition were published regularly in the journals and inquiries as to his health were made regularly by the Sovereign of the country and by persons of all classes. •"During the last few days of his life, he was almost entirely unconscious and he passed away at last without pain and without a struggle." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Deathbed Account: Motley to Bismarck

Death & Funeral, GP's. 23-Deathbed Account by Motley to Count von Bismarck. U.S. Minister Motley also described GP's death in a Nov. 7, 1869, letter to German statesman Count von Bismarck (Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen, 1815-98): "Our great philanthropist George Peabody is just dead. I knew him well and saw him several times during his last illness. It made him happy, he said, as he lay on his bed, to think that he had done some good to his fellow-creatures. •"I suppose no man in human history ever gave away so much money. •"At least two millions of pounds sterling, and in cash, he bestowed on great and well-regulated charities, founding institutions in England and America which will do good so long as either nation exists. •"He has never married, has no children, but he has made a large number of nephews and nieces rich. He leaves behind him (after giving away so much), I dare say, about half a million sterling." •Ref. (Motley to Bismarck): Nov. 7, 1869, quoted in •Motley, III, p. 233.

Death Certificate

Death & Funeral, GP's. 24-Death Certificate. GP's death certificate information in the General Registration Office, Somerset House, London, was supplied by Simon Winter, mentioned in funeral news accounts as GP's valet during GP's last weeks. GP's death certificate read in part: "Registration District, Saint George Hanover Square. 1869. Death in the District of Belgrave in the County of Middlesex. No. 277. (1). When and where died. Fourth November 1869. 80 Eaton Square. (2). Name and surname. George Peabody. (3). Sex. Male. (4). Age. 74 years. (5). Rank or profession. Gentleman. (6). Cause of death. Gout Some months Exhaustion Certified. (7). Signature, description and residence of informant. Simon Winter Present at the Death 80 Eaton Square Pimlico. (8) When registered. Sixth November 1869...." •Ref. (GP's

death certificate): From certified copy of the entry of death secured by authors from the General Registration Office, Somerset House, London, Oct. 7, 1954.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 25-Demand for Public Honors. There was much public interest in GP's death. The London *Daily News* printed on Nov. 8: "We have received a large number of letters, urging that the honours of a public funeral are due to the late Mr. Peabody's memory." •Ref. (Public honors for GP): London *Daily News*, Nov. 8, 1869, p. 5, c. 3.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 26-Westminster Abbey Offered. The Dean of Westminster Abbey, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), also moved to honor GP publicly, was in Naples, Italy, Nov. 5, 1869, when he read of GP's death. Years later he recorded: "The next funeral of which I was cognizant was the only one that I made an exception to my general rule of not proposing anything as from myself, and it was then done under very peculiar circumstances. I was in Naples, and saw in the public papers that George Peabody had died. Being absent, considering that he was a foreigner, and at the same time, by reason of his benefactions to the City of London, [the word 'fully' followed but was scratched out] entitled to a burial in Westminster Abbey, I telegraphed to express my wishes that his interment there should take place. Accordingly it was so arranged." •Ref. Westminster Abbey, "Recollections by Dean Stanley of Funerals in Westminster Abbey 1865-1881," pp. 21-22.

Why Such Funeral Honors?

Death & Funeral, GP's. 27-Why Such Funeral Honors? *Alabama*. GP's 96-day transatlantic funeral was unprecedented (overview given below). The pomp and circumstance between his death in London, Nov. 4, 1869, and burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, came from attempts to reconcile serious post-Civil War U.S.-British tensions. •GP died during U.S.-British tension over the *Alabama* Claims. CSS *Alabama* was a notorious British-built Confederate raider which sank 64 northern cargo ships during 1862-64. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Alabama Claims

Death & Funeral, GP's. 28-Why Such Funeral Honors? *Alabama* Cont'd. Without a navy and with its southern ports blockaded by the North, Confederate agents evaded the blockade, went to England, secretly bought British-built ships, armed them as Confederate raiders, renamed them *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and others, which sank northern ships and cost northern lives and treasure. Britain, officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, was continually reminded of its breaches of neutrality by U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) when he had intelligence of Confederate purchases of British built ships. U.S. demand for reparations for damages from British-built raiders lasted for at least eight years (1864-72). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 29-Why Such Funeral Honors? *Alabama* Cont'd. About 1868 GP was suggested but being old and ill was not chosen as an arbiter in the reparation dispute which was resolved at a Geneva international tribunal in 1871-72. The $15.5 million indemnity which Britain paid the U.S. was negotiated by former U.S. Minister Charles Francis Adams for the U.S., British jurist Alexander James Edmund Cockburn (1802-80) for Britain, and three others from neutral countries. •At GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, this *Alabama* Claims controversy was unresolved and tense. The U.S. was angry. Britain was resentful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 30-Why Such Funeral Honors? British Cotton Mills Hurt. Officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, the British upper class yet sympathized with the U.S. southern aristocracy. The Union blockade of southern ports cut off raw cotton needed by British cotton mills. Over half of the 534,000 British cotton mill workers lost their jobs. Of those still working less than one fourth worked full time. Historian Shelby Foote found that two million British jobs were lost in cotton mill and related industries. A desire to defuse angers over the *Alabama* Claims was one reason British officials first, and then U.S. officials, outdid each other in unusual homage to GP during his transatlantic funeral. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Trent Affair

Death & funeral, GP's. 31-Why Such Funeral Honors? *Trent*. Another reason for GP's unusual funeral honors was to lessen resentment over the still rankling Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair. •On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, four Confederate emissaries evaded the Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., went by ship to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail ship *Trent*, bound for Southampton, England. The Confederate emissaries sought to gain aid and arms from Britain and France. On Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, by USS *San Jacinto*'s Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877). Confederates James Murray Mason (1798-1871, from Va.), John Slidell (1793-1871, from La.), and their male secretaries, were forcibly removed and imprisoned in Boston harbor's Fort Warren Prison. Anticipating war with the U.S., Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada. But U.S. jingoism subsided. Pres. Abraham Lincoln reportedly told his cabinet, "one war at a time," got the cabinet on Dec. 26, 1861, to disavow the illegal seizure and to release the Confederate prisoners on Jan. 1, 1862. •See *Trent* Affair.

Death & funeral, GP's. 32-GP and the *Trent* Affair. GP was indirectly and directly affected by the *Trent* Affair, which delayed until March 12, 1862, public announcement of his gift of Peabody homes for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). Also, GP's longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) only child, a daughter, was married to George Eustice (1828-72) of La., secretary to and arrested with Confederate emissary John Slidell. Mrs. Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustice was on the *Trent* when it landed in

Liverpool, England. GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) visited her to see after her welfare. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Peabody Homes of London.

Death & funeral, GP's. 33-GP Funeral Honors to Soften U.S.-British Angers. Softening near war U.S.-British tension was thus behind the funeral honors for GP by PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) and other officials. British funeral honors also reflected sincere appreciation for the Peabody apartments for London's working poor. Many marveled that GP, an American, would give that kind of gift in that large amount to a city and country not his own. Britons also valued GP's two decades of efforts to improve U.S.-British relations. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Funeral Overview

Death & funeral, GP's. 34-Funeral Honors Overview. British and U.S. officials outdid each other in unprecedented GP transatlantic funeral honors which included: **1-**A Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869) and temporary burial there for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **2-**British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S. on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, repainted slate gray above the water line, and with a specially built mortuary chapel. **3-**U.S. government decision (between Nov. 12-15, 1869) to send the corvette USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. **4-**Transfer (Dec. 11, 1869) of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, on a special funeral train to Portsmouth dock, impressive ceremonies in the transfer of remains from Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*, specially outfitted as a funeral vessel. **5-**The transatlantic crossing of HMS *Monarch* and the USS *Plymouth* (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870) from Spithead near Portsmouth, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me.

Death & funeral, GP's. 35-Funeral Honors Overview Cont'd. **6-**The U.S. Navy's decision (Jan. 14, 1870) to place Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in command of a U.S. naval flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870). **7-**The *Monarch* captain's request, on behalf of Queen Victoria, that the coffin remain aboard for two days as a final mark of respect, while Portlanders viewed the coffin in a somberly decorated mortuary chapel (Jan. 27-28, 1870). **8-**Lying in state of GP's remains in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). **9-**A special funeral train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass (Feb. 1, 1870). **10-**Lying in state of GP's remains at the Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **11-**Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy at the South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables (Feb. 8, 1870). **12-**Final burial ceremony at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870).

U.S. Legation in London Secty. Moran

Death & funeral, GP's. 36-Moran on Escalating Funeral Plans. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's journal entries show the escalating British-U.S. funeral honors. Moran recorded (Nov. 6, 1869): "Sir Curtis Lampson came and asked me if it were possible to have a funeral service performed here over Mr. Peabody's remains in view of the fact that they are to be conveyed to the United States and I said yes, instancing...particulars in the case of Horatio G. Ward [b.1810?-died May 1868] and Mr. Brown[e], better known as Artemus Ward [Charles Farrar Browne, 1834-67, U.S. humorist writer-lecturer using the name Artemus Ward, who died in London].... •"These cases seemed to satisfy him and no doubt some funeral service will be performed here, probably in Westminster Abbey."

Death & funeral, GP's. 37-Moran on Escalating Funeral Plans Cont'd (Moran Nov. 8): "Sir Curtis Lampson [reported that] The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey has asked that Mr. Peabody be buried in the Abbey. This can hardly be assented to: But a funeral service will no doubt take place there, and has been fixed for Friday, inst., at 1 o'clock [Nov. 12, 1869]." •Ref. (Lampson asked Moran about London funeral service and Westminster Abbey offer): Benjamin Moran's journal, Nov. 6 and 8, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

PM Gladstone

Death & funeral, GP's. 38-Royal Navy Vessel as Funeral Ship: PM Gladstone. The British cabinet chaired by PM William Ewart Gladstone met at 2:00 P.M., Nov. 10, 1869, and decided to offer a Royal Navy ship to return GP's remains. By letter that day Gladstone so informed Curtis Miranda Lampson in whose home GP died. •GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch's article (cited where it sheds new light on GP funeral) stated that Queen Victoria first suggested use of a Royal Naval ship to return GP's remains. Welch wrote: "The Queen, in fact, was personally grieved, and it was her own request that a man-of-war be employed to return Peabody to his homeland." •Ref. (Queen Victoria first suggested returning GP's remains on a Royal Navy ship): Welch, pp. 116-137, who cited as reference: Cabinet Minutes (1869), Gladstone Papers, British Museum Additional MSS. 44463, p. 113. •Clowes, Vol. VII, p. 227. •London *Times*, Nov. 15, 1869, p. 7.

Death & funeral, GP's. 39-Royal Navy Vessel as Funeral Ship: PM Gladstone Cont'd. The night before, Nov. 9, 1869, in a major speech at the Lord Mayor's Day banquet, Gladstone referred to British-U.S. difficulties and then mentioned GP's death: "You will know that I refer to the death of Mr. Peabody, a man whose splendid benefactions...taught us in this commercial age...the most noble and needful of all lessons---...how a man can be the master of his wealth instead of its slave [cheers]. And, my Lord Mayor, most touching it is to know, as I have learnt,

that while, perhaps, some might think he had been unhappy in dying in a foreign land, yet so were his affections divided between the land of his birth and the home of his early ancestors, that...his [wish] has been realized--that he might be buried in America, [and] that it might please God to ordain that he should die in England [cheers]. My Lord Mayor, with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel [loud cheers, italics added]." •Ref. (Gladstone's Dec. 9, 1869, speech): London *Times*, Nov. 10, 1869, p. 5, c. 5. •[Commentary on Gladstone's Dec. 9, 1869, speech on GP] *Saturday Review of Politics, Literature and Art*, Vol. 28, No. 733 (Nov. 13, 1869), p. 621. •*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 25, 1869, p. 7, c. 4.

Softening *Alabama* Claims Anger

Death & funeral, GP's. 40-Softening *Alabama* Claims Angers. U.S. Minister to Britain J.L. Motley sent the full London *Times* account of Gladstone's Nov. 9, 1869, speech to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish. Gladstone's conciliatory speech led many to believe in an early settlement of *Alabama* Claims difficulties. The *Manchester Guardian* wrote: "The *New York Herald* and other prominent journals regard Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet as indicating a probably early satisfactory settlement of the *Alabama* Claims." •Ref. *Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 26, 1869, p. 3, c. 2.

Death & funeral, GP's. 41-Softening *Alabama* Claims Angers Cont'd. The military journal, *Army and Navy Gazette*, reported: "Private telegrams have been received in London from New York, stating that the honour done to the remains of the late Mr. Peabody, and to the fact that our Government having conveyed his body to America in a ship of war, has had a great effect on the States, and has gone far towards doing away with the ill-feeling caused by the *Alabama* difficulties. There is a story going about to the effect that the special correspondent in London of a well known American paper lately telegraphed to ask his employers what line he should take upon the *Alabama* question. The reply, through the cable, was, 'Let the matter drop; it's played out.'" •Ref. (Motley sent Gladstone's speech to Fish): Nov. 11, 1869, "Dispatches from United Ministers, Great Britain," Dispatch No. 148, National Archives. •Ref. *Army and Navy Gazette* (London), Dec. 18, 1869, p. 802, c. 2.

Death & funeral, GP's. 42-Moran Again. Benjamin Moran's journal entry (Nov. 9, 1869): "Sir Curtis Lampson called early to-day about the funeral ceremonies over Mr. Peabody in Westminster Abbey.... •"At his own request Mr. Gladstone is to be present in the Abbey in his capacity of Prime Minister.... He spoke to Sir Curtis Lampson about sending the remains home in a ship of war and asked [if U.S. Minister to England] Mr. Motley would approve, saying that he might bring the subject officially to his notice. The suggestion is no doubt from the Queen; but Mr. Motley can give no opinion one way or another...and has decided after consulting with me to refer the question...to the Govt. at Washington for their instructions. It [use of a royal

vessel] is without precedent, and as Mr. Peabody was a copperhead and never gave a cent to the institutions founded for the widows and orphans of the war, and moreover is a private citizen--it is placing the Minister in embarrassing circumstances...." •Ref. (Lampson called on Moran): Benjamin Moran's journal entry, Nov. 6, 1869, Moran Papers, Library of Congress Ms. •Ref. (Gladstone's offer of HMS *Monarch*): Moran's journal entry, Nov. 9, 1869, Library of Congress Ms. •Ref. (Offer of Westminster Abbey): Moran's journal entry, Nov. 8, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Embalming

Death & funeral, GP's. 43-Embalming. Moran recorded hearing how GP's remains had been embalmed: "Dr. [William Withey] Gull, Peabody's chief physician, told me today that he had the body embalmed by injecting arsenic into the veins and tanning, and that the result was very successful. The features will be recognizable for years." •*The Lancet*, a British medical journal, published a detailed account of how GP's remains were embalmed: "The preservation of the remains of the late Mr. Peabody was entrusted to the hands of Dr. Pavy [Frederick William Pavy, 1829-1911, of Guy's Hospital, London]. The process carried out consisted in injecting the whole body through the arteries with a strong solution of arsenic, containing also some bichloride of mercury. Twenty-four hours afterwards another liquid, consisting of a saturated solution of tannic acid was thrown in, with the view of effecting the gradual conversion of the gelatinous structures into the tannogelatine, or the basis of leather." •Ref. Moran's journal entry, Nov. 12, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & funeral, GP's. 44-Embalming Cont'd. "None of the viscera were removed or disturbed; and before the opening into the chest, required for the injection practiced through the aorta, was closed, an arsenical paste, or rather cream, consisting of arsenic, camphor, and spirit, was introduced into the thoracic cavity, and also through an opening in the diaphragm into the cavity of the abdomen, and freely distributed about. Death had taken place about two-and-a-half days before the process was commenced, and decomposition had set in so as to produce great distension of the abdomen; but the process was found to check all this, and when completed all signs of a tendency to decomposition were removed. We may add that under the silk shroud and upon the floor of the coffin there was placed a bed of well-burnt animal charcoal." •Ref. *Lancet*, p. 33. Also quoted in •*Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Dec. 6, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. For the embalming, Dr. Frederick William Pavy of Guy's Hospital, London, was paid £31 and ten shillings (about $157.50), in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Moran on Westminster Abbey Funeral

Death & funeral, GP's. 45-Moran on W.A. Funeral Service. Moran's private journal entries on GP since 1857 had invariably been critical. But in his entry on GP's Westminster Abbey funeral service Moran's better nature emerged. His account follows in full for its detail and rare eloquence. He wrote (Nov. 12): "At about 12 to-day Mr. Motley and I arrived in his carriage at Sir Curtis Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square, where we met Sir Curtis [Miranda Lampson] and his three sons, J.S. Morgan, Russell Sturgis, Mr. [U.S. Consul in London] F.[reeman] H.[arlow] Morse [1807-91], Mr. [U.S. Vice Consul in London Joshua] Nunn, Drs. Gull and Covey, Horatio G. Somerby, and several other gentlemen, who were to act as mourners at the funeral of Mr. George Peabody in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Charles Reed [1819-81], M.P., did not reach the house on time, but we took him up in the street. Mr. Motley, Sir Curtis, Mr. Reed and I were in the first carriage. Two royal carriages followed those of the mourners and the Minister's carriages were immediately behind that of the executors. The cortege of private carriages was very long. We left the house at about 1/4 to 1 and arrived at the Abbey in about half an hour, the streets all the way being crowded with spectators, the mass evidently being workingmen of the better class." •Ref. Moran's journal entry Nov. 12, 1869, Moran's Papers, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & funeral, GP's. 46-Moran on W.A. Funeral Service Cont'd. "The day proved fine. Mr. Motley and I followed closely to the coffin and entered the grand old Abbey from the West cloister, the procession taking a circuitous course into the Nave and then passing between crowds in solemn black. The sun's rays glanced in yellow beams over the grey stone of the aisles and improved the scene. We followed into the choir where many spectators were assembled, and the body was deposited under the lantern, with a wreath of white camellias on the coffin. I noticed...Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Arthur Helps, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs...in...the chancel...just in front of the tomb of Henry the Fifth. As we entered the Nave chanting to the organ began, and soon after the body entered the choir the burial service was proceeded with in all the solemnity peculiar to it. As the voices of the choristers rang out, my eyes involuntarily went with them up to the carved ceiling and then glanced over the choir, down the vaulted nave, across which a golden sunlight was streaming like a halo around the head of a Saint." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Death & funeral, GP's. 47-Moran on W.A. Funeral Service Cont'd. "The scene was sacred. Beholding it as I did--being one of the actors--it was impressive.... I thought of Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me. And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent

charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & funeral, GP's. 48-Moran on W.A. Funeral Service Cont'd. "The coffin was borne back through the choir to the grave near the great west door in the nave; and here the rest of the ceremony took place in a vast crowd of spectators. The grand music of Purcell [Henry Purcell, 1659-95, English composer] and Croft [William Croft, 1678-1727, English composer] was sweetly sung by deep voiced men and silvery voiced boys, the heavy tones of the organ blending with the human music and all rising like incense over the benevolent man's grave. The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot. 'Ashes to ashes,' said the priest, an anthem was sung, and the service was at an end--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings. •"A wreath of *immortelles* [everlasting] was thrown into the lap of Peabody's statue the other day, and loud cries were made to call the new street in the city from the Bank [of England] to Blackfriars Bridge after him...." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Reporter on Westminster Abbey Funeral

Death & Funeral, GP's. 49-Reporter on W.A. Funeral Service. The London reporter for the *New York Times* also recorded his impressions of the Nov. 12, 1869, GP Westminster Abbey funeral service: "My trans-Atlantic heart beat...quicker at the thought of clergy and nobility, Prime Minister and people, of this great realm gathered to lay [GP] among sleeping Kings and statesmen. The crowd outside was, if possible, more interesting than that within. The gaunt, famished London poor were gathered in thousands to testify their respect for the foreigner who has done more than any Englishman for their class, and whose last will contains an additional bequest to them of £150,000." •Ref. *New York Times*, Nov. 26, 1869, p. 2, c. 3.

Sermon, Westminster Abbey Funeral

Death & Funeral, GP's. 50-Bishop of London Sermon, W.A., Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869. Many sermons on GP were preached on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869, following the Westminster Abbey Friday, Nov. 12, 1869, GP funeral service. Westminster Abbey's Dean Stanley recalled years later: "On the subsequent Sunday, by an arrangement which has since become frequent, but which had not then been fully established, an external preacher took my place. I forget by whose management it came about, but it was most appropriate. It was the Bishop of London [Rt. Hon. & Rt. Rev. John Jackson, 1811-85] who on that occasion only,--as being the Bishop in whose diocese the benefactions had been made, and yet who, on the other hand, by his peculiar position,

was the one Bishop who never officiates in the Abbey—preached the sermon...." •Ref. [Unpublished]: Westminster Abbey, "Recollections by Dean Stanley of Funerals in Westminster Abbey 1865-1881," pp. 21-22.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 51- Bishop of London's Sermon, W.A., Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869, Cont'd. Taking his text from Hebrews 6:11, the Bishop of London, addressing the largest Abbey Sunday congregation to that time, said in part: "The representatives of two governments paid him homage. No man is recorded in England's history more remarkable for his gifts to mankind than George Peabody. He worked not only for himself but for others and for God. He was self-made, simple in his habits, with no ambition for rank or power His glory was in benefiting mankind. Henceforth the name George Peabody will belong equally to his native land and his adopted country, binding together their peoples who have common origin, language, and laws. No untitled commoner ever drew round his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as George Peabody.... His name will be the birthright of two great nations...." •Ref. *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7. •*Manchester Guardian* (Manchester, England), Nov. 15, 1869, p. 2, c. 7. •*Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times* (St. Albans, England), Nov. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 1-2. •*Brighton Daily News* (Brighton, England), Nov. 15, 1869, p. 5, c. 4. •London's *News of the World*, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 6, c. 2-4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 52-Episcopal Bishop of Ohio C.P. McIlvaine's Reaction. Widely read U.S. press reports of the Westminster Abbey funeral service and of the Bishop of London's sermon led Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine to write to a clergy friend: "The honours paid the memory of my dear old friend, Mr. Peabody, especially the funeral solemnities in Westminster Abbey by order of the Queen, and the sermon by the Bishop of London, are very gratifying to us Americans. He deserves them...." •Ref. Carus, ed., p. 294.

U.S. or Britain to Return GP's Remains?

Death & Funeral, GP's. 53-U.S. or Britain to Return GP's Remains? U.S. Minister to Britain Motley received two messages at the same time. British Foreign Secty. Lord Clarendon's message, Nov. 13, 1869, stated that Queen Victoria wished to show her respect by transporting GP's remains to the U.S. on a British ship of war. U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish's message, Nov. 12, 1869, asked Motley to inform the British government that U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90), U.S. Naval European commander, was sending a U.S. vessel from Marseilles, France, as funeral ship. •Ref. (Motley receives conflicting messages): Moran's journal entry Nov. 13, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran's Journal

Death & Funeral, GP's. 54-Minister Motley's Dilemma. Benjamin Moran recorded Motley's dilemma: "These communications threw Mr. Motley into one of his fits of indecision and when I arrived he hardly knew what to do. I advised that he should telegraph the substance of Lord Clarendon's note to Mr. Fish and ask for instructions. This he did and late tonight he received a telegram from Washington saying the President yielded to the Queen's Govt..... •"And thus the matter for the present rests, more noise having been made over the old fellow dead than living. [Lord Clarendon] said that Her Majesty would have created Peabody a Peer had he been disposed to accept." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 55-Moran Again (Nov. 15, 1869). Moran, a typically harassed legation secretary, recorded: "Mr. Motley has been in a worry all day about this business. Old Peabody has given us much trouble and it seems as if he never would be quiet.... I paid a visit to the Duchess of Somerset.... The Duchess was grieving about Peabody, and thinks the Queen should have created him a Duke. One of the Diplomatic Corps said to her that the English were making too much of the old man, at which her Grace was offended. I think the Diplomat was right." [Moran at the Cosmopolitan Club that night.] "Peabody was discussed and Mr. Hughes said he was the only foreigner ever buried in Westminster Abbey. Others were naturalized." •Ref. Moran's journal entry Nov. 15, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 56-Moran Again (Nov. 16, 1869): "Mr. Peabody haunts the Legation from all parts of the world like a ghost." •Moran (Nov. 19, 1869): "Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. George Peabody Russell [1835-1909, GP's nephew, son of sister Judith] came to see me about noon to-day.... G.P. Russell is a dull sort of young man, and by no means very polished. •"Mr. Motley returned to town...and was very much excited because he must go to Portsmouth to deliver Peabody's remains.... He never knows his own mind ten minutes." •Ref. Moran's journal entries Nov. 16, 19, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 57-Moran Again (Nov. 20, 1869): "Motley fidgety as usual--a note from Lampson about sending Peabody home." •Moran (Nov. 22, 1869): "Adm. Radford now says he don't know where the *Richmond* is and asks if he may send the *Plymouth*. [Discussion about the *Alabama* claims controversy.] •"It looks to me as if even old Peabody's gifts to the London poor would not settle the feeling that in fact, exist between the two countries." •Moran recorded (Nov. 23, 1869) what Motley indiscreetly told him was said about GP at the Prince of Wales's dinner: "And the Prince of Wales said it was rumored about that Lady Lampson was old Peabody's daughter. Thus the living great slander the dead." •Ref. Moran's journal entries Nov. 20 and 22, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 58-Moran Again (Dec. 6, 1869): [The Motleys were invited to dine with the Queen at Windsor.] "But it delays the departure of old Peabody's remains. Will that old man ever be buried? Indeed it seems as if he would not. He gives trouble to all classes of officials, royal, republican, state, diplomatic, naval, consulate, military, ecclesiastic, and civil, and has stirred up commotion all over the world." •Ref. Moran's journal entry Dec. 6, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

HMS *Monarch*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 59-Why HMS *Monarch* was Chosen as Funeral Ship. The large British iron cruiser HMS *Inconstant* was first considered to return GP's remains to the U.S., according to GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch. But on Nov. 12 U.S. government officials instructed U.S. Minister to Britain J.L. Motley to respectfully inform Queen Victoria's government that the U.S. preferred to return GP's remains on a U.S. warship. At the same time U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford, U.S. Navy European commander, was instructed to send his best ship to return GP's remains. This conflict spurred the British Admiralty to go "all out" in naming HMS *Monarch* as funeral ship. When advised that a U.S. ship could not reach England in time, Pres. U.S. Grant accepted the British plan but ordered a U.S. Naval vessel to accompany the *Monarch*. •Ref. Welch, pp. 116-137, quoted as sources (for the HMS *Inconstant*): London *Times*, Nov. 13, 1869, p. 9; (for Adm. Radford being instructed to send a U.S. warship as funeral ship): *New York Times*, Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3; (for Pres. U.S. Grant's acceptance of HMS *Monarch* as funeral vessel but accompanied by a U.S. Naval ship): London *Times*, Nov. 15, 1869, p. 7.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 60-HMS *Monarch* Described. The irony in Britain's friendly insistence in taking the lead in GP's transatlantic funeral voyage was that in the War of 1812, 56 years earlier, GP had been a volunteer U.S. soldier to stop the British fleet from moving up the Potomac to sack the U.S. Capitol. •Construction of HMS *Monarch* began in 1865. She was launched in 1867 and commissioned in May 1869. Very large for that time, she displaced 8,300 tons, was 330 feet long, had a beam of 57 and a half feet, a mean draft of 24 feet, an armor belt around her hull, bristled with guns, was steam driven, and used three masts for sail. •See War of 1812. •Ref. (HMS *Monarch* described): London *Times*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, •Bennett, p. 234, and •Clowes, Vol. VII, p. 26.

Suggested by Andrew Carnegie

Death & Funeral, GP's. 61-*Monarch* Suggested by Andrew Carnegie to PM John Bright. Researcher A.H. Welch wrote: "Oscar Parkes, an authority on British war vessels, attributed this decision [choice of HMS *Monarch*] to an anonymous cablegram received from America by

[MP] John Bright: 'First and best service possible for "Monarch," bring home Peabody.' Parkes claimed that many years later Andrew Carnegie met Bright and took credit for the cable." •Ref. Welch, pp. 116-137, quoted as sources (for Andrew Carnegie's suggestion of using HMS *Monarch*): Clowes, Vol. VII, p. 227, and •Parkes, p. 136.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 62-Andrew Carnegie's *Autobiography*. In Andrew Carnegie's (1835-1919) *Autobiography* (1933), the Scottish-born steel maker and philanthropist recalled reading of the launching of Britain's largest warship HMS *Monarch*, publicized in jingoistic British newspapers as able to level a U.S. port city. After reading of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and of GP's will requiring burial in Mass., he telegraphed British cabinet member John Bright (1811-99): "First and best service for Monarch, bringing home the body of Peabody." "Strange to say," Carnegie wrote, "this was done, and thus the Monarch became the messenger of peace, not of destruction." •Ref. Carnegie, p. 270. •See Andrew Carnegie.

Portsmouth, England

Death & Funeral, GP's. 63-Delays and Visitors, Portsmouth Dock. The Admiralty first set HMS *Monarch* to sail Nov. 27, 1869. But the USS *Richmond*, first ordered to accompany HMS *Monarch*, was in the Mediterranean and could not join the *Monarch* in time. The USS *Plymouth* was then ordered to accompany the *Monarch*. The USS *Plymouth* could not get from Marseilles, France, to join the *Monarch* before Dec. 1, 1869. She would also need time to take on coal and make other preparation for an Atlantic crossing. The USS *Richmond* and the USS *Kenosha* were also ordered to accompany the *Monarch* but for some reason neither arrived. •Ref Welch, pp. 116-137, listed these sources on non-arrival of USS *Richmond* and USS *Kenosha*: London *Times*, Dec. 24, 1869, p. 7; •*Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* (Portsmouth, England), Nov. 27, 1869, p. 4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 64-Delays and Visitors, Portsmouth Dock Cont'd. The *Monarch*'s departure was reset for sometime during Dec. 2-6, which came and went with GP's remains still at Westminster Abbey. The USS *Plymouth* arrived Dec. 6, 1869, and completed her coaling Dec. 9. She was a corvette; i.e., a highly maneuverable armed escort ship, wooden-built, without armor, with ten guns, long, narrow, and looked like a merchant clipper. •On Dec. 8, 1869, First Lord of the Admiralty Hugh Culling Eardley Childers (1827-96) boarded HMS *Monarch* to inspect preparations in progress to receive GP's remains. Ref. (Description of USS *Plymouth*): London *Times*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3. •Ref. (H.C.E. Childers): *Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Dec. 11, 1869, p. 4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 65-Delays and Visitors, Portsmouth Dock Cont'd. With the transfer of GP's remains again reset for Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869, workmen had time (Nov. 23 to Dec. 11) to

outfit the *Monarch* in full naval mourning. Her turrets, funnel, hurricane deck, lower masts, bowsprits, yards, and blocks aloft were all painted a "French gray." A ribbon of gray was painted around the outer sides of the bulwarks. To receive the coffin and for public viewing in ceremonies at Portsmouth and at the U.S. receiving port, a lofty pavilion was built on the ship's upper deck, its canopy covered and lined with black cloth trimmed with white silk fringe. Here the coffin would be placed on a bier. •Ref. (HMS *Monarch* outfitted as funeral vessel): *Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 811. •*Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle*, Jan. 1870, p. 29. •London *Times*, Dec. 4, 1869, p. 9.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 66-Mortuary Chapel Built on HMS *Monarch*. For the transatlantic crossing the ship's carpenter built a circular mortuary chapel on the aftermost portion of the main deck where the coffin could be secured. The chapel's dome, walls, and deck were covered in black cloth. From the center of the dome radiated white silk cords, looped around the upper walls in festoons of cloth fringed with deep white lace. Facing the entrance was the American eagle in a device of silver with the inscription "E Pluribus Unum." Around the walls at intervals was the monogram "G.P." in silver, wreaths of immortelles, and silver-plated brackets with double wax lights. The bier was in the center of this chapel. Huge silver-plated candlesticks stood at each corner of the bier. Each candlestick, nearly three feet high, held wax tapers almost as tall as the holders. Visitors, admitted aboard in the first week in Dec. 1869, numbered in the thousands. The London *Times* (Dec. 4, 1869) added: "the continual stream...from 9 o'clock in the morning till near sunset, and especially after noon, never seeming to slacken." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran on Portsmouth Transfer

Death & Funeral, GP's. 67-Moran on Preparations at Portsmouth. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran recorded (Dec. 8, 1869): "There is another hitch about sending away Peabody's remains. He must go on board the *Monarch* on Saturday morning [Dec. 11], or not for ten days to come, as the tide will not serve as to get the ship out of the harbor, except at night, and the Admiralty don't want the risk taking her away in the dark." •Ref. Moran's journal entry Dec. 8, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 68-Moran on Transfer of Remains, Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869. In gossipy style, Moran described the transfer of GP's remains on Dec. 11 (as he interpreted events involving U.S. Minister Motley): "He [Mr. Motley] has gone by special train to Portsmouth...and if no hitch takes place--about which I am not so sure--we shall get rid of the old fellow on Monday and the people on the other side will then have their time.... Mr. Motley got back about 7:30 from Portsmouth.... As usual, Johnny Bull blundered in the arrangements.... Nobody knew what to do. Captain [John Edmund] Commerell [1829-1901, of *Monarch*] seemed frightened and nervous. The remains were put on board pretty much as you

would embark a bale of goods, only there was no invoice.... When ready to leave for their return every official had disappeared...." •Ref. Moran's journal entries Dec. 11, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 69-Moran on Transfer, Dec. 11, 1869 Cont'd. "Sir James Hope [1808-81], the Commandant, had left, no doubt, from fear he would be obliged to get them a luncheon and the consequence was that Minister, executors, and friends got refreshments at the railway station--the viands consisting of 'cakes and ale.' A tablet to Geo. Peabody is to be placed in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (For biographical source on Sir James Hope): "Hope, Sir James (1808-81)," IX, pp. 1212-1214.

Portsmouth Transfer Ceremony

Death & Funeral, GP's. 70-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869 Cont'd. Unlike Moran's flippant journal view, newspaper accounts emphasized the solemnity of the Dec. 11, 1869, transfer of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey by train to Portsmouth harbor and placed aboard HMS *Monarch*. •Dec. 11, 1869, was a cold, damp, dark morning in London. Dean A.P. Stanley of Westminster Abbey was present at 7: 00 A.M. when GP's coffin was taken from the Abbey to a waiting hearse. The hearse, followed by other carriages, headed for Waterloo Station. Two British railroads had offered special funeral trains without charge. Sir Curtis Lampson had arranged for the London and South-Western Railway Co. to provide the funeral train. Accompanying the coffin on the funeral train were U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley, Sir Curtis M. Lampson, GP's British estate executor Charles Reed (1819-81), GP's former partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), U.S.-born London resident genealogist and GP's friend Horatio Gates Somerby, GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) who had arrived a few days before, and others. •Ref. (Cold drenching rain and howling wind): *Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Dec. 15, 1869, p. 3, c. 3-4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 71-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869 Cont'd. At 12:30 P.M. in the cold, drenching rain, the funeral train left Waterloo Station, passed through Guilford (1:23 P.M.), where many people congregated, through Petersfield (2:12 P.M.), Rowlands Castle (2:26 P.M.), Havant (2:34 P.M.), and Portsmouth (2:41 P.M.), where hundreds of people waited in the cold rain. A special track siding avoided the Landsport Station and carried the slowly moving funeral train to the Portland dockyard. •Ref. (Special train): Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson to John Lothrop Motley, Dec. 3, 1869, "Dispatches from United States Ministers, Great Britain," enclosure No. 20 to Dispatch No. 195, U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C. •*Brighton Daily News* (Brighton, England), Dec. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1-2. •Ref. (Funeral train timetable): *Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Dec. 11, 1869, p. 8, c. 1-2.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 72-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869 Cont'd. The funeral train entered the north gate of the dockyard, a quarter of a mile from where HMS *Monarch* was moored. In the steady downpour two facing lines of marines and seamen rested on their reversed arms in the British military symbol of mourning. Spectators, many of them women, lined the jetty and neighboring docks. From above, the scene showed a sea of black umbrellas mingling oddly with the lines, spars, and beams of the ships at dock. Portsmouth and Ryde town council members stood out boldly in their scarlet robes of office. Portsmouth Mayor George Sheppard (b.1815, believed previously a justice of the peace) had earlier suggested a procession through Portsmouth streets, but this plan was dropped. •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 73-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869 Cont'd. At 3:00 P.M. when the slowly moving funeral train stopped, a gun salute went up from HMS *Excellent*. The *Monarch*'s bow battery echoed the boom. Bugles blared a funeral dirge. Ships in the harbor lowered their ensigns to half mast and raised the U.S. ensign abreast their foretopmost crosstrees. The USS *Plymouth* lowered her ensign. HMS *Duke of Wellington* guns fired at minute intervals. Guns boomed in the cold rain. The wind blew violently through the *Monarch*'s rigging. Ten seamen bore the coffin from the train to the *Monarch*, preceded by the Chaplain, Rev. J.J. Harrison. Following the coffin up the railed gangway were Motley, Lampson, Reed, Morgan, Somerby, and G.P. Russell. The bearers lowered the coffin to the quarterdeck and placed it on a black covered bier specially prepared on a black curtained pavilion. The gun salutes ceased. The handing over began. •Refs. below. •See persons named.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 74-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869, Motley to Commerell. U.S. Minister to Britain Motley stepped up to HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. John Edmund Commerell. In the blowing wind Motley said: "The President of the United States, when informed of the death of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, at once ordered an American ship to convey his remains to America. Simultaneously, the Queen appointed one of Her Majesty's ships to perform that office. This double honor from the heads of two great nations to a simple American citizen is, like his gift to the poor, unprecedented. The President yields cordially to the wish of the Queen. •"All that was mortal of our lamented friend was taken from Westminster Abbey, where seldom before has a foreigner been so honored. As minister of the Republic at the Court of Her Majesty I deliver to your safe keeping, at the request of the relatives and executors of Mr. Peabody, his revered remains." •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 75-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869, Commerell to Motley. Capt. Commerell answered: "I accept this sacred trust. These remains shall be solemnly cared for and guarded, for the memory of George Peabody is held dear by the people of my country." The transfer was complete. But blowing gales and storms kept the *Monarch* at Spithead off Portsmouth harbor during Dec. 11-20, 1869. •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 76-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869; Commerell's Career. John Edmund Commerell, age 40, first distinguished himself at age 16 as a midshipman aboard HMS *Firebrand*. He was one of the first to receive the Victoria Cross, June 26, 1857, during the Crimean War, and attained the rank of captain in 1859 after leading a division of seamen in a landing force in North China. •Capt. Commerell's counterpart, Capt. William H. Macomb of the USS *Plymouth*, also had a distinguished record. After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., he became a lieutenant in 1847, a year earlier than Commerell. He served on the USS *Plymouth* when it attacked and captured barrier forts on the Canton River in 1856. This experience served him well in similar action on the Mississippi River during the Civil War. He commanded a U.S. naval force in the bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N.C., and for repeated gallantry in action was advanced in grade. He was commissioned captain in 1866. Ref. Welch, pp. 116-137, quoted as source for Capt. Commerell's career: •Clowes, Vol. VI, pp. 215, 341; Vol. VII, pp. 129-130, 575; and for Capt. Macomb's career: •Hamersly, p. 61.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 77-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869. •Ref. (Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor, handing over ceremony, speeches, sources in alphabetical order): *Aberdeen Herald* (Aberdeen, Scotland), Nov. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 3; and Nov. 27, 1869, p. 4, c. 5. •*Anglo-American Times* (London), Dec. 11, 1869, p. 11, c. 1-2. •*Annual Register; A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year, 1869* (London: Longman & Co., 1870), Part II, pp. 144-146. •*Birmingham Weekly Post* (Birmingham, England), Dec. 18, 1869, p. 3, c. 6. •*Boston Guardian* (Boston, Lincolnshire, England), Nov. 27, 1869, p. 2, c. 5. •*Brechin Advertiser* (Brechin, England), Nov. 30, 1869, p. 3, c. 3. •*Daily News* (London), Dec. 13, 1869. •*Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Dec. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 78-Portsmouth, Dec. 11, 1869. •Ref. [Speeches by Minister Motley and Capt. Commerell]*Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Dec. 15, 1869, p. 3, c. 2. •"Historical Funerals...," pp. 46-48. •*Illustrated London News*, Vol. 55, No. 1573 (Dec. 25, 1869), pp. 648 and 661. •*Inverness Advertiser* (Inverness, Scotland), Nov. 16, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •*Morning Post* (London), Dec. 13, 1869. •*New York Herald*, Nov. 28, 1869, p. 3, c. 1; and Dec. 14, 1869, p. 7, c. 1. •*New York Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 5, c. 1. •*New York Tribune*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 1, c. 1. •*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette* (Portsea, England), Dec. 18, 1869, p. 6, c. 3-5. •*Sheffield Times* (Sheffield, England), Dec. 18, 1869, p. 12, c. 2. •*Sun* (London), Dec. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 2. •*Times* (London), Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5; and Dec. 13, 1869, p. 6, c. 1-2.

Storms Delay Departure

Death & Funeral, GP's. 79-Storms Delay; Moran's Last Entries. While storms delayed departure of the *Monarch*, Benjamin Moran made his last journal entries on GP (Dec. 13, 1869): "I dined at J.S. Morgan's in the evening [and] George Peabody Russell was there.... A dull

fellow.... I called at the Duchess of Somerset yesterday and found Mr. Childers [Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, 1827-96], First Lord of the Admiralty...there. Her Grace was full of lamentations for old Peabody; but rather exalted over the rumor that the 'great philanthropist' had left none of his money to Sir Curtis Lampson and his family--or next to none." •Moran (Dec. 15, 1869): "He [U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley] is long winded about Old Peabody's embarkation, and somewhat prosy." •Moran (Jan. 1, 1870): "I was told that Peabody had left Lady Emerson Tennent nothing and that she is in distress." •Moran (Feb. 12, 1870): "Lord Derby (Late Lord Stanley [Edward Henry Smith Stanley Derby, 15th Earl, 1826-93]) was very cordial and laughed at the delay in burying old Peabody." •Thus, Moran, all too human and often critical, ended his journal entries on GP with gossip trivia. •Ref. Moran's journal entries Dec. 13 and 15, 1869; Jan. 1 and Feb. 12, 1870, Library of Congress Ms.

Praise and Eulogy

Death & Funeral, GP's. 80-Resolutions of Praise on GP's Death (Philadelphia). GP's widely reported death and funeral brought tributes and resolutions of praise. On Nov. 5, 1869, in Philadelphia, to a national convention of Jewish religious leaders (rabbis), the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch (1815-89), Rabbi of Philadelphia's Knesseth Israel (1866-88), spoke of GP's life, philanthropy, and death. The convention unanimously passed a resolution of esteem for GP. •Ref. Philadelphia, Penn., Rabbiner-Conferenz. •See Samuel Hirsch.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 81-Resolutions of Praise on GP's Death (Tenn. Legislature). The Tenn. legislature, among the first to pass a resolution on GP's death, recorded: "Whereas, we have received, with deep regret, the melancholy tidings of the death of George Peabody, whose life has been distinguished by an ardent philanthropy, manifesting itself in numerous acts of the most disinterested and munificent charity, and endearing his name to the heart of his adopted as well as his native country, therefore, •Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that, in the death of this distinguished American, we deplore the loss of a benefactor of our race, whose memory deserves to be held in perpetual and grateful reverence--not alone by those who have been the recipients of his charities--but all mankind who have been blessed by his example." •Ref. Tenn. *Acts of ...Tennessee...1869-1870*, Resolution No. XV, p. 667.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 82-Victor Hugo's Eulogy, France. Unusual eulogies for GP came from two French intellectuals. French writer Victor Marie Hugo (1802-85) wrote: "America has reason to be proud of this great citizen of the world and great brother of all men,--George Peabody. Peabody [was a man who suffered] in all sufferings, a...man who [felt] the cold, the hunger, and thirst of the poor. Having a place near Rothschild, he found means to change it for one near Vincent de Paul." •Hugo concluded: "May Peabody return to you, blessed by us! Our

world envies yours.... The free American flag can never display enough stars above his coffin." •Ref. London *Times*, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 6, c. 1-2; reprinted in •Hanaford, pp. 240-242.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 83-Louis Blanc's Eulogy, France. The second letter was from French political writer Louis Blanc (1811-82): "The death of...George Peabody...is a public calamity, in which the whole civilized world ought to share. I feel...bound...to mourn, for the illustrious American whose life was of such value to the most needy of his fellow-men." •Blanc continued: "It is but natural...that his mortal remains should be committed to...Westminster Abbey, to be sent...in a ship of war to his native land.... There should be for men of [his] stamp...homage better calculated to show how little, compared to them, are most kings, princes, noblemen, renowned diplomatists, [and] world-famed conquerors." •Blanc concluded: "The number of mourners...[at the Abbey], their silent sorrow, the tears shed by so many...of London, the readiness of the shopkeepers [in] closing their shops and lowering their blinds,--these were the homages...due one whose title in history will be...--the friend of the poor." •The London *Times* indicated that these eulogies may have come in response to funeral invitations from the Peabody, Mass., committee on funeral arrangements. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Critics and Defenders

Death & Funeral, GP's. 84-Abolitionist Critic W.L. Garrison. Many praised while some criticized GP. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79) wrote in his NYC *Independent* (Nov. 11, 1869) that he wished GP had more strongly opposed slavery: "We cannot disguise ourselves, in surveying his character, a certain unlovely coldness and selfishness which...prompted him eagerly to amass, and grudgingly to disburse his abundant means for many years. Nor can we pay any warm tribute to the patriotism of an American who, during the war against the rebellion, divided his meager sympathy equally between slavery and liberty." •See Civil War and GP.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 85-GP Defenders Weed and McIlvaine. Two prominent pro-Union leaders sprang to GP's defense in print, citing instances showing him as a staunch Unionist. New York State political figure and newspaper editor Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) wrote a long defense published in the *New York Times* (Dec. 23, 1869) and other newspapers. Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) publicly endorsed Weed's defense. In 1861 both were Pres. Lincoln's private emissaries sent (Nov. 1861) to keep Britain and France neutral in the U.S. Civil War. In London both had consulted GP, who put them in touch with British leaders. Weed's and McIlvaine's vindication was challenged by Charles Wilson Felt, a Mass.-born type set inventor who claimed to have talked to GP in London in 1861 and stated that he heard GP speak of separation. Felt concluded with: "It would have been better if Mr.

Peabody had remained in the United States instead of coming to England to die. His purpose in doing so was a bid for notoriety." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 86-Critic George Francis Train. On Dec. 27, 1869, George Francis Train (1829-1904), pro-Irish anti-British extremist, gave a speech in Boston attacking GP: "I regard the fact of George Peabody's remains being brought over on a British ship of war the greatest insult ever offered to America. George Peabody was a secessionist. The *Alabama* Claims is still unsettled and American citizens are dying in British prisons." •Thus were charge and countercharge, praise and criticism, made about GP's Civil War sympathies while British and U.S. officials outdid each other in extending him unprecedented funeral honors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 87-Awaiting Storm's End. The *Monarch* steamed the few miles from Portsmouth to Spithead and anchored near the *Plymouth*. GP's coffin was moved from the upper deck pavilion and placed in the mortuary chapel where marine sentries stood guard. Nephew George Peabody Russell, who would accompany GP's remains across the Atlantic to the U.S. receiving port, was given cabin accommodations. The funeral ships were due to sail Dec. 13, 1869, but were detained by blowing gales during Dec. 12-20, 1869. Rumors that more U.S. ships and a French national ship would arrive as escort vessels proved false. •Ref. (Detained by storms): Gray, pp. 116-137. •London *Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 10, c. 3, and Dec. 20, 1869, p. 12. •*Aberdeen Free Press* (Aberdeen, Scotland), Dec. 17, 1869, p. 5, c. 2. •*Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Dec. 17, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •Ref. (False report of a French escort vessel): Paradise, p. 337. •Hoyt, p. 150. •U.S. Govt.-g, h, i.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 88-Queen Victoria on the Royal Yacht. Some excitement came at 1:00 P.M., Dec. 18, 1869, when the royal yacht *Albert* with Queen Victoria aboard passed Spithead to view the funeral ships. USS *Plymouth* saluted with 21 guns and raised the British ensign. •For two weeks while the gales blew thousands of visitors boarded the imposing *Monarch* and passed silently by the coffin on its dais in the solemn mortuary room. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 89-Delay and Wonder. Delay of the funeral ships by storms allowed time for wonder at GP's funeral honors. The Scottish *Inverness Courier* editor asked: "Why so much honor shown to this man, a foreigner, by all England?" The editor answered with another question: "No doubt Mr. Peabody is deserving of all these honours.... But there can be no doubt that much of the honour done to Mr. Peabody is due to the fact that it is an American who has done all this. A countryman of our own could not expect to have his charities thus recognized." The editor hoped that other rich men might emulate GP: "It may be hoped that the honours which have been heaped upon Mr. Peabody during his life, and since death, will have a stimulating effect

upon other rich men to devote their wealth to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. Such honours have hardly ever been bestowed before except upon crowned heads...." •Ref. *Inverness Courier* (Inverness, Scotland), Nov. 18, 1869, p. 5, c. 3.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 90-Delay and Wonder Cont'd. The Scottish *Ayrshire Express* criticized the expenditure in time and money: "The honour thus paid to his memory is of course well deserved, but still it does seem strange to employ two vessels of war to take the 'silent dust' of the deceased across the Atlantic. If both vessels took over a hundred or a hundred and fifty emigrants each to lessen the burden of our poverty and misery here, this would be doing a good work far more in accordance with the ideas of the kindhearted man we have lost than is this extravagant employment of men and ships." The *Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times* credited GP's example with inspiring another philanthropic gift: "Mr. Peabody's noble example seems to be gaining strength.... M.M. Reicenheim, bankers at Berlin, have presented the Jewish community of that city with 250,000 thalers for the erection of an orphan asylum." •Ref. *Ayrshire Express* (Ayr, Scotland), Dec. 11, 1869, p. 4, c. 4-5. •*Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times* (St. Albans, England), Dec. 18, 1869, p. 2, c. 2.

House Debate on U.S. Navy Reception, Dec. 15, 1869

Death & Funeral, GP's. 91-U.S. House of Rep., Dec. 15, 1869. On Dec. 15, 1869, while the funeral ships awaited the storm's end, U.S. Rep. Thomas Laurens Jones (1819-87, Democrat-Ky.) introduced U.S. House Resolution No. 96, which praised GP and asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a U.S. Navy reception when GP's remains entered the U.S. receiving port. The resolution was debated on Dec. 21, 1869, passed in the House, but amid charge and rebuttal that GP had been pro-Confederate and anti-Union. The resolution was passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant. •Ref. U.S. Govt.-g. *Congressional Globe, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, Part I, December 6-February 1, 1869-1870*, XC, p. 294. •London *Times*, Dec. 16, 1869, p. 10, c. 1. •Hanaford, p. 231. •*New York Herald*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 4, c. 3. •*New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 1, c. 4. •*Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Dec. 17, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •*Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England) Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 5.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 92-U.S. House of Rep., Dec. 15, 1869, Cont'd. U.S. House Resolution No. 96 read: "Whereas, in the death of George Peabody...our country and the world have sustained [great] loss.... •"And whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land; therefore, •"It is resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the

United States of America Congress. •"That the President of the United States...[shall prepare to receive his remains]...in a manner commensurate with the...dignity of a great people." News of the Congressional resolution read: "The President was authorized to order as many ships as were convenient to meet at sea the European convoy conducting George Peabody's remains home." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Transatlantic Crossing

Death & Funeral, GP's. 93-Transatlantic Crossing, Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870. The storms subsided on Dec. 20, 1869. At 1:00 A.M., Dec. 21, 1869, HMS *Monarch* and USS *Plymouth* moved south from Spithead. Beyond the town of Ushant, France, gale winds and rain swirled the ships around so that they lost sight of each other. Madeira island off Portugal had previously been set as a rendezvous point. The funeral ships went south separately and met at Madeira (Dec. 30), went west separately to Bermuda, and joined up as they steamed north to New England. •Ref. (Transatlantic crossing): *Manchester Guardian* (Manchester, England), Dec. 22, 1869, p. 5, c. 1. •"Log of the Monarch," Admiralty 53/9877, Public Record Office, London. •*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette* (Portsea, England), Feb. 12, 1870, p. 4, c. 4. [Note: For artist Robert Dudley's large oil on canvas painting, "HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody," acquired by the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., 1995, •see GP Bicentennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1995)].

Death & Funeral, GP's. 94-Transatlantic Crossing, Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870 Cont'd. A *Plymouth* officer later explained why he was glad at separation: "Left Spithead 21st, and kept on the starboard quarter of the Monarch as long as we could, but on the 2nd day out, the wind freshening, we separated during the night, at which we were very pleased, for there was always some nonsense about going too fast or too slow, and no end of signals. I am sure the separation was a great relief to both ships. We had beautiful weather after crossing the Bay of Biscay. Christmas Day was as bright and lovely as the month of June...." •Ref. (*Plymouth* officer): *Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 5.

House Debate on U.S. Navy Reception, Dec. 21, 1869

Death & Funeral, GP's. 95-U.S. House of Rep. Debate, Dec. 21, 1869. On Dec. 21, 1869, the day the funeral ships left Spithead, U.S. Rep. Thomas Laurens Jones (D-Ky.) called for discussion of his U.S. House Resolution No. 96 requesting a U.S. Navy reception for GP's remains. The debate, in brief: **1-**Rep. William Henry Kelso (1812-79, R-NY) rose as a point of order to say that the resolution should go to the Appropriation Committee. **2-**House Speaker

James Gillespie Blaine (1830-93, R-Me.) reminded Kelso that unanimous consent was given Dec. 15 for House discussion. •Refs. at end of Congressional debate.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 96-U.S. House of Rep. Debate, Dec. 21, 1869 Cont'd. **3-**Rep. Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-93, R-Mass.) said he understood that GP's remains would arrive before U.S. naval ships could meet the funeral ship. **4-**Jones (D-Ky.) said GP's remains will not arrive for a week; Pres. Grant can yet fulfill this resolution. **5-**Butler (R-Mass.) did not think a U.S. naval ship could be readied in a week. **6-**If not, Jones (D-Ky.) said, then Pres. Grant can still order ships that are ready. Jones gave a passionate tribute to GP as the greatest philanthropist of this age and asked that the resolution be considered apart from party rancor. **7-**Rep. Robert Cumming Schenck (1809-90, R-Ohio) moved to adjourn to allow Congress to consider if it should go to this expense at all. **8-**Rep. Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (1827-97, D-Ind.) expressed his regret, in view of GP's vast gifts to U.S. education and science, that a move to adjourn was made. **9-**Rep. Schenck defended his move to adjourn and, amid scattered applause, challenged GP's patriotism during the Civil War. **10-**Rep. Jones expressed shame that his proposal to honor GP had evoked rancorous debate. He mentioned withdrawing it.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 97-U.S. House of Rep. Debate, Dec. 21, 1869 Cont'd. **11-**But the House refused to adjourn. With Rep. Schenck still objecting, the House passed the resolution, which went to the Senate on Dec. 23, was examined and passed, and was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •A *New York Tribune* editorial (Dec. 22, 1869, p. 6, c. 2) regretted that GP's Union loyalty had been questioned again in the House, especially after Thurlow Weed's public vindication of GP as aiding Pres. Lincoln's emissaries (Weed and others) sent to London in Nov. 1861 to keep England and France neutral in the Civil War. •GP's funeral researcher A.H. Welch explained the anti-GP bitterness in the congressional debate: "...many northerners were not sympathetic toward Peabody for remaining in England during the Civil War, and for his financial support to southern education after the war." •Ref Welch, p. 127.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 98-U.S. House of Rep. Debate, Dec. 21, 1869 Cont'd. •Ref. U.S. Govt. *Congressional Globe, op. cit.*, pp. 294-295. •U.S. Govt.-e, *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1949* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 1389 on Rep. Thomas Laurens Jones; p. 1400 on Rep. William Henry Kelso; pp. 926-927 on Benjamin Franklin Butler; p. 1886 on Rep. Thomas Swann; p. 1782 on Rep. Robert Cumming Schenck; pp. 1958-1959 on Rep. Daniel Wolsey Voorhees. •London *Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 5, c. 1. •*New York Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 3, c. 6. •*New York Herald*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 4, c. 3. •*Anglo-American Times* (London), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 8, c. 2. •U.S. Govt.-h, *Journal of the United States House of Representatives, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, 1869-1870*, pp. 66, 100, 101, 103,

104, 114; index, p. 1524. •U.S. Govt.-i, *Journal of the United States Senate, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, 1869-1870*, pp. 67, 68, 70, 85; index, p. 1270. •*New York Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 6, c. 2.

HMS *Monarch's* Log

Death & Funeral, GP's. 99-HMS *Monarch's* Log. The USS *Plymouth* made good time at 14 knots an hour and anchored at Funchall Bay, Madeira, Portugal, several days before HMS *Monarch* arrived. Mindful of the warship's cargo and mission, the *Monarch*'s captain proceeded cautiously on this its first transoceanic voyage. The *Monarch's* log read: "Sat., Dec. 25, 1869: Christmas Day. Sighted English brigantine and exchanged colours. Sun., Dec. 26: Passed the brigantine *Anne*. Tues., Dec. 28: Exchanged colours with British barque *Coransius*. Wed., Dec. 29: Steering for Madeira." •Ref. "Log of the *Monarch*," Admiralty 53/9877, Public Record Office, London. •*Anglo-American Times* (London), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 10, c. 2. •*New York Herald*, Jan. 17, 1870, p. 5, c. 1.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 100-HMS *Monarch's* Log Cont'd.: "Thurs., Dec. 30: Standing along north side of Madeira. Two ships visible. *Donegal*, S.W. 1 mile. *Plymouth*, S.W. 1 1/2 miles. Fri., Dec. 31: Madeira. At single anchor in Funchall Bay. 11:15 P.M. Completed coaling. Received 200 tons. Sat., Jan. 1, 1870: New Year's Day. Madeira. Sun., Jan. 2: 1:40 P.M. HMS *Donegal sails*. 8 P.M. Weighed anchor and proceeded under steam. *Plymouth* in company." •The *Monarch* moved slowly from Madeira, using steam sparingly to save coal. Reaching Bermuda slightly in advance of the *Monarch*, the *Plymouth* took on provisions and despatches. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London Street Named for GP?

Death & Funeral, GP's. 101-London *Sportsman*: London Street Named After GP? While the funeral ships crossed the Atlantic, there was talk of naming a newly opened London street after GP. When the Metropolitan Board of Works chose another name, the London *Sportsman* objected: "It was noted a short time since that the new street leading from the Mansion House to Blackfriar's Bridge should be called Peabody Street, in remembrance of the good man who has done so much for the poor of the metropolis. The proposal was a very reasonable one, for, if there is any honour at all in having an important thoroughfare named after one, the munificent American certainly deserved it; and, if there is not there was no harm in selecting a title that was quite as good as any other." •Ref. London *Sportsman*, Dec. 25, 1869, p. 4, c. 1.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 102-London *Sportsman* Cont'd.: "The Board have, however, chosen to call the street Queen Victoria Street, as if there were not already sufficient thoroughfares so called in the metropolis to show that we are the most loyal people in the world. It is evident that benevolence is not a recommendation for the favours which they have to distribute, and it is well that Mr. Peabody at least does not require his name stuck up at a street corner to secure the friendly remembrance of the people of London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Which U.S. Receiving Port?

Death & Funeral, GP's. 103-Which Port? The public did not know at which U.S. port the funeral ships would anchor. U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97) reportedly ordered NYC and Boston port admirals to confer with local authorities in case the landing was made in either city. Spirited rivalry arose between Boston and Portland, Me., and to some degree with NYC. GP had many merchant and banker friends in both Boston and NYC. He had been offered public honors in both cities on his last three U.S. visits. Boston's commerce, wealth, location, and antiquity made its citizens think of themselves as the center of New England society and fashion. New Yorkers had similar views. Because of its deeper harbor the British Admiralty on Dec. 14, 1869, chose Portland, Me. (on May 28, 1857, almost 13 years earlier, GP had visited the Thomas Shaw family in Portland, Me.). •Ref. *Mortuary Honors*, pp. 3-4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 104-Boston Chagrined. When it was learned that Portland would be the chosen port, Bostonians, chagrined and disappointed, were sure Portlanders would make a muddle of receiving GP's remains. A contemporary news account described the petty Boston-Portland jealousy as follows: "When the mighty men of Boston knew that England's..."Monarch" was bringing the body of the great philanthropist to his last resting place, they called a meeting and decided with what fitting honors and glories it would be received..., arranged a programme, and said, 'thus shall it be done to the man whom Boston delighteth to honor'; but, when the telegraph flashed the astounding news that little Portland was to be the port...all was changed in the minds of the mighty men.... Fearing that the Portlanders...would blunder...they wrote...to Mr. George Peabody Russell...that nothing could be in worse taste...than to have any other funeral ceremonies than...in Peabody...." •Ref. London *Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 4, c. 2.

Approaching Portland, Me.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 105-Approaching Portland, Me. On Jan. 23, 1870, a cold and foggy Sunday morning, the *Plymouth* in advance of the *Monarch*, was 60 miles southeast of Montauk Point, the eastern extension of Long Island, N.Y. *Plymouth* seamen hailed the passing steamer,

Hunter, coming from Providence, R.I., bound for Philadelphia, and asked by signals for the bearing of Block Island, off R.I. The *Hunter*'s captain, not comprehending and not knowing of the *Plymouth*'s errand, steamed on without answer until it came upon the *Monarch*. The sight of the formidable gray-painted funeral ship with muted turret guns quite stopped the *Hunter*. The *Hunter*'s captain at last understood and signaled clear directions. •A false report later circulated that the *Hunter* had been disrespectful, a report the *Monarch*'s Capt. James Edmund Commerell took pains to deny in print for he knew he was on a unique mission of goodwill. •Ref. "In Memoriam, Newspaper Notices of the Death of George Peabody" (New York: 1870), collected by George Harmon Peabody and presented by Charles Breckinridge Peabody (GP's nephews) to the PIB.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 106-Approaching Portland, Me. Cont'd. Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, 1870, broke clear and bright. The storm of the last two day left its glittering coat of ice on the *Monarch* and the *Plymouth*. At dusk the two ships approached the New England coastline. Thirty miles off Portland, Me., the *Plymouth* boomed her cannon as a signal of their arrival and of the need for a pilot to guide their docking. GP's remains were near his native land. The long voyage home had almost ended. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Portland Reception Plans

Death & Funeral, GP's. 107-Portland Reception Plans, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. On Jan. 25, 1870, in NYC on his way to Boston and then Peabody, Mass., for GP's final burial, Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine wrote to a fellow clergyman about the Portland reception. He also mentioned that the unprecedented funeral was a tribute to philanthropy as represented by GP's example: "A fleet of Government ships under the command of the Admiral of our Navy [D.G. Farragut], has gone out to meet the *Monarch*, and convey her into Portland. A military escort has been ordered to accompany the body from the port to Danvers. Committees of various State Legislatures, and City Corporations, will be at the funeral, and in all respects very great honours, corresponding with those so handsomely paid in England, will be rendered to Philanthropy in the example of Mr. Peabody." •Ref. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, NYC, to Rev. William Carus, Jan. 25, 1870, quoted in •William Carus, ed., pp. 299-300.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 108-Portland Reception Plans Cont'd. Adm. David Glasgow Farragut was placed in charge of the naval reception at Portland. He acknowledged his orders to the U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst. in which you...tender me the management of the Naval part of the obsequies in honor of the late Mr. Peabody." •In 1867, while Pres. Andrew Johnson faced

impeachment, his political adviser suggested a cabinet reshuffle to save him. Farragut, one of the 16 original PEF trustees, was suggested as U.S. Navy Secty. and GP as U.S. Treasurer. But loyalty to his original cabinet kept Pres. Johnson from this course. •Ref. (Farragut in charge): Adm. D.G. Farragut, NYC, to U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1870, "Admirals and Commodores' Letters, Jan.-June 1870," Naval Records, National Archives Ms. For Farragut and GP in a reconstituted Pres. Andrew Johnson cabinet, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •John Albion Andrew.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 109-Adm. David Glasgow Farragut. Also, the Portland reception was Farragut's last official duty. He was age 68, then ill with pneumonia, and died seven months later (Aug. 14, 1870). •Ref. *New York Times*, Feb. 27, 1870, p. 3. •Spears, p. 370.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 110-Maine Legislative Plans. On Dec. 18, 1869, before the *Monarch's* arrival on Jan. 25, 1870, Maine officials published the following preliminary plans to receive GP's remains: "Two state military companies will act as escort and guard of honor. Flags on state buildings will be lowered to half-mast throughout the funeral fleet's presence. Funeral salutes will be fired from the arsenal guns at Portland and Fort Preble. The executive council and heads of departments are invited to participate." •Ref. (Dec. 18, 1869, plans): State of Maine General Order No. 6, Dec. 18, 1869, quoted in •*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •*Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 3. •Maine, State of. Special Order No. 13, dated Dec. 21, 1869, in Maine Adjutant General, p. 39.

Maine Legislative Wrangling

Death & Funeral, GP's. 111-Maine Legislative Wrangling. But wrangling arose on Jan. 6, 1870, on a resolution introduced in the Maine House of Representatives requiring the entire legislature, governor, state council, and department heads to attend in a body. This resolution for *en masse* attendance was argued, tabled (Jan. 6), argued again, and tabled again (Jan. 7). A Joint Select Committee reported adversely on the resolution, saying that funeral plans already taken were ample (Jan. 17). The resolution was again considered and tabled (Jan. 19). A Maine Senate paper ordered the legislature to adjourn the day the funeral fleet landed (Jan. 22). When that Senate order reached the House, some members moved for its indefinite postponement. But a House vote refused indefinite postponement (Jan. 25). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 112-Maine Legislative Wrangling Cont'd. Finally, a House and Senate reconciliation committee resolved the dispute: the legislature would adjourn for attendance at the ceremony (Jan. 26-28). •It must be said in justice that circumstances not of its own choosing had made the city of Portland and the state of Maine host for an unusual naval reception.

Despite debate, delays, and some harsh words, state officials did attend the obsequies in a body. Press reports of the Portland reception ceremonies were laudatory. And Maine bore the inevitable reception costs. •Ref. (Attendance *en masse*?): Maine-a, pp. 13, 41, 63, 78, 85, 107, 112, 116, 124-125, 132. •Maine-b, pp. 50, 81, 91, 102, 109, 117, 122, 124-125, 132, 137.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 113-Behind the Maine Dispute. A *Boston Times* article gave one possible answer for the wrangling in the Maine legislature: "It may explain many things concerning the proceedings in the [Maine] Legislature and elsewhere, when it is known that Mr. Peabody, although applied to, refused to subscribe to the Portland fund after the great fire of July 4, 1866. At least it is whispered that this fact had no little influence in disturbing harmonious action concerning the funeral." •Ref. (Portland fire): *Boston Times*, Jan. 30, 1870, p. 2, c. 1.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 114-Behind the Maine Dispute Cont'd. Another deeper rooted reason for the dispute was political revenge. Some Maine legislators still believed that GP had been pro-Confederate and anti-Union. This charge had been publicly refuted by N.Y. state newspaper owner and Republican Party leader Thurlow Weed and Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine. Both were Pres. Lincoln's emissaries sent to London in Nov. 1861 to keep England and France neutral in the U.S. Civil War. Both published accounts showing how GP had helped them contact British political leaders in Nov. 1861. Both knew GP intimately, talked with him in London, and confirmed his Union loyalty. Still, the charge against GP persisted. •Ref. *New York Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 10, 1870, in PIB news clip album, "In Memoriam, Newspaper Notices of the Death of George Peabody" (New York, 1870), collected by George Harmon Peabody and presented by Charles Breckinridge Peabody (GP's nephews) to the PIB.

Arrival, Portland Harbor

Death & Funeral, GP's. 115-Awaiting HMS *Monarch* at Portland, Me. Adm. Farragut arrived in Portland Jan. 22 with his wife and secretary, was met by the Portland funeral committee, and was escorted to the Falmouth Hotel to rest. Mrs. Farragut visited her son, Lt. Farragut, Third U.S. Artillery, at nearby Fort Preble. Adm. Farragut was informed that day that U.S. monitors *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* had left Boston to escort HMS *Monarch* into Portland harbor. That evening Farragut visited Portland City Hall to inspect funeral decorations. •Portland, full of young military men and thousands of curious visitors, was in a gay mood. Not knowing when the *Monarch* would arrive, time hung heavy. Someone organized a ball for the military in Fluento Hall. At 10:30 P.M., Jan. 25, at the height of the merrymaking a messenger from Adm. Farragut's headquarters at Falmouth Hotel burst in to announce, "The *Monarch* has arrived." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 116-HMS *Monarch* at Portland, Me., Jan. 25, 1870. Rain and hail kept the *Monarch* outside Portland until harbor pilot Capt. Willard brought her to Portland's outer harbor. USS *Plymouth*'s Capt. William E. Macomb came ashore that night, reported to Adm. Farragut at the Hotel Falmouth, met with city and state officials, and described the transatlantic voyage. On Jan. 26, 1870, 10:30 A.M., the *Plymouth's* guns saluted the receiving fleet of U.S. monitors. Cannons were fired from nearby Fort Preble. Crowds watched from shore. HMS *Monarch's* Capt. James E. Commerell called on Adm. Farragut at the Falmouth Hotel. Commerell said that it was the desire of Her Majesty's government to have the remains stay on board for two days as a final mark of respect (Jan. 27-28, 1870). Farragut consulted with Maine Gov. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828-1914), the Portland authorities, and various funeral committees. It was decided that the remains would not be landed until Sat., Jan. 29, 1870. •See Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

Last *Monarch* Honors

Death & Funeral, GP's. 117-Last *Monarch* Honors, Jan. 27-28, 1870. Adm. Farragut sent dispatches on Portland reception developments to U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson (Jan. 22 and 26, 1870): **1-**HMS *Monarch* and USS *Plymouth* had arrived at Portland Jan. 25, were welcomed as directed by U.S. monitors *Miantonomah* and *Terror*, and the revenue cutter *Mahoning*. **2-***Monarch*'s Capt. John E. Commerell informed Adm. Farragut at the Falmouth Hotel (Jan. 26) of his government's wish that as a final mark of respect, GP's coffin remain on public view aboard for two days, Jan. 27-28. **3-**This wish was granted so that GP's coffin would be transferred on Jan. 29 from the *Monarch* to Portland City Hall. •Ref. Adm. David Glasgow Farragut to U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson, Jan. 22 and 26, 1870, "Admirals and Commodores' Letters January-June 1870," Naval Records, National Archives Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 118-Last *Monarch* Honors, Jan. 27-28, 1870, Cont'd. Farragut wrote U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson (Jan. 22 and 26, 1870): "I have the honor to report the arrival of the Monarch and Plymouth, with the remains of the late Mr. Peabody, on the evening of the 25th inst. The night was tempestuous but the pilot succeeded in bringing them into the outer harbor. •"On the following morning your orders were carried out by the Monitors going out and escorting them in accordance to the programme laid down by myself. •"After consulting with the Governor of the State, the authorities of Portland and the Trustees, it was arranged that the body will not be landed until Saturday [Jan. 29] at which time I shall see that it is done with all the solemnity I can command. I have retained a tug (Leyden) from Boston and required an additional one from Portsmouth (Port Fire).... •"I shall visit the Monarch tomorrow accompanied by the State and City authorities." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 119-Last *Monarch* Honors, Jan. 27-28, 1870, Cont'd. On Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27-28, honor sentinels stood guard over GP's coffin on the *Monarch*. Thousands of visitors lined Portland harbor to gaze at the assembled naval armada. Tender craft, tugs, and small vessels carried all who wished to view the coffin in the mortuary chapel aboard the *Monarch*. •In Annapolis, Md., a legislative committee drafted resolutions on the death of GP, who had lived in Baltimore as a young merchant for 22 years (1815-37). The resolutions read in part: "...his name will stand preeminent in history...generations yet unborn will learn to venerate his memory...." Md. sent two senators and two representatives to attend the ceremonies at Portland and the funeral at Peabody, Mass. •Ref. Md., State of-e, pp. 23, 154-156.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 120-Winthrop from Boston; Relatives from Ohio. Among those in Portland for the remains receiving ceremonies were Robert Charles Winthrop, who would deliver GP's eulogy on Feb. 8 in Peabody, Mass., and a Boston citizens' committee. They had left Boston on Jan. 26. Also traveling east for the final service and burial in Peabody, Mass., were Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), only surviving of the four Peabody brothers, and nieces and nephews from Zanesville, Ohio. •Ref. (Winthrop from Boston; relatives from Ohio): *New York Times*, Jan. 27, 1870, p. 1, c. 5-7.

Transfer: *Monarch* to Portland City Hall

Death & Funeral, GP's. 121-From *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Jan. 29, 1870. After two last days' lying in state aboard the *Monarch*, GP's remains were transferred from the *Monarch* to Portland City Hall Saturday morning, Jan. 29, 1870. At 10:45 A.M., with the funeral fleet a half mile out of Portland harbor, 12 *Monarch* seamen raised the coffin from its dais in the mortuary chapel, placed it on a wheeled bier and brought it to the main deck by means of an inclined plane. •With marines drawn to attention, the drummer sounded a muted roll and the ship's band played the somber "Death March" from *Saul*. Officers and crew bared their heads, the boatswain's whistle piped shrilly, the coffin was made fast with a roped rig, and was swung over the side of the *Monarch* to the *Leyden*. Ref. *Mortuary Honors*, pp. 12-24.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 122-From *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Jan. 29, 1870 Cont'd. The steam tug *Iris* pulled the *Leyden*, which bore the body, followed by a double line of 22 small craft. The armada made a striking naval display as it covered the half mile from the outer harbor to Portland's Eastern Wharf. Mournful music wafted across the water and flashing gunfire echoed from Fort Preble. Scarlet uniforms drew the eye in ranked array and rows of oars were held aloft like wooden soldiers. The steam tug *Iris* approached the wharf, cast off her lines, and slipped out of the way. The two lines of boats closed ranks bow to stern along the Eastern

Wharf. Adm. Farragut and his staff, British marines, and the *Monarch*'s officers stepped ashore. Twelve British sailors lifted the coffin from the *Leyden*, marched in slow step bearing the coffin on their shoulders, and moved in solemnity to the end of the wharf. U.S sailors from the *Mahoning* relieved the 12 British pallbearers and placed the coffin in a waiting hearse. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Handing Over

Death & Funeral, GP's. 123-Capt. Commerell To Maine Gov. Chamberlain, Jan. 29, 1870. HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. Commerell saluted Maine Gov. Chamberlain and said (in part): "The remains of this good man were placed in my charge by Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. The body was conveyed from the country of his adoption to the land of his birth. Governor Chamberlain, into your hands I now deliver my sacred trust. The sufferance [workman], the widow and the orphan on both sides of the Atlantic, both North and South, will henceforth bless [his] name...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 124-Maine Gov. Chamberlain's Reply, Jan. 29, 1870. Gov. Chamberlain replied (in part): "I receive this sacred trust and express the appreciation of the American people for the tender honors with which the Queen of England restored to its native land this precious dust. England honored this man while he lived. When he ceased, she laid him with her Kings. You return without him but you bear a nation's gratitude, reverence, and love." •The funeral procession then moved slowly from the wharf to Portland City Hall where the coffin was placed on a catafalque and an honor guard was posted around it. Through Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 29-30, the remains lay in state behind closed doors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lying in State: Portland City Hall

Death & Funeral, GP's. 125-Portland City Hall. On Monday, Jan. 31, the Portland City Hall auditorium was opened to a constant stream of visitors. This, the second largest city hall auditorium in the U.S., had been elaborately prepared by marine artist Harrison Bird Brown (1831-1915). Brown had worked for two weeks to convert the auditorium into a solemn and striking mausoleum. The auditorium, measuring 130 feet by 80 feet by 40 feet, required 7,000 yards of black alpaca and broadcloth to cover the ceiling. In all he used 30,000 yards of cloth, draped with velvet, containing silver stars, white rosettes, and heavy tassels. Nodding plumes brightened the ominous black. At the far end of the interior stood the superb catafalque on which the GP coffin rested. •See Harrison Bird Brown. •Ref. (Portland City Hall): *Eastern Argus* (Portland, Me.), Jan. 15, 1870, p. 3, c. 2. •*Mortuary Honors*, pp. 4-7, 12-34. •*New York Times*, Feb. 2, 1870, p. 5, c. 1.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 126-Portland City Hall Cont'd. The constant stream of visitors passed quietly by this regally somber structure. On either side of the catafalque were the national symbols of England and the U.S. Silver escutcheons studded the catafalque and bore mottoes. One read: "Kind hearts are more than coronets." Another: "But the greatest of these is Charity"; and still another: "Lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven." Rare flowers specially procured and guarded against the cold filled silver vases three feet high. Their fragrance wafted through the elaborately and somberly draped auditorium. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's British Property in Court

Death & Funeral, GP's. 127-GP's British Property in Court. While GP's remains lay [illegible]te in Portland City Hall, news reached the U.S. in late Jan. 1870 about land GP owned at [illegible]well near London. GP's British property was the subject of a British court inquiry, the gist of which follows. GP's last will left *f*200,000 ($1,000,000) to the Peabody Donation Fund, which built apartments for London's working poor. Part of this gift was GP's real estate at Stockwell, south of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Opportunity to buy the land (13 acres, one rod, and 14 perches) came in 1866. GP paid *f*15,622 ($78,110) for it and included it as part of his gift to the Peabody Donation trust. •Ref. "George Peabody Escheat Papers, 1869-1870," Treasurer-Solicitor's Office, London.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 128-GP's British Property in Court Cont'd. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, long-time business friend and Peabody Donation Fund trustee, and others, told GP at the time that because he was not a British subject, he could not legally buy the land, obtain title to it, own it, or dispose of it. An arrangement was made whereby Sir Curtis Lampson, Vt.-born but who had become a naturalized British subject, bought the land in his name using GP's money. The property in theory was GP's and he gave it to the Peabody Donation Fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 129-GP's British Property in Court Cont'd. But British law held that on the death of a foreigner property held by that foreigner must be escheated (returned) to the Crown. This now happened. But it was understood from the first that after the facts were legally determined, the Crown would turn over the property to the trustees. Because GP at death had been cast as a hero and because British mortmain law (death gifts of land or property) was not generally known in the U.S., some U.S. newspapers were critical of this British seizure of GP's property. Ref. *Ibid.* •"In Memoriam, Newspaper Notices of the Death of George Peabody" (New York, 1870), collected by George Harmon Peabody and presented by Charles Breckinridge Peabody (GP's nephews) to the PIB.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 130-GP's British Property in Court Cont'd. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's sworn statement in court easily settled the matter: "I knew the late Mr Peabody intimately from the year 1837 until his death.... He was never naturalized in England and had no permanent abode here. He lived at a hotel or lodgings or with friends, sometimes in England, sometimes in America but never had any settled establishment. He declined to accept an English title or to be naturalized...." Some readers of Lampson's statement felt a touch of sadness in Lampson statement. •Ref. *Ibid.* •*New York Times*, Jan. 25, 1870, p. 5, c. 3-4. •*Zanesville Daily Courier* (Zanesville, Ohio), Jan. 28, 1870, p. 2, c. 4.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 131-GP's British Property in Court Cont'd. The court found that GP was an alien who had purchased the land under arrangement with Sir Curtis Lampson, had given the land to the Peabody Donation Fund and, as the property was escheated to the Crown, by royal prerogative that property was turned over to the trustees. Thus the matter ended, except for the touching and sad light it shed on GP as a bachelor-banker who lived alone somewhat apart. •Ref. *Ibid. Lancet*, Vol. 1 (Jan. 22, 1870), p. 134. •*New York Tribune*, Jan. 20, 1870, p. 4, c. 5. •*European Mail* (London), Jan. 23, 1870.

Alabama Claims Again

Death & Funeral, GP's. 132-*Alabama* Claims Again. Public interest, sympathy, and admiration during GP's last illness, death, and funeral softened but did not solve *Alabama* Claims differences. The *Pall Mall Gazette* editorialized: "The peace between America and England does not depend on the memory of George Peabody's benevolence. It depends on the behavior of both nations. If one wronged the other, respect for George Peabody would not stop the injured country from asserting its rights." •Ref. (*Pall Mall Gazette*): quoted in *Salem Gazette* (Salem, Mass.), Dec. 7, 1869.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 133-*Alabama* Claims Again Cont'd. GP's death and funeral provided a sympathetic, emotional tie, reduced conflict, and made negotiation preferable, as stated in the *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*:: "As to the 'Alabama question' however, it seems as far from [a] satisfactory settlement as ever.... Postponement is, nevertheless, decidedly preferable to open rupture, and while the body of the lamented George Peabody...is being borne with almost Imperial honours across the ocean to American shores, a message of peace as it were between his two Fatherlands, may not all parties and factions for once forget minor differences, and united in the assertion, as well as the sentiment, that with the native country of that good citizen of the United States and great benefactor of the poor of the United Kingdom we in England shall not

readily quarrel." •Ref. *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette* (Portsea, England), Dec. 25, 1869, p. 4, c. 2.

GP Statue Rumors

Death & Funeral, GP's. 134-GP Statue in Rome? News report of a GP statue in Rome proved false. The rumor probably arose from GP's visit to Rome in Feb. 1868, his audience with the Pope, and his gift of $19,300 to San Spirito Hospital, a Vatican charitable hospital. GP was in Rome mainly for sittings in U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) Rome studio for the GP seated statue Story was preparing for placement on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales). GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) were introduced to Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, 1792-1878, Pope during 1846-78) about Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, by former U.S. Legation in Rome Secty. Mr. Hooker. •For GP's Feb. 1868 Rome visit and audience with the Pope, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 135-GP Statue in Rome? Cont'd. Leaving the Pope, Mr. Hooker introduced GP and Winthrop to Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76) who told them of the Vatican's charitable hospital of San Spirito in Rome. That night GP sent the cardinal his gift of $19,300. No statue of GP materialized in Rome. GP and Winthrop subsequently visited Nice, France, and Paris, France, where both were received at the court of Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). •See Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis. •George Eustis. •Persons mentioned. •Rome, Italy.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 136-GP Statue in NYC? A move for a GP statue in NYC began on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869. Some NYC merchants and bankers met in the N.Y. Stock Exchange, proposed that an association be formed and funds collected for a GP statue in NYC's Central Park. The meeting was short lived after a few opponents spoke strongly against the proposal and walked out. Another attempt was made on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869, by banker J.H. Bloodgood at 22 William St., NYC. An association was formed, funds were raised, a subscription list was published. But this effort also failed; the main reason later given was that the mounting international honors offended patriotic believers in republican simplicity. No GP statue materialized in NYC. •Ref. *New York Herald*, Nov. 24, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •*Dundee Courier and Argus* (Dundee, Scotland), Dec. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 3. •*Morning Herald* (London), Dec. 9, 1869, p. 6, c. 2. •London *Times*, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 4, c. 2.

Funeral Train to Peabody, Mass.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 137-City Hall Through Portland Streets, Feb. 1, 1870. Snow fell the morning of Feb. 1, 1870, the day of transfer from Portland City Hall to the funeral train. At City Hall prayers for the dead were read from the Episcopal Church ritual. Three hundred voices sang choruses from the *Messiah* and Mozart's *Requiem*. GP's coffin was borne out of City Hall and placed on a funeral hearse which traversed Congress, Pearl, Middle, State, Danforth, and Commercial Streets, Portland. About noon while snow still fell, 12 *Plymouth* sailors placed the coffin aboard Eastern Railroad funeral train's car No. 77. •Ref. *New York Times*, Feb. 2, 1870, p. 5, c. 2 and Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 5.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 138-Funeral Train to Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1, 1870. Four companies of the Fifth U.S. Artillery Battalion filled the first five cars, followed by official delegates and the press. At 1:00 P.M., bells tolled, the band played a dirge, and the funeral train moved through the swirling snow from Portland to Kennebunk, Me.; and to Portsmouth, N.H., where there was a switch of engines. •Ref. (Eastern Railroad funeral train timetable): Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •*Mortuary Honors*, p. 24.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 139-Funeral Train to Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1, 1870 Cont'd. The new engine bore the name "George Peabody," not for GP but for a distant cousin of the banker-philanthropist with the same name, George Peabody (1804-92), president of the Eastern Railroad, the son of Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass. •Ref. (Switch to "George Peabody" engine, Portsmouth, N.H.): *Eastern Argus* (Portland, Me.), Feb. 2, 1870, p. 3, c. 2-3.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 140-Funeral Train to Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1, 1870 Cont'd. Car No. 77's interior had earlier been specially decorated in Salem, Mass., by Col. William Beale of Boston. The seats had been removed, the interior draped with black serge and white alpaca, the windows and doors covered with drapery, and the floor carpeted in black and green. The interior roof was hung with folds of alternate black and white cloth. At either end of the car were British and U.S. flags. In the center the coffin rested on a black velveted dais ten feet long. Decorating the dais were silver bullion rings, hanging tassels, rosettes, and heavy silver lace. The whole was an imposing regal funeral car. •At 2:00 P.M., the funeral train passed through Newburyport, Mass., where GP at age 16 had worked in older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop, through Ipswich and Beverly, and at 5:00 P.M. entered Peabody, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 141-Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1-8, 1870. Boston decorator C.W. Barth and staff transformed the Peabody Institute library reading room into a funeral reception hall. The coffin rested on a canopied catafalque, draped in mourning. Above and near the casket, in a

specially built case, were displayed the honors GP had received in life: **1**-the porcelainized miniature portrait Queen Victoria had specially made of herself for GP (delivered March 1867), **2**-the Congressional gold medal and resolution of praise for his PEF (Congressional bill introduced and signed, March 5-18, 1867), **3**-the freedom of the city of London in a gold box (July 10, 1862), parchment scrolls of honorary membership in the ancient guilds of **4**-Clothworkers' (July 2, 1862) and **5**-Fishmongers' (April 19, 1866), along with the lunch box he carried each day from lodging to office. •Ref. (Boston decorator C.W. Barth and staff): *Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), Jan. 19, 1870, p. 2, c. 2. •Ref. (GP honors kept at Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.): *New York Times*, Feb. 2, 1870, p. 5, c. 1-3.

Death & Funeral, GP's. **142-**Funeral Invitations. Peabody, Mass., and Danvers, Mass., town funeral committees sent invitations to GP's relatives, friends, trustees, and local and state civic leaders and distinguished New England officials and persons. The one received by long time business friend William Wilson Corcoran read: "The funeral of the late Mr. George Peabody will take place in this, his native town, soon after the arrival of his remains in this country. The services will be held at the South Congregational Church.... •"A committee will be in attendance at the Institute, upon the day of the funeral, to furnish tickets of admission to the church...." •Ref. (W.W. Corcoran's invitation to GP's funeral): Committee on Invitation, Peabody, Mass., to William Wilson Corcoran, no date, Corcoran Papers XVI, Accession No. 105113, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 310-311.

Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur

Death & Funeral, GP's. **143-**Queen Victoria's Son, Prince Arthur. Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur (William Patrick Albert Arthur, 1850-1942, Duke of Connaught) attended the GP funeral in Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870. Prince Arthur was on a Canadian tour when in mid-Nov. 1869, British Ambassador to the U.S. Sir Edward Thornton (1817-1906) received Queen Victoria's approval for Prince Arthur to visit in the U.S. Prince Arthur left Montreal, Canada, on Jan. 20, 1870, went to Washington, D.C., where he met Pres. U.S. Grant, and was in NYC on Jan. 29, 1870. A Jan. 27 letter from his military aide, Lt. Col. (later Sir) Howard Cawfurd Elphinestone (1829-90), to Queen Victoria's advisor in England, contained the first mention of Prince Arthur's possible attendance at GP's funeral: "Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinestone thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend." •Prince Arthur left NYC on Feb. 5, 1870, for Boston and left Boston on Feb. 8 for Peabody, Mass. •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 144-Queen Victoria's Son, Prince Arthur Cont'd. •Ref. Draft of letter, British Ambassador to the U.S. Edward Thornton to Foreign Office, probably mid-Nov. 1869, Foreign Office 5/1163, No. 399, Public Record Office, London. •Lt. Col. H. Elphinestone, British Legation, Washington, D.C., to Gen. Charles Grey [1804-70] for Queen Victoria, Jan. 27, 1870, Royal Archives, Additional Ms. A/15/1557, Windsor Castle, England. •Lt. Col. H. Elphinestone, Railway Station, Peabody, Mass., to Gen. Grey for Queen Victoria, Feb. 8, 1870, Royal Archives, Additional Ms. A/15/1571, Windsor Castle, England. •[Elphinestone, Howard Cawfurd].

Will Robert E. Lee Attend?

Death & Funeral, GP's. 145-Will Robert E. Lee Attend? Prince Arthur's attendance at GP's funeral added a royal touch and attracted favorable press attention. Former Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's (1807-70) attendance (he had been invited to the funeral) was uncertain and would have been controversial. Robert E. Lee was then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (president since 1865, renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871). He had been with GP three months earlier in their first and only meeting during GP's six weeks visit (July 23-Aug. 29) to White Sulphur Springs health spa in W.Va. This visit occurred amid publicity after GP doubled his PEF donation to $2 million, June 29, 1869. For GP, Lee, and others at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert E. Lee.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 146-Lee, GP, Others, W.Va., (July 23-Aug. 29, 1869). Gathered at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., by chance, were a remarkable group of northern and southern statesmen, educators, and military leaders. GP and Lee talked and dined together and were photographed together and with other prominent guests. Resolutions of praise for GP, composed by former Va. Gov. and Confederate Gen. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76), were read to GP amid a crowd on July 28, 1869. A Peabody Ball was spontaneously held on Aug 11, 1869, whose jollity GP, too ill to attend, heard from his cottage. The informal talks that took place on the education needs of the South set a precedent for later significant conferences on southern educational needs. Besides a small gift to help restore Lee's church in Lexington, Va., GP gave Lee's college a gift of Va. bonds for a mathematics professorship, bonds which, when redeemed 12 years later (1881), totaled $60,000. GP, accompanied by Lee for a short distance, left White Sulphur Springs on Aug. 30, 1869, on a special railroad car provided by B&O Railroad Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 147-Lee Too Ill to Attend. Lee was invited to attend GP's funeral service in the Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery,

Salem. But Lee, then ill and himself a year from death, had to decline. He explained his condition in a Jan. 26, 1870, letter to mutual friend William Wilson Corcoran, who had been with them at White Sulphur Springs: "I am sorry I cannot attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Peabody. It would be some relief to witness the respect paid to his remains, and to participate in commemorating his virtues; but I am unable to undertake the journey. I have been sick all the winter, and am still under medical treatment. I particularly regret that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you. Two trustees of Washington College will attend the funeral. I hope you can join them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 148-Concern about Lee's Possible Attendance. The same day Lee wrote to Corcoran (Jan. 26, 1870), one of the two Washington College trustees who planned to attend also wrote Corcoran: "I first thought that General Lee should not go, but have now changed my mind. Some of us believe that if you advise the General to attend he would do so. Use your own discretion in this matter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 149-R.C. Winthrop's Concefn that Lee Might Attend. Robert Charles Winthrop, who was to deliver GP's funeral eulogy on Feb. 8, 1870, was also concerned about rumors that Lee might attend. Winthrop and others feared that a demonstration against Lee might mar the ceremony. On Feb. 2, 1870, Winthrop wrote two letters marked private and confidential, the first to Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870): "There is apprehension here, that if Lee should come to the funeral, something unpleasant might occur, which would be as painful to us as to him. Would you contact friends to impart this to the General? Please do not mention that the suggestion came from me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 150-R.C. Winthrop's Concern that Lee Might Attend Cont'd. Winthrop's second letter to Corcoran read: "I write to you in absolute confidence. Some friends of ours, whose motives cannot be mistaken, are very anxious that Genl. Lee should not come to the funeral next week. They have also asked me to suggest that. Still there is always apprehension that from an irresponsible crowd there might come some remarks which would be offensive to him and painful to us all. I am sure he would be the last person to involve himself or us, needlessly, in a doubtful position on such an occasion. The newspapers at first said that he was not coming. Now, there is an intimation that he is. I know of no one who could more effectively give the right direction to his views than yourself. Your relation to Mr. Peabody & to Mr. Lee would enable you to ascertain his purposes & shape his course wisely.... I know of no one else to rely on." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 151-Lee Too Ill to Attend. Lee wrote his daughter Mildred Lee (1846-1904) the same day as Winthrop's letters (Feb. 2, 1870) that he was too ill to attend: "I am sorry that I could not attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, but I did not feel able to undertake the journey, especially at this season." •Corcoran replied to Winthrop that Lee had no intention of coming. He could not imagine, he wrote, that so good and great a man as Lee would receive anything but a kind reception. Corcoran himself was ill. He wrote to Lee his regret that he could not attend to pay his respects to "my valued old friend." But he read with sad interest of Winthrop's eulogy and of GP's final burial. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fitch Poole's Diary

Death & Funeral, GP's. 152-Fitch Poole's Diary. Fitch Poole (1803-73), first librarian, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., kept a diary. His short entries from GP's death to final eulogy, funeral, and burial are as follows: "1869, Nov. 4: Thursday. Geo. Peabody died at 11 & 1/2 o'clock in London. Nov. 5: News came this day of the death of Geo. Peabody last night 1/2 past 11 o'clock in London. Closed the Institute. Nov. 7: ...Saw Mrs. Daniels about funeral [GP's sister, Mrs. Judith née Peabody Daniels, 1799-1879]. Nov. 8: Closed Institute one week. Front portion in mourning. 1870, Jan. 31: Went to Portland. Large no. of visitors from abroad. Snow. P.M. Feb. 1: Storm continued. Committee called at Mayor's office and at City Hall where funeral exercises were held." •Ref. Fitch Poole's Diary, PEM, Salem, Mass.; also quoted in •[Poole, Fitch], pp. 58-59.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 153-Fitch Poole's Diary Cont'd.: "At 1 o'clock started for home. Feb. 3: At Institute. Many visitors. Got out program with Abbott. Feb. 4: Very cold. About zero. Great throngs at Institute. Eve'g. Committee at Institute. Got my tickets. Feb. 5: Snow and variable. At Institute. 6617 visitors. Eve'g. Committee met. Got my 5 tickets. Feb. 6: ...Bushby & Hart [photographers] taking views in Library room. Feb. 7: At Institute. Over 8000 visitors. People busy making preparations for tomorrow. Feb. 8: Cloudy & wet snow storm. Town full of strangers. Several of our friends here.... Eve'g. tired out." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Insufficient U.S. Govt. Representation

Death & Funeral, GP's. 154-McIlvaine on Insufficient U.S. Govt. Representation. The British government was represented by Prince Arthur and his retinue, British Ambassador to the U.S. Edward Thornton and his staff, and HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. James E. Commerell and his officers. Both Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine, resting at Robert Charles Winthrop's Brookline, Mass., home, after the Portland, Me., ceremonies, and Winthrop, who

would give the final eulogy, mentioned the lack of U.S. government representation to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93), a PEF trustee.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 155-McIlvaine on Insufficient U.S. Govt. Representation Cont'd. McIlvaine wrote Fish: "There is want of proper representation of the government at the final service next Tuesday at Peabody. Admiral Farragut is exhausted and unable to attend. Since the British minister and Prince Arthur will be there it is important to our own credit for the United States government to be represented. The popular feeling exceeds my expectation and would well entertain even the appearance of the President at the funeral [Pres. U.S. Grant was also a PEF trustee]." •Ref. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Brookline, Mass., to Hamilton Fish, Feb. 2, 1870, "Correspondence of Hamilton Fish," LXVII (January 6-February 22, 1870), Fish Papers, Accession Nos. 9512 and 9513, Library of Congress Ms.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 156-Winthrop on Insufficient U.S. Govt. Representation. Winthrop wrote similarly to Secty. Fish: "I returned from Portland last evening. The ceremonies were admirably conducted. Delays were tedious but unavoidable. The present delay at Peabody, Massachusetts, is due to a request of George Peabody himself. He had told his friends he would like to rest for a week in his native town before being put under the ground. Admiral Farragut returned to New York exhausted. I hope the Peabody funeral goes as well as it did in Portland. Prince Arthur, Minister Edward Thornton, and Captain Commerell are to be there. Pity that some chiefs of the United States military or the civil government cannot be there. The Chairman of the Danvers committee came to see me and asked if you have given the order for a battalion of regular soldiers to be here." •"I wish you could attend yourself, or President Grant and General Sherman. It would lessen the embarrassment of the Prince and British minister being there." •Ref. Robert Charles Winthrop, Brookline, Mass., to Hamilton Fish, February 2, 1870, LXVII (January 6-February 22, 1870), Fish Papers, Accession Nos. 9514 and 9517, Library of Congress Ms.

Funeral Costs

Death & Funeral, GP's. 157-Funeral Costs. GP's known funeral costs include: **a-**Expenses listed in Peabody Papers, Peabody Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.: *f*48, one shilling, and seven pence, then equivalent to about $240.00. **b-**Cost at Westminster Abbey, London, funeral service, Nov. 12, 1869: *f*130 pounds, 13 shillings, and ten pence, then equivalent to about $653.50, included fees for the sacrists, vergers, bearers, bell ringers, almsmen, porters, mourners, and the price of fabrics, candles, and ninety pairs of white gloves (GP's $653.50 Westminster Abbey funeral cost was just over twice as much as the next Abbey funeral of British novelist Charles

Dickens, 1812-70, which cost about $303.00). **c**-Cost paid by the state of Maine: March 21, 1870, firing salutes at GP obsequies, $24.97. April 6, 1870, hotel bill for special committees, $2,178.83. Aug. 30, 1870, Portland Mechanic Blues for escort and guard duties, $355.00. Portland Light Infantry for escort and guard duties, $188.00. Dec. 30, 1870, Payment to Col. Thomas W. Hyde for duties as Staff Officer, $56.00. Total paid by state of Maine: $2,802.80.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 158-Funeral Costs Cont'd. **d**-Cost paid by the town of Peabody, Mass.: $4,800.00 (a town council proposal to repudiate this debt was defeated). Unknown but considerable were British government Admiralty costs involving HMS *Monarch*; and U.S. Navy costs involving USS *Plymouth* as escort vessel and U.S. receiving vessels at Portland, Maine, under Adm. D.G. Farragut. •Grand total of known GP funeral cost was $8,496.30.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 159-Funeral Costs Cont'd. •Ref. Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Westminster Abbey Muniments, "Funeral Fee Book 1811-1899," p. 231. •State of Maine Executive Council, "Register of the Council," XXXIV (1870), pp. 110, 180-181, 318-319, 595-599, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), March 23, 1870, p. 2, c. 5.

Final Funeral, Peabody, Mass.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 160-South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. Storms occurred during GP's 96-day funeral odyssey: on Dec. 11, 1869, on transfer of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey to Portsmouth harbor, England; on Jan. 26, 1870, on transfer from HMS *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Me.; and on Feb. 8, 1870, the day of final funeral service and eulogy at South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., and burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Ref. (Storms during GP's funeral): *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 5.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 161-South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870 Cont'd. Despite bad weather thousands poured into tiny Peabody, Mass. Special morning trains, all full, ran from Boston to Peabody, Mass., at 7:30, 9:30, and 10:45. Large crowds were quiet and respectful. The 50 state troopers on duty had little to do but give directions. The same mid-morning train brought Prince Arthur and his retinue, British Minister to the U.S. Edward Thornton, Mass. Gov. William Claflin (1818-1905) and his staff, Robert Charles Winthrop, former U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), Pres. Charles William Eliot (1834-1926) and others of Harvard Univ., and other delegates. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Arrival of Prince Arthur and others and train schedules, Boston to Peabody, Mass.): *Boston Herald*, Feb. 16, 1895, quoted in •*Report of the Centennial Celebration of the Birth of George Peabody, Held*

at Peabody, Mass. Monday, February 8, 1895 (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1895), pp. 79-82.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 162-South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870 Cont'd. At 10:30 A.M., 13 pallbearers lifted the coffin from its catafalque in the Peabody Institute Library main reading room and carried it to a black hearse drawn by six horses escorted by military men. The hearse had been somberly decorated by the same C.W. Barth of Boston who had decorated the Peabody Institute's main reading room. The procession moved to the South Congregational Church. Over a hundred carriages followed slowly through crowd-lined Peabody streets. Snow fell. The wind blew. •Ref. (Hearse decorated by C.W. Barth of Boston): *Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass), Jan. 19, 1870, p. 2, c. 2.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 163-South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870 Cont'd. South Congregational Church filled quickly. Prince Arthur, in the seventh pew from the pulpit, held all eyes. Behind him were the *Monarch*'s Capt. Commerell, the *Plymouth*'s Capt. Macomb, Adm. Farragut's staff, Gov. William Claflin of Mass., Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Me., and the mayors of eight New England cities. On the first six rows sat GP's relatives, elderly citizens who knew him in youth, and the trustees of his institutes and funds. Anthems were sung. Scripture was read. Robert Charles Winthrop rose to give the eulogy. •Ref. Winthrop-a, III, p. 48. ••Winthrop-b, pp. 3-11, 22-23.

Winthrop's Eulogy

Death & Funeral, GP's. 164-Winthrop's Eulogy. Robert Charles Winthrop, descendant of an early governor of Mass. Bay Colony, a Harvard Univ. graduate, trained in Daniel Webster's law office, member and Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, GP's philanthropic advisor, and PEF board of trustees president, gave his eulogy of GP. Winthrop said: "What a career this has been whose final scene lies before us! Who can contemplate his rise from lowly beginnings to these final royal honors without admiration? His death, painless and peaceful, came after he completed his great dream and saw his old friends and loved ones." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 165-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "He had ambition and wanted to do grand things in a grand way. His public charity is too well known to bear repetition and I believe he also did much private good which remains unknown. The trusts he established, the institutes he founded, the buildings he raised stand before all eyes. I have authority for saying that he planned these for many years, for in private talks he told me all he planned and when I expressed my amazement at the magnitude of his purpose, he said to me with guileless simplicity: 'Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated

some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men.' [The underlined words are engraved on GP's marker in Westminster Abbey, London, where his remains rested for 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869. That marker and the above words on it were refurbished for the Feb. 12, 1995, bicentennial ceremony at Westminster Abbey]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 166-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "To measure his gifts in dollars and pounds or in the number of people served is inadequate. He did something more. The successful way he arranged the machinery of world-wide philanthropy compels attention. It is a lesson that cannot be lost to history. It has inspired and will continue to inspire others to do likewise. This was the greatness of his life. •"Now, all that is mortal of him comes back, borne with honors that mark a conquering hero. The battle he fought was the greed within him. His conquest was the victory he achieved over the gaining, hoarding, saving instinct. Such is the conqueror we make ready to bury in the earth this day. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 167-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "And so was fulfilled for him a prophecy he heard once as the subject of a sermon, on which by some force of reflection lingered in his mind and which he more than once mentioned to me: •'And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear nor dark; but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, or night: but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light.'" •Winthrop stated that GP first heard this text, Zechariah 14:6-7, in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Lothrop (1772-1820) of Brattle Street, Boston, date not known. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See John Lothrop.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 168-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "And so we bid thee farewell, noble friend. The village of thy birth weeps. The flower of Essex County stands at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns her son. Maine does honor to thee. New England and Old England join hands because of thee. The children of the South praise thy works. Chiefs of the Republic stand with royalty at thy bier. And so we bid thee farewell, friend of mankind." •Ref. *Ibid.* (Winthrop's eulogy of GP was widely reprinted): •*New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 4-7. *Times* (London), Feb. 10, 1870, p. 5, c. 1. •*New York Herald*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 4, c. 1-4. •Peabody Education Fund, Vol. 1, pp. 151-167.

Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 169-Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. The *New York Times* described the final scene at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.: "There were about two hundred sleigh coaches in the procession. The route was shortened somewhat in consequence of the prevalence of the storm. On arriving at the Peabody tomb, there was no special service, the coffin being placed reverently therein, after which the procession returned to the Institute, and the great pageantry attending the obsequies of the great philanthropist was ended." •Ref. (Final scene, Harmony Grove Cemetery): *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 7.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 170-Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870 Cont'd. GP's remains were laid to rest in Harmony Grove Cemetery, whose 65 acres of avenues and walks were first laid out in 1840. It had been a thick walnut grove when he was a boy and could be seen from the attic of the house where he was born. On a knoll where he had once played he had chosen the family burial plot on Anemone Ave., lot number 51. Here he had brought together the remains of his mother, father, sisters, and brothers. Here he himself was interred. Ninety-six days of unprecedented honors had ended. Only his memory and his works remained. •Ref. (Harmony Grove Cemetery described): Webber and Nevins, p. 187. •Essex Institute, p. 199. •Ref. (Peabody family plot, Harmony Grove Cemetery): Whipple and Smith, p. 61.

***Monarch* Officers Tour**

Death & Funeral, GP's. 171-Capt. Commerell's U.S. Tour. Funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch explained the Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870, near-faultless Portland, Me., GP funeral reception as follows: "Observers on the local level felt that such an affair had never passed off so completely without a mar. They attributed this to the fact that the U.S. Navy had entrusted its supervision to Commodore John J.[ay] Almy [1815-95], chief of Farragut's staff, who carried out the Portland ceremonies with the precision characterizing the regular naval service." •Funeral researcher Welch was more complimentary of HMS *Monarch* Capt. John Edmund Commerell: "More of the credit, however, must go to Captain Commerell, whose bearing and courtesy had disarmed much of the anti-Peabody opposition and taken the sting from America's official indifference." •Ref. (below).

Death & Funeral, GP's. 172-Capt. Commerell's U.S. Tour Cont'd. Capt. Commerell's activities included **a-**Feb. 1, 1870: standing arm in arm with Portland Mayor William H. Putnam at the transfer of GP's remains from Portland City Hall to the funeral train bound for Peabody, Mass.

This was followed by **b**-Commerell's attendance at a dinner for dignitaries given by Me. Gov. Chamberlain at the Falmouth Hotel. **c**-Feb. 4: reception, dinner, and soiree given by Gov. Chamberlain in Augusta, Me. for Commerell and his *Monarch* officers. **d**-Feb. 9: The Haydn Assn. of Portland (300 voices) toured the *Monarch*, sang songs including the "Star Spangled Banner," and were thanked by Capt. Commerell. **e**-Feb. 10: Capt. Commerell gave a dinner aboard the *Monarch* for Portland's elite. •Ref. (below).

Death & Funeral, GP's. 173-Capt. Commerell's U.S. Tour Cont'd. **f**-That day he also accepted U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson's invitation to visit Annapolis, Md. **g**-Feb. 13: HMS *Monarch* left Portland with Me. Gov. Chamberlain aboard (he was bound for Washington, D.C.). **h**-Feb. 19: The *Monarch* arrived at Annapolis, Capt. Commerell was received by U.S. Navy Secty. Robeson, and both were entertained by Md. Gov. Oden Bowie (1826-94). **i**-Feb. 25: Some 150 persons, including U.S. Cabinet members, dined aboard the *Monarch*. **j**-March 1: *Monarch* officers were guests of the City of Baltimore. **k**-March 4: *Monarch* left Baltimore for the return Atlantic crossing, reached Spithead out of Portsmouth, England, March 27, setting a transatlantic record for a British armored ship. •Refs. below.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 174-Capt. Commerell's U.S. Tour Cont'd. •Ref. Welch, pp. 116-137, who cited (for Capt. Commerell's U.S. tour and later career): •*New York Times*, Jan. 30, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 1, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 2, 1870, p. 5; Feb. 4, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 5, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 10, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 11, 1870, p. 5; Feb. 14, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 20, 1870, p. 1; Feb. 21, 1870, p. 4; Feb. 26, 1870, p. 1; March 1, 1870, p. 4; March 5, 1870, p. 4; London *Times*, Feb. 5, 1870, p. 5; Feb. 10, 1870, p. 12. •"Log of the Monarch," Dec. 30, 1869; Jan. 2, 15, 18, 23, 25; Feb. 22, March 3, 1870 Admiralty 53/9877, Public Record Office, London.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 175-Commerell & *Monarch*: Later Career. Capt. Commerell was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in 1892. He died in 1901. Four years later in 1905 the ship he earlier commanded, HMS *Monarch*, then Britain's largest and most powerful warship, ended its career. The *Monarch* never had a more interesting assignment or rendered more impressive service than when it returned GP's remains for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Welch, p. 137.

In Retrospect

Death & Funeral, GP's. 176-Afterword: R.C. Schenck Replaced U.S. Minister Motley. In 1870, U.S. Pres. Grant, after recalling John Lothrop Motley as U.S. Minister to Britain, replaced him with the same Robert Cummings Schenck, Ohio Republican Congressman, who on Dec. 21, 1869, had bitterly opposed the Congressional resolution requesting a U.S. Naval reception to

greet HMS *Monarch*'s return of GP's remains to American soil. R.C. Schenck had lost reelection to Congress in 1870 when Pres. Grant appointed him U.S. Minister to Britain (1870-76). In that capacity, Schenk became a member of the Joint Commission that arbitrated the *Alabama* Claims and signed the Treaty of Washington in May 1871 by which Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million in reparations. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 177-Afterword: "coldness at the White House." U.S. Pres. Grant had been expected to visit the *Monarch* when she was in Annapolis, Md., but he did not do so. There is no record that Capt. Commerell, when he was in Annapolis, was ever invited to Washington, D.C. GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch ended his article with the plaintive statement: "The coldness at the White House remained substantially unthawed by Queen Victoria's efforts to send a private American citizen back to his homeland in 'an almost royal state.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death & Funeral, GP's. 178-Retrospect. For an American without office or title, GP's funeral was unprecedented, commanded international attention, and attracted international press coverage. Reconciliation of U.S.-British differences over Civil War irritations played a part. So too did appreciation for his philanthropy and for his efforts at Anglo-American friendship. Many admired his philanthropy; some northern extremists saw as traitorous his $1.4 million Peabody Institute of Baltimore and even more so his $2 million PEF for public education in the South.

Death & Funeral, GP's. 179-Retrospect Cont'd. Extreme viewpoints, then so strongly held, have since lost their sting. •What the average newspaper reader of the time thought of GP's life, death, and funeral honors can only be surmised. Some extreme Unionists disdained his commercial life in the South, thought his wealth ill gained, suspected his philanthropy, and thought his funeral honors vain, expensive, and trivial. •Others sensed nobility in what he tried to do, saw his life and works as heroic, and were touched by the grandeur of his funeral.

Deems, James Monroe (or Munroe) (1818-1901). To start the PIB Academy of Music, the trustees turned to this Baltimore composer, former Univ. of Va. adjunct professor (1849-58), trained in music in Dresden, Germany, Civil War Union officer (served as Major, 1st Md. Cavalry, Dec. 20, 1861; promoted Lt. Col. Nov. 10, 1862; breveted Brig. Gen.; mustered out Nov. 1863), and a European-trained musician. He helped organize 12 concerts in 1866, 11 in 1867, for the PIB Academy of Music, and also hired Boston musician Lucien H. Southard (1827-81), who was named director. •See PIB, Music.

Depositories. For GP's letters and papers, and related letters and papers of others, •see back-of-book References.

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since 1990). George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864) was renamed J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909). On Junius Spencer Morgan's death (1813-90) the firm was controlled by John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913). The firm continued as Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned banking firm. •See George Peabody & Co. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Devens, Charles (1820-91), was a PEF trustee. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., educated at Harvard Univ., was in the Mass. senate (1848-49), a U.S. marshal for the district of Mass., a Union general in the Civil War (1861-66), Mass. Supreme Court associate justice (1873-77, 1881), and U.S. attorney general (1873-81). •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 102-103.

Dickens, Charles (1812-1870), was the British novelist whose Westminster Abbey funeral service was the next after GP's funeral service (Charles Dickens died June 9, 1870). For a comparison of GP and Charles Dickens' funeral service costs at Westminster Abbey, •see Death and funeral, GP's. For mention of Charles Dickens' daughter's presence in the Council Chamber of London's Guildhall when GP was given the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862), with sources, •see London, Freedom of the City of London.

Dickinson, Lowes Cato (1819-1908), was a British artist, one copy of whose portrait of GP is owned by the Peabody Trust of London, which built and managed the Peabody Homes of London. A second copy was owned by Henry Astley Darbishire (1825-99), British architect, who designed the 19th century estates containing Peabody Homes of London. A third copy is in the PIB. •Ref. Information supplied by Christine Wagg, Peabody Trust Central Administration, London, Aug. 25, 1998. •See Peabody, George, Illus.

Dielman, Louis Henry (1864-1959), was the fifth PIB librarian during 1926-42, for 16 years. He was born in New Windsor, Md., then famous for its mineral springs, where his father managed the local Dielman Inn. Dielman was card cataloguer for the Md. State Library, 1900-04; assistant librarian at the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1904-11); and began work in the PIB library in 1911. After leaving the Peabody Library, Dielman was on the staff of the Md. Historical Society, was the second editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (1910-38; while still at the PIB), and compiled biographical reference cards on some 100,000 prominent Marylanders for the Md. Historical Society. He retired to his birthplace, New Windsor, and was a much admired local historian whom the townspeople familiarly called "Mr. Lou." •See PIB Ref. Library.

Dillingham, George Allen (1937-), wrote *The Foundation of the Peabody Tradition* (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1989). He earned the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from GPCFT.

His book, especially good for its biographical material, has chapters on: **1**-Southern Education after the Civil War (Role of the Peabody Education Fund), **2**-Peabody Normal College, •Its Program for the Preparation of Teachers, **3**-Its Faculty and Administrative Leadership, and **4**-Its Role in Southern Education. •See PCofVU, brief history.

Dinner for GP, in South Danvers, Mass., South Danvers, Mass. GP's U.S. visit during Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, was incredibly busy. On arrival he declined invitations to public dinners from merchant-committees from NYC, Boston, and elsewhere. He explained that he was obligated to accept first a day of welcome on Oct. 9, 1856, by the people of his birthplace, South Danvers, Mass. This hometown celebration, festivities, and speeches were widely reported in the U.S. press and in a book, *Proceedings At The Reception and Dinner in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856). •See South Danvers, Mass. Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration. •Alfred Amos Abbott. •Robert Shillaber Daniels. •John Chandler Bancroft Davis. •Edward Everett. •Henry J. Gardner. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

PEF Trustees Banquet, Feb. 19-22, 1867

Dinner, GP's, NYC. 1-PEF Trustees' March 22, 1867, Banquet. GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF was read aloud the next day (Feb. 8) to ten of the original 16 PEF trustees gathered in an upper room of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C. The 16 PEF trustees next met with GP during Feb. 19-22, 1867, in NYC. One of these evenings GP invited two trustees, Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70), Pres. U. S. Grant (1822-85) and their wives to attend an opera. GP exchanged photos with the two military leaders. •On March 22, 1867, at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, GP gave a banquet for the PEF trustees and their wives. Among the 73 guests was **1**-NYC store owner Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76), whose store was later bought by and named Wanamaker's. A.T. Stewart built a model community in Garden City, N.Y., based on the plan of GP's model apartments for London's working poor (from 1862). •Ref. (Farragut and Grant at opera with GP): Lewis, p. 335. For details and sources of Pres. Johnson's proposed cabinet reshuffle, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Dinner, GP's, NYC. 2-PEF Trustees' March 22, 1867, Banquet Cont'd. Other dinner guests were: **2**-NYC financier William Backhouse Astor (1792-1875); **3**-historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49), and others. Adm. Farragut sat at GP's left and Mrs. Grant on his right. •Note: there was a previous GP-Farragut-Grant connection when, to try to prevent Pres. Andrew Johnson's (1808-75) impeachment, his political advisor Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876) proposed a complete change of Pres. Johnson's

cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty., Farragut as Navy Secty., and Grant as Secty. of War. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this plan. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinner, GP's, NYC. 3-R.C. Winthrop's Speech. The military men were in full dress uniform. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop rose to speak: "The time is at hand," he said, "for the departure of George Peabody. I have here resolutions [from] the trustees [who]...thank him for his hospitality to us in Washington and New York. We consider this trust a high honor. We wish him God's blessing as he takes leave of this country." •Winthrop concluded with: "Since he arrived last May he has performed acts of charity without precedent in the annals of the world. It was my friend Daniel Webster who said that the character of Washington was our greatest contribution to the world. Now we can add the example of George Peabody. The greatest philanthropist of his age." For details and sources, •see David Glasgow Farragut. For GP's specific philanthropic gifts during his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit (totaled $2,310,450), •see Begging Letters to GP. •See GP's Philanthropy.

Dinner, GP's, NYC. 4-GP's Response. GP said, after Winthrop's speech: "Never have I been more honored than at this time by the presence of the highest officers of our Army and Navy, by the most distinguished men of the North and the South. May this gathering of friends be an omen of brighter days to come to our beloved country (applause). Let me close with two toasts. I give you our country, our whole country (enthusiastic applause and the playing of the national anthem)." GP concluded: "Finally, the country where I have lived and prospered, and to its Queen." (Great applause). •Press reports complimented the banquet, the speeches, and noted the public's approval of the PEF's intent to advance public education in the devastated South. •Before dispersing, the trustees and GP went to famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio for their only group photo on March 23, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Public Relations Sense

Dinner, GP's, NYC. 5-Public Relations. Years later, former PEF trustee William Lawrence (1850-1941) described in his memoirs the PEF trustees' banquets and GP's penchant for favorable publicity: "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •"The trustees," Lawrence wrote, "brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of

the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund; and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Dinners, London

Dinners, GP's, London. **1-**July 4, 1850. Little is known of GP's first July 4, 1850, U.S. friendship dinner except his bare mention of it in his July 4, 1856, dinner speech: "The first dinner I gave in connection with American Independence Day was a dinner in 1850 at which the American Minister, American and English friends were present." For GP's mention of his first July 4, 1850, U.S.-British friendship dinner, with sources, •see George Mifflin Dallas. •Dinners, GP's, London, July 4, 1856 (below).

Great Exhibition of 1851, London

Dinners, GP's, London. **2-**Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (First World's Fair) GP's two important U.S.-British friendship dinners in 1851 were on July 4, 1851, during the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair), and on Oct. 27, 1851, for departing U.S. exhibitors. •Background: Henry Cole (1808-82), member of the Society of Art (later Royal Society of Art), had arranged several industry and art expositions. The idea occurred to him in 1848 for a first world's fair, with each nation showing its best industrial and art products. Knowing that such a large enterprise needed royal sponsorship, Cole turned to Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's husband and Society of Art president. German-born Prince Albert nurtured the idea past all obstacles to reality. A Royal Commission (Jan. 3, 1850) helped raise funds, issued contracts, and invited the world's nations to participate. Joseph Paxton (1801-65) designed the striking glass-covered Crystal Palace in Hyde Park to house the exhibits. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **3-**Great Exhibition of 1851 Cont'd. The U.S. Congress appointed nonpaid commissioners who selected U.S. industrial and art objects to exhibit. Congress also authorized the U.S. Navy's *St. Lawrence* to transport U.S. products and exhibitors to Southampton, England (Feb. 1851). But Congress did not appropriate funds to adorn the large (40,000 sq. ft.) U.S. pavilion. Crates strewn about the unadorned pavilion provoked the satirical *Punch* to poke fun at "the glaring contrast between large pretensions and little performance...by America." The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* called it "a national disgrace that American wares...are so barely displayed; so vulgarly spread out over so large a space." GP was then a comparatively little known U.S. resident merchant-turned-bond-broker-and-banker in London (since Feb. 1837). He and other U.S. residents knew it might take

months for Congress to appropriate funds, if at all. For details of the July 4, 1851, dinner, and sources, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Dinners, GP's, London. 4-Great Exhibition of 1851 Cont'd. GP quietly offered a $15,000 loan through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). U.S. legation officers, U.S. exhibitors, and U.S. residents in London were relieved and grateful. Partly through GP's loan, which Congress repaid three years later, over six million visitors to the first world's fair saw U.S. manufactured products and arts displayed to best advantage. U.S. items most talked about were Albert C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •With the Great Exhibition of 1851 open in London, and amid sometimes jocular, more often serious, U.S.-British rivalry, GP proposed to sponsor a U.S.-British friendship dinner on July 4, 1851, U.S. Independence Day, in the capital of Britain from which the American colonies had revolted 75 years past. •See persons named.

July 4, 1851

Dinners, GP's, London. 5-July 4, 1851: Will British Society Attend? GP had on a small scale hosted U.S.-British friendship dinners before 1851. His motive in the dinners, as in making the loan to the U.S. exhibitors, was to improve U.S.-British relations. Anti-U.S. quips in London newspapers saddened him, as did anti-British reports in U.S. newspapers. He was painfully aware of past strained relations. It had been 10 years since the U.S.-British dispute over the Maine boundary, 37 years since the War of 1812, 75 years since the American Revolution. In the international spirit of the Great Exhibition, and with so many prominent U.S. visitors present, GP had the idea in June 1851 to host a U.S.-British friendship dinner. He chose July 4, 1851, a date U.S. visitors would appreciate but Britons might resent. Could he do it on a larger than usual scale? Would British society attend?

Dinners, GP's, London. 6-July 4, 1851: Will British Society Attend? Cont'd. GP sounded out his friends, especially U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence discreetly asked the opinion of London social leaders. On June 26, 1851, he found a wary reaction to the idea. In a private and confidential letter he warned GP: "Lady Palmerston was here. She has seen the leading ladies of the town and quoted one as saying the fashionables are tired of balls. I am quite satisfied that the fashionables and aristocracy of London do not wish to attend this Ball. Lady Palmerston says she will attend. I do not under those circumstances desire to tax my friends to meet Mrs. Lawrence and myself--Your party then I think must be confined to the

Americans--and those connected with America, and such of the British people as happen to be so situated as to enjoy uniting with us." •Ref. (London society won't attend): Abbott Lawrence to GP, June 26, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Dinners, GP's, London. **7-**July 4, 1851: Will British Society Attend? Cont'd. Prospects looked dim. GP persisted. He wanted to build on the Great Exhibition spirit of goodwill. He thought his proposed friendship dinner might succeed if a truly distinguished British guest of honor attended. Through mutual friends, GP approached the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), then England's greatest living hero. The man who beat Napoleon at Waterloo reportedly huffed, "Good idea." When it was known that the 84-year-old Duke of Wellington would attend, British society followed. GP's Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner succeeded enormously. •Ref. (Duke of Wellington): Chapple, p. 8. •Wilson, P. W., p. 45. •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **8-**July 4, 1851: Dinner, Dance, and the Duke. The Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner was held at the exclusive Willis's Rooms, sometimes called Almack's. GP hired a professional master of ceremonies, a Mr. Mitchell of Bond St. On either end of the spacious ballroom were portraits of Queen Victoria and George Washington. Flowers were tastefully arranged. English and U.S. flags were skillfully blended. More than a thousand guests came and went that evening. Eight hundred sat down to dinner. •Ref. (July 4, 1851, dinner): *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1868, p. 2, c. 2. •See Willis's Rooms. •Persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **9-**July 4, 1851: Dinner, Dance, and the Duke Cont'd. Present were Members of Parliament, former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown (1810-86), who was then U.S. Minister to Russia; London's Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Thomson Hankey (1805-93), the Bank of England's junior governor; Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906), the 19th century's greatest woman philanthropist; Joseph Paxton of Crystal Palace fame; and other English nobility. An orchestra played and a ball followed in a spacious ballroom decorated with medallions and mirrors, lit by 500 candles in cut-glass chandeliers. •At 11 p.m. as the Duke of Wellington entered, the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." GP approached the "Iron Duke," shook his hand, and escorted him through the hall amid applause, and introduced him to U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **10-**July 4, 1851: Praise. The London *Times* reported that His Grace had a good time and left at a late hour. The same article referred to GP as "an eminent American merchant." The *Ladies Newspaper* had a large woodcut illustration of GP introducing the Duke

to Abbott Lawrence. Even the aristocratic London *Morning Post* took favorable note of the affair. •U.S. Minister Abbott, gushing with pride and thanks, wrote to GP: "I should be unjust...if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London." •Lawrence went on: "Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception...." •Lawrence concluded: "I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Oct. 27, 1851

Dinners, GP's, London. **11-**Oct. 27, 1851: Departing U.S. Exhibitors. On Oct. 6, 1851, U.S. commissioner to the Great Exhibition Charles F. Stansbury and other exhibitors, about to return to the U.S., invited GP to be guest of honor at a farewell dinner. He gratefully declined on Oct. 11, said they had overestimated his services, added that his 15 years in London had erased sectional and political difference, and that he did what he could to further the U.S. as a whole. This invitation may have prompted his own Oct. 27 dinner to the departing exhibitors. It was grander and better received than his July 4, 1851, dinner. Also, he had the proceedings and speeches recorded, printed, and beautifully bound copies selectively distributed to U.S. and British officials. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. **12-**Oct. 27, 1851: Departing U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. The Oct. 27, 1851, dinner was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as American ambassador had met friends to discuss American colonial affairs over food and drinks. British and U.S. flags draped life-size paintings of Queen Victoria, George Washington, and Prince Albert. Pennants and laurel wreaths decorated the long hall. At 7:00 P.M. GP took the chair, grace was said, and dinner was served to 150 U.S. and British guests, many of them connected with the just-closed Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. **13-**Oct. 27, 1851: Departing U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. The toastmaster, a Mr. Harker, began: "Mr. Peabody drinks to you in a loving cup and bids you all a hearty welcome." A U.S.-made loving cup of English oak, inlaid with silver, inscribed "Francis Peabody of Salem to George Peabody, of London, 1851," was passed around until each guest tasted from it. After dessert, GP rose and gave the first toast to, "The Queen, God bless her." All stood as the band played *God Save the Queen*. His second toast was to "The President of the United States, God bless him." All rose while *Hail Columbia* was played. His third toast to "The health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert" brought more flourishes of music. U.S.

Minister Abbott Lawrence was toasted and the band played *Yankee Doodle*. •Ref. *Ibid.* (Note: The loving cup was given to GP by distant cousin Francis Peabody [1801-68] of Salem, Mass., fourth son of famed Salem, Mass., shipmaster Joseph Peabody [1757-1844]).

Dinners, GP's, London. **14-**Oct. 27, 1851: Speeches. U.S. Minister Lawrence spoke of the many ties binding the U.S. and Britain. He praised Sir Joseph Paxton, "The man...who...[planned] a building such as the world never saw before." He praised Earl Granville (Granville George Leveson-Gower, 1815-91), who had "the skill and enterprise to execute the plan." He praised Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton (William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, 1801-72), British ambassador to the U.S. U.S. Minister Lawrence said to the departing exhibitors: "We came out of the Exhibition better than was first anticipated.... You will take leave of this country...impressed with the high values of the Exhibition...in the full belief that you have received every consideration." •Ref. *New York Times*, Nov. 13, 1851, p. 4, c. 2-3. •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **15-**Oct. 27, 1851: Speeches Cont'd. Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton, grasping the hand of Abbott Lawrence, said: "I clasp your hand as that of a friend and claim it as that of a brother. [Cheers] The idea of this Great Exhibition...was...to collect...the mind of the whole world, so that each nation might learn and appreciate the character and intelligence of the other." "You live under a Republic," he said to the Americans, "and we under a Monarchy, but what of that? The foundations of both societies are law and religion: the purpose of both governments is liberty and order." •Hand in hand," he concluded, "we can stand together...the champions of peace between nations, of conciliation between opinions." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. **16-**Oct. 27, 1851: Speeches Cont'd. GP, ending the festivities, stood. When the cheers subsided, he said: "I have lived a great many years in this country without weakening my attachment to my own land.... I have been extremely fortunate in bringing together...a number of our countrymen...and...English gentlemen [of] social and official rank.... May these unions still continue, and gather strength with the gathering years." The proceedings lasted more than four hours. The evening was favorably reported in the press. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. **17-**Oct. 27, 1851: U.S.-British Press. The *New York Times* gave two full columns to the dinner. Another NYC newspaper stated: "George Peabody's dinners were timed just right. For years there have been built up antagonism and recrimination. Suddenly a respected American, long resident in London with a host of American and English friends, brings them together. The thing works and...elicits applause and appreciation from both the American and English press." •Great Exhibition participant Charles B. Haddock's (1796-1861) letter in a

Concord, N.H., newspaper read: "Mr. Peabody's dinner to the departing Americans had several good effects. (1) It highlighted American achievement at the Exhibition; (2) brought George Peabody into notice; (3) raised Abbott Lawrence's esteem as United States Minister to England." •Ref. *Ibid.* •*Congregational Journal* (Concord, N.H.), Dec. 17, 1851, p. 1, c. 6-7.

Dinners, GP's, London. **18-**Oct. 27, 1851: U.S.-British Press Cont'd. Haddock cont'd.: "It is something to have sent to the Exhibition the best plough, the best reaping machine, the best revolvers--something to have outdone the proudest naval people in the world, in fast sailing and fast steaming, in her own waters.... Moreover, it is a great pride for America to have George Peabody and Abbott Lawrence in England who represent the best of America and uphold its worth and integrity." Haddock referred to the U.S. yacht *America*, which won the 1851 international yacht race, defeating the English yacht *Baltic* in British waters. The first prize (a silver tankard) was afterward known as America's Cup. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (America's Cup): Rodgers (comp.). •quoted in Ffrench, p. 242. •See America's Cup (1851).

Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Proceedings Book

Dinners, GP's, London. 19-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Proceedings Book. GP commissioned Henry Stevens (1819-86) to compile and have printed in a book the dinner menu, toasts, proceedings, and speeches. GP's friend Henry Stevens was born in Barnet, Vt., a graduate of Yale College (1841) and Harvard Law School, who went to London in July 1845, and remained there for the rest of his life as a rare book dealer and bibliographer. He bought U.S. books for the British Museum and sold British books to U.S. libraries. Stevens had 50 copies printed and bound in cloth by Nov. 25, 1851, and sent copies to departing U.S. exhibitors. For distribution and acknowledgments of Oct. 27, 1851, dinner *Proceedings* book compiled by Stevens, with sources, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Dinners, GP's, London. 20-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Proceedings Book Cont'd. Through U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, GP gave a copy printed on vellum to Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74). Pres. Fillmore acknowledged receipt and wrote to Abbott Lawrence: "From all I have heard of Mr. Peabody, he is one of those 'Merchant Princes' who does equal honor to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. This dinner must have been a most grateful treat to our American citizens and will long be remembered by the...guests...he entertained as one of the happiest days of their lives.... The banquet shows that he still recollects his native land with fond affection, and it may well be proud of him." For GP's July 4, 1855, dinner, with former U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore as guest of honor, •see Millard Fillmore.

Dinners, GP's, London. 21-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Proceedings Book Cont'd. U.S. Minister Lawrence also sent copies on vellum to Prince Albert, The Duke of Wellington, and Lord Granville. Lawrence wrote to GP: "I have a note from Colonel Grey [1804-70, later Gen. Charles Grey, Queen Victoria's advisor], the secretary to Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of your beautiful volume with expressions of thanks to you for it, from his Royal Highness." •U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence's son, after sending copies to Boston dignitaries, wrote to GP that the book was "much talked of in Boston and has been greatly praised." GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) wrote his uncle from Harvard, where GP was paying for his college education: "Your parting entertainment to the American Exhibitors has caused your name to be known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic.... In fact, you have become quite a public character." •Ref. (Abbott Lawrence to GP), Jan. 16, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See persons named. •Henry Stevens.

Dinners, GP's, London. 22-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Aftermath: Beginning of GP's Philanthropy. Praise of GP in Baltimore newspapers may have prompted the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts to make him an honorary member. He read a newspaper report of the Maryland Institute's effort to raise funds for a school of chemistry. GP wrote to Maryland Institute's Pres. William H. Keighler (1804-85), Oct. 31, 1851, enclosing a $1,000 gift for the chemistry school "as a small token of gratitude toward a State from which I have been mighty honored, and a City in the prosperity of which I shall ever feel the greatest interest." This still little known gift began his educational philanthropy. The next year, June 1852, when his hometown of Danvers, Mass., celebrated its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass., GP, who could not attend, sent his first check to found his first Peabody Institute Library, accompanied by a motto, "Education--a debt due from present to future generations." •Ref. (Md. Institute): GP to Md. Institute Pres. William H. Keighler, Oct. 31, 1851, Garrett Papers, Library of Congress Ms. Quoted in •*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore), Nov. 27, 1851, p. 2, c. 1.

Dinners, GP's, London. 23-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Aftermath: Beginning of GP's Philanthropy Cont'd. To Washington, D.C., friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), who had written to GP, "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman," GP answered: "However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out, and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •Thus, during Abbott Lawrence's years as U.S. Minister to Britain, GP emerged as a significant promoter of U.S.-British friendship. GP told only a few intimates of his early determination to found an educational institution in each city where he lived and worked. Public praise for his loan to the

U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 and praise for his two Exhibition-connected dinners furthered that determination. GP emerged socially in the 1850s. In the 1860s he became the best known philanthropist of his time. •Ref. GP to W.W. Corcoran, Oct. 3, 1851, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms., and quoted in •Corcoran, p. 101. •See persons named.

1852

Dinners, GP's, London. 24-John Charles Frémont, Early 1852 Dinners. U.S. visitors in London who attended GP dinners, June 17 and July 4, 1852, included dashing Savannah, Ga.-born explorer-politician John Charles Frémont (1813-90). Frémont, and his wife, Jesse (née Benton) Frémont (1824-1902), daughter of U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), were in London to raise funds to finance mining on their California Mariposa Estate. While acting governor of California at the outbreak of the Mexican War, 1846-47, Frémont borrowed money to meet territorial expenses. These debts were the cause of Frémont's arrest in London on April 7, 1852, as he and his wife were about to step into a carriage. A victim of circumstances, he appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852. •Ref. (Charles C. Frémont): *Sun* (Baltimore), July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 1. •*New York Herald*, June 29, 1852, p. 4, c. 3. •Exchequer of Pleas, London. Gibbs and others versus John Charles Frémont, April 8, 1852. Messrs. Sanford to GP, April 8, 1952, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Nevins, pp. 319-392, 395, 399, 404. •Joseph Reed Ingersoll to GP, July 25, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. 25-John Charles Frémont, Early 1852 Dinners Cont'd. GP's June 17, 1852, dinner, celebrated the 77th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Mass. (June 17, 1775). It was held at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, opposite the Greenwich Hospital some six miles from St. Paul's overlooking the Thames. Over 100 guests were at the dinner, three fourths of them Americans. Besides John Charles Frémont, guests included U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, MP from Liverpool William Brown (1784-1864), Thomson Hankey (1805-93) of the Bank of England, N.Y. state editor and political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), and others. After dinner Minister Abbott Lawrence spoke. He skillfully compared the Battle of Bunker Hill, which gave freedom to the American continent, with the Battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815), which freed Europe from Napoleon. These adjacent anniversaries, Lawrence said, symbolized the U.S. and England as keeping freedom's light burning. MP William Brown and Thomson Hankey also spoke. •Refs. below.

Dinners, GP's, London. **26-**John Charles Frémont, Early 1852 Dinners Cont'd. •Ref. (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, dinners and speeches): NYC *Commercial Advertiser*, July 9, 1852, p. 2, c. 1-2. •*Republic* (Washington, D.C.), July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5. •*Leader* (London), June 26, 1852, pp. 603, 708. •*Sun* (Baltimore), July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 1. •*Albany Evening Journal* (Albany, N.Y.), July 3, 1852, p. 3, c. 4 and July 7, 1852, p. 2, c. 2. •*British Army Dispatch* (London), July 9, 1852, p. 445, c. 1-3. •*Daily Cincinnati Gazette* (Ohio), July 30, 1852, p. 2, c. 3. •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **27-**Thurlow Weed, June 17, 1852, Dinner. GP forwarded mail and secured tickets to exhibits and the opera for Thurlow Weed. Weed described the Bunker Hill anniversary dinner in his *Albany Evening Journal*. He referred to GP as "the American Merchant Prince, who makes London so pleasant to his countrymen." •In Nov. 1861 when Weed was Pres. Lincoln's emissary in London to keep England neutral in the U.S. Civil War, he again saw GP, who helped him meet British officials. Asked later to be GP's philanthropic advisor, Weed recommended as better qualified Mass. statesman Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). In Dec. 1869, after GP's death, when some articles charged GP as pro-Confederate, Weed publicly vindicated GP as a staunch Unionist. •GP invited his War of 1812 military commander, then in Europe, to his July 4, 1852, dinner, also held at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall. His commander, in Berlin and unable to attend, wrote GP: "I hope you will not forget your old commander on that day and that you will drink his health as I shall drink yours wherever I may be." •Ref. (GP's Md. commander): G.H. (or G.W.?) Steward, Baltimore, written from Berlin, to GP, June 20, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. See Civil War and GP. •Persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **28-**Oct. 12, 1852, Dinner. GP gave a dinner in London on Oct. 12, 1852, to introduce incoming U.S. Minister J.R. Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner also honored the departing U.S. Minister to Britain, Abbott Lawrence. Present was Joshua Bates (1788-1864), born in Weymouth, Mass., who early went to London where he became agent for, partner in (1826), and soon head of the Baring Brothers. Present too was Russell Sturgis (1805-87), U.S-born London resident merchant-banker. •GP's dinner enabled the Ingersolls to meet U.S. residents in London and prominent Britishers. One GP critic, however, wrote in his private journal that GP's dinners had an ulterior motive. Secty. of the U.S. Legation in London Benjamin Moran (1820-86) wrote (Aug. 31, 1857): "He [GP] generally bags the new American Minister for his own purposes and shows him up around the town, if he can, as his puppet to a set of fourth rate English aristocrats and American tuft-hunters who eat his dinners and laugh at him for his pains." •Ref. (Oct. 12, 1852, dinner): *Boston Daily Journal*, Nov. 1, 1852, p. 2, c. 3. •Ref. (Moran's journal): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 123.

Dinners, GP's, London. 29-Oct. 12, 1852, Dinner Cont'd. Legation Secty. Moran's sarcastic views, however, were discredited by the editors of his published journal (1948) and by historian Henry [Brooks] Adams (1838-1918), private secretary to his father, Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68. Henry Adams wrote: "Benjamin Moran...had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended.... [His] diary...must be read from the point of view of his character...." •Ref. (Henry Adams on Moran): Adams, H-b., p. xxxiv. •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. 30-Oct. 12, 1852, Dinner Cont'd. GP's gifts of apples and tea, use of his opera box, and U.S.-British friendship dinners earned Minister Ingersoll's thanks in a letter on June 16, 1853: "I do but echo the general sentiment, in expressing to you the feelings of regard and esteem which you have inspired." •Ref. J.R. Ingersoll was commissioned U.S. Minister to Britain on Aug. 21, 1852, arrived in London Sept. 30, 1852, presented his credentials on Oct. 16, 1852, and was relieved Aug. 23, 1853; letter from Archivist, National Archives, Washington, D.C., to authors, Dec. 23, 1955.

1853

Dinners, GP's, London. 31-May 18, 1853, Dinner. GP's May 18, 1853, dinner provided more contact with London society for U.S. Minister J.R. Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner was held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. The 150 guests (65 English, 85 Americans) included Harvard Univ. professor (and president in 1860) Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-62). He later wrote in his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe*, of being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" in 1853 by GP with Martin Van Buren (1782-62, eighth U.S. Pres., 1837-41) and "many very distinguished persons" present. •Ref. Felton, p. 28. •*New York Daily Times*, June 1, 1853, p. 8, c. 2-5. •*Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, June 3, 1853, p. 2, c. 3-4. •*Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), June 7, 1853, p. 3, c. 1-3. •Curry-b, p. ix.

Dinners, GP's, London. 32-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. A band and vocalists began and ended the dinner with the British and U.S. national anthems. •After the sumptuous meal GP expressed his pleasure at bringing together U.S. and British friends. Minister Ingersoll then read the toasts: "The Queen: the President of the United States: and the people of the United States and the United Kingdom: the two great nations, whose common origin, mutual interests and growing friendships, serve to cement a union created by resemblance in language, liberty, religion and law." Ingersoll's speech that followed his toasts contained complimentary

references to former U.S. Pres. Martin Van Buren and to GP. These references evoked cheers. Van Buren rose and paid respects to the occasion and to GP as host. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 33-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. GP's friend, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) rose to speak. Years later he would help GP plan the Peabody apartments for London's working poor (from March 12, 1862, $2.5 million total gift). McIlvaine said, referring to GP's British-U.S. dinners: "When history should come to be written, and due weight should be given to all the influences which tend to perpetuate international concord, if history should consent to notice incidents apparently so trifling as social festivities and the interchange of friendly greetings, it would assign...a very high place to their host as one who had done very much in this way to promote mutual knowledge and goodwill between the people of the two great nations who were there represented." •The dinner and speeches received transatlantic press coverage. What the dinner cost GP is not known, but one bill, only part of the total, was about $940. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 34-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. Also present at this GP dinner honoring Minister J.R. Ingersoll were Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) and Mrs. Morgan. Because GP was often ill, business friends had long urged him to take an American partner to give continuity to George Peabody & Co. Friends recommended J.S. Morgan as a likely partner of great probity, experienced in dry-goods importing and knowledgeable about securities and banking. GP and Morgan had been in correspondence about a possible partnership. The J.S. Morgans and their 16-year-old son, John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913), had come to London expressly to look into the possible partnership. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.

Dinners, GP's, London. 35-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. The May 18, 1853, dinner allowed GP and Morgan to take each other's measure in a social setting. Young J.P. Morgan, who was not at the dinner, wrote to his cousin that night, "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond." GP and J.S. Morgan were both favorably impressed. The Morgans returned to Boston. J.S. Morgan visited U.S. firms with which George Peabody & Co. did business. Morgan decided to accept. He made another trip to London to examine the company books. The partnership took effect the next year, Oct. 1, 1854. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 36-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. Contact with Minister J.R. Ingersoll also had the touch of a possible romance, entirely on the part of Ingersoll's niece, Miss Wilcocks (about whom little is known). Although sometimes ill in the summer of 1853, GP's social entertainment included Miss Wilcocks and another lady, Elise Tiffany, daughter of Baltimore

friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). From Paris in June 1853 Elise Tiffany's brother George Tiffany asked GP by letter to help get an apartment for them in London. He added, "I just asked Elise if she had any message for you. She says, 'No, I have nothing to say to him whilst Miss Wilcocks is there.'" •Ref. George Tiffany, Paris, to GP, London, June 7, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Dinners, GP's, London. 37-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. The Tiffanys had been invited to the May 18, 1853, dinner for the Ingersolls but Elise would not go. Her brother George Tiffany explained in a letter to GP: "Elise knows the entertainment is to the American Minister and Miss Wilcocks. The thing is impossible. Her trunks will not pack, nor her Bills pay.... As to the Scotch trip of a couple of weeks, Elise counts upon your making that sacrifice as a balm to her wounded feelings, caused by the various reports all through the winter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 38-May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd. GP had gone to the opera with Miss Wilcocks and they appeared together at social functions. A London reporter for a NYC newspaper wrote about a possible romance: "Mr. Ingersoll gave his second soiree recently. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show...." •GP, then age 58, had no matrimonial intentions, as he explained in a letter to intimate Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888): "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C., May 3, 1853, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms. Also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 110-111.

1854

Dinners, GP's, London. 39-July 4, 1854 Dinner: Sickles Affair. GP's July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, London, honored incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868), later 15th U.S. President during 1857-61. The incident that marred the dinner occurred when jingoistic U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), objected to GP's toast to "The Queen" before one to "The U.S. President." Sickles refused to stand and angrily walked out. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles. •William Wilson Corcoran.

Dinners, GP's, London. 40-July 4, 1854 Dinner: Sickles Affair Cont'd. D.E. Sickles was born in NYC, attended what is now New York Univ., and was brought in as U.S. Legation Secty. in London by incoming U.S. Minister Buchanan. In 1853 before he arrived in London, Sickles wrote GP to reserve rooms for himself, wife, and baby, a courtesy service George Peabody &

Co. did for visiting Americans. GP consulted Sickles and others about his planned July 4, 1854, Independence Day banquet. Sickles suggested that it be a subscription dinner and that he, Sickles, arrange it. GP insisted on paying for the dinner as usual but let Sickles help select guests, send invitations, and help plan the entertainment. GP always first toasted Queen Victoria as British head of state and secondly the U.S. President. Sickles, an ultra-patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism (the U.S. had recently won the Mexican War and acquired parts of Texas and California), considered the order of toast a national insult, sat while the other 149 guests stood for the two toasts. Stiff and red-gorged, wrote his biographer, Sickles stormed out of the banquet. Buchanan, guest speaker at the banquet, remained. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 41-July 4, 1854 Dinner: Sickles Affair Cont'd. U.S.-British press reports of Sickles' walkout were fanned to a furor when an anonymous letter (Sickles later admitted writing the letter) in the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1, attacked GP's lack of patriotism and chided him for "toadying" to the English. One reader swayed by this charge wrote GP: "If you had a grain of national feeling you wouldn't have done it.... You are no longer fit to be called an American citizen." Such reaction led GP and others to send the facts to the *Boston Post*. Pro and con letters were published for months in the press. Most letter writers criticized Sickles and exonerated GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 42-July 4, 1854 Dinner: Sickles Affair Cont'd. Sickles' subsequent career was also controversial. On Feb. 27, 1859, while serving in the U.S. Senate (1857-61), he shot to death Philip Barton Key (son of Francis Scott Key, 1779-1843) for Key's alleged attentions to Sickles' wife. Sickles was acquitted of the murder charge as of unsound mind, the first U.S. court use of that defense. •In the Civil War Sickles was a Union general and lost a leg at Gettysburg. As Reconstruction commander of the Carolinas during 1865-67, his punitive actions against former Confederates were said to have been so severe that Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) transferred him to another command. Sickles was U.S. Minister to Spain (1869-73), served again in the U.S. Congress, helped establish Gettysburg as a national park, and helped secure the land for NYC's Central Park. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 43-July 4, 1854: Sickles Charged--GP Rebutted. A friend wrote GP: "We are astounded that you lower yourself by a correspondence with the most contemptible of all Americans, Sickles, who was indicted by a New York Grand Jury for fraud, which indictment stands to this day." Another informant wrote GP that proof of Sickles' guilt in committing fraud was contained in letters stolen from the NYC post office by Sickles' direction. •Statements from several July 4, 1854, dinner participants defending GP's actions were published. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 44-July 4, 1854: GP Defended. Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), Newburyport, Mass.-born genealogist, London resident, and GP's friend and sometime agent, helped arrange the dinner. Somerby explained his part in the dinner: "At Mr. Peabody's request I drew up a series of toasts and submitted them to Mr. Buchanan.....[These] were returned to me as approved.... Mr. Sickles did indeed object to Englishmen being present. The Minister approved and Mr. Peabody's course was independent of Mr. Sickles' opinion." •A letter from 26 Americans present at the dinner, including Henry Barnard (1811-1900), Conn. Superintendent of Common Schools (later first U.S. Commissioner of Education), read: "The undersigned have read Mr. Peabody's letter to the *Boston Post* of Aug. 16, 1854, and without hesitation affirm as true the events described by Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. 45-July 4, 1854: Aftermath. Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) of Boston, former U.S. Minister to Britain (1849-52), wrote GP: "The attack made upon you I deem unworthy of any man who professes to be a gentleman. Your misfortune was in having persons about you who were not worthy to be at your table. I had hard work to get rid of some men in England who hung about me, but cost what it would I would not permit a certain class of adventurer to approach me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 46-July 4, 1854: Aftermath Cont'd. Longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C., with whom GP had helped sell U.S. bonds abroad that financed the Mexican War, wrote GP that [U.S. Minister to Britain James] "Buchanan had not the slightest respect" for Sickles but for political reasons could not reprove him. •Buchanan, with a less controversial new legation secretary, wrote to Sickles: "Your refusal to rise when the Queen's health was proposed is still mentioned in society, but I have always explained and defended you." Two years later, while GP was in Washington, D.C., during his 1856-57 U.S. visit, and when James Buchanan was the 15th U.S. President, there was a coldness between the two men, who did not meet again. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

1856

Dinners, GP's, London. 47-June 13, 1856, Dinner. George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864).was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1856-61, replacing U.S. Minister James Buchanan. G.M. Dallas was in turn replaced by Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68. •G.M. Dallas was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Princeton College (1810), was a lawyer (1813), U.S. Sen. from Penn. (1831-33), Penn. Attorney General (1833-35), U.S. Minister to Russia (1837-39), and U.S. Vice President (1845-49) under U.S. Pres. James K. Polk (1795-1849, 11th U.S. President during 1845-49).

Dinners, GP's, London. **48-**June 13, 1856, Dinner Cont'd. GP gave a U.S.-British friendship dinner and entertainment on June 13, 1856, to introduce incoming Minister G.M. Dallas. The 130 guests included **1-**the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayoress; **2-**Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) and Mrs. Jane (née Walter) Lampson (C.M. Lampson was a Vt.-born naturalized British subject and GP's longtime business friend); **3-**Junius Spencer Morgan, who become GP's partner in George Peabody & Co. on Oct. 1, 1854 (his son John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., began his banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co.) and Mrs. Morgan; **4-**Sir Joseph Paxton (1801-65), British architect who designed the Crystal Palace to house the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair; and **5-**John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), Baltimore-born novelist and U.S. statesman who, at GP's request, designed the PIB, to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million, 1857-69; and others. •Ref. *New York Times*, July 4, 1856, p. 2, c. 4-5; •London *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, June 22, 1856, p. 5, c. 3.

Dinners, GP's, London. **49-**June 13, 1856, Dinner Cont'd. J.P. Kennedy wrote in his journal about the June 13, 1856, dinner: "A great banquet given by Mr. P., with tickets to the Concert there at 3...we got to dinner about 7. We number nearly 130." •The June 13, 1856, dinner which introduced Minister Dallas was held soon after the Crimean War (1855-56, Russia vs. England, France, others). There was in the U.S. some anti-British feeling about this European conflict. British Minister to the U.S. John Crampton indiscreetly tried to recruit U.S. volunteers for the British army. U.S. Secty. of State William Learned Marcy (1786-1857) objected and had Crampton recalled. •Ref. Kennedy's journal, IX, "Travel in England, May 10-October 20, 1856, entry dated Friday, June 13, 1856, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Dinners, GP's, London. **50-**June 13, 1856, Dinner Cont'd. It happened that former British Minister to the U.S. Henry Bulwer-Lytton (1801-72) was to have proposed the health of U.S. Minister Dallas at GP's June 13, 1856, dinner. But Bulwer-Lytton, being Crampton's colleague, explained to GP that to appear at this dinner and propose the health of U.S. Minister Dallas would be unfair to his dismissed colleague John Crampton and would evoke British public resentment. It was a tribute to GP that he could still successfully sponsor this U.S.-British friendship dinner at that tense time of misunderstanding and mistrust. •See Crimean War. •Persons named.

Dinners, GP's, London. **51-**July 4, 1856, Dinner; GP's Remarks. GP gave a July 4, 1856, Independence Day dinner for more than 100 Americans and a few Englishmen at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames at which Minister G.M. Dallas gave a short speech. GP prefaced his toast with these remarks: "I have before me two loving cups, one British the second of American oak, presented to me some years ago by Francis

Peabody [1801-68, distant cousin from Salem, Mass.] now present. Let me say a few words before passing these cups. The first dinner I gave in connection with American Independence Day was a dinner in 1850 at which the American Minister, American and English friends were present. In 1851, the Great Exhibition year, I substituted a ball and banquet. Some of my friends were apprehensive that the affair would not be accepted that year of Anglo-American rivalry but the acceptance of the Duke of Wellington made the affair successful. For twenty years I have been in this kingdom of England and in my humble way mean to spread peace and good-will. I know no party North or South but my whole country. With these loving cups let us know only friendship between East and West." •See George Mifflin Dallas.

Dinners, GP's, London. 52-July 4, 1856, Dinner: Wm. Brown's Speech. GP proposed "The Day We Celebrate," followed by "Her Majesty, the Queen," and "the President of the United States." MP from Liverpool William Brown (1784-1864), said: "The day we celebrate will ever be remembered in the history of the world. For we English derive as much satisfaction from it as you do. None of us are answerable for the sins of statesmanship or the errors of our forefathers. George Washington, remembered with respect by England and the world, would rejoice to see the enterprising spirit of the country he brought into existence, a country which seeks to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific via canal and now explores the Arctic seas (cheers). •"I deny that England is jealous of the United States. We rejoice in your prosperity and know that when you prosper we share in it. It is not true that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another. While we have differences they can be amicably adjusted (cheers). I toast the American Minister, Mr. George M. Dallas (cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dinners, GP's, London. 53-July 4, 1856, Dinner: Minister Dallas Said: "I rejoice to find so many patriots present to celebrate American Independence Day. We are, as a country, but eighty years old, yet how proud we are of her (cheers). Small and feeble at birth, she now contains twenty-seven million people. Once on the margin of the Atlantic she is now an immense continent. It is a matter of sincere regret that the free nations are not always the sincerest friends (hear, hear)." •A complimentary toast was proposed to GP as host. His few remarks in response concluded by saying that the land of his birth was always uppermost in his mind. When he sat down the band played "Home, Sweet Home." •Present at this dinner was Irish-born sculptor John Edward Jones (1806-62), who made a bust of GP in 1856. Also present was U.S. inventor Samuel Finlay Breese Morse (1791-1872). A toast to "The Telegraph" was suddenly proposed. Not anticipating the toast and not having a reply at hand, Morse rose and modestly quoted from *Psalm* 19: "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

1858

Dinners, GP's, London. 54-July 22, 1858, Dinner. *New York Herald*'s editor James Gordon Bennett (1795-1872) had written hostile articles covering GP's whirlwind Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London. •GP, having hurriedly returned to London to save his firm from Panic of 1857 pressures, resumed his U.S.-British friendship dinners. His July 22, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond Hill, near London, attended by 30 Briton and 60 Americans, had as guest of honor U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason (1799-1859). Other guests including Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy and *New York Times* editor Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69). •Ref. *New York Herald*, Aug. 15, 1858, p. 1, c. 4-6. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Panic of 1857. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Dinners, GP's, London. 55-July 22, 1858, Dinner, Cont'd. Another GP critic, U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), read with glee Bennett's criticism of GP's July 22, 1858, London, dinner and recorded in his private journal: "The New York Herald of the 15th inst. just at hand has an article ridiculing Peabody's dinner to old Mason at Richmond on the 29th of July [July 22, Moran's error], and very properly says Peabody is not admitted to good Society here, that the titled snobs who sit at his table are merely nobodies & only go for a dinner, & that any nobleman would consider himself insulted to receive an invitation to dine at a tavern. This is a sore cut to the old fool." •See Benjamin Moran.

1862

Dinners, GP's, London. 56-July 4, 1862. GP's July 4, 1862, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, was attended by Vt.-born rare book dealer and bibliographer Henry Stevens (1819-96). Stevens' biographer wrote of this dinner: "Henry was as usual invited to Peabody's Fourth of July Dinner in 1862, and was one of the sixty who gathered at the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond. Peabody had been suffering from gout and lacked his usual spirit, so this was called merely a dinner on the Fourth and there were no political speeches." •There were earlier and later GP-sponsored U.S.-British friendship dinners. Those dinners detailed above were the ones reported in the press or in journals or memoirs. •Ref. Parker, W.W., p. 251.

District of Columbia. •See Georgetown, D.C. •Washington, D.C.

Dixon, James (1814-73), was one of the five trustees GP asked to propose a plan for the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ., which GP endowed on Oct. 22, 1866 with $150,000. The other four trustees were Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), Benjamin Silliman, Sr. (1779-

1864), and Jr., and James Dwight Dana (1813-95). James Dixon was a Conn.-born lawyer and legislator (1837-38, 1844-46), U.S. House member (1845-49); was Conn. Sen. (1849-54); and U.S. Sen. (1857-69). •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Dobbin, George Washington (1809-91), was a Md. judge and trustee of the PIB.

Dodge, Eliphalet S. (b.1776), was GP's maternal uncle, son of his maternal grandfather Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) and grandmother Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828). •See Jeremiah Dodge.

Maternal Grandfather

Dodge, Jeremiah (1744-1824). **1**-GP's Maternal Grandfather. Jeremiah Dodge was GP's maternal grandfather who married Judith Spofford (1749-1828) on March 25, 1770. They lived at Post Mills Village near Thetford, Vt. Their oldest daughter, Judith Dodge (1770-1830), married Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) on July 16, 1789, and had eight children, including third born GP (1795-1869). At age 15 in the winter of 1810, toward the end of his four year apprenticeship (during 1807-11) in Sylvester Proctor's (1769-1852) store, GP traveled on horseback to visit his maternal grandparents. •Several news accounts at GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral described his 1810 visit. There was a large pine tree at an inconvenient place which his grandfather often spoke of hiring someone to remove. GP, using an available ax and saw, felled the tree, a story often told by his grandparents and others in the family. •Ref. (Marriage): *Vital Records of Rowley, Mass.*, p. 282.

Dodge, Jeremiah. **2**-GP's Maternal Grandfather Cont'd. With his grandparents or alone GP walked on Sunday mornings to attend a church five miles from his grandparents' home. A modern descendant of the Dodges, Anne A. Dodge of Ely, Vt., wrote the authors on June 14, 1954: "I remember hearing my father telling of George Peabody's coming, as a boy, to the Jeremiah Dodge family and living with them.... I remember hearing my father tell of the days when George Peabody used to walk from Post Mills, barefooted, shoes in hand, to attend church at Thetford Hill, a distance of about five miles." •GP's grandparents had two sons, (uncle) Eliphalet S. Dodge (b.1776) who lived with his family on a nearby farm, and (uncle) Daniel Dodge, a master mariner who commanded a sailing ship which traded between NYC and Canton. As a boy, GP sometime spoke of going to sea. Invariably seasick on his five transatlantic commercial buying trips (1827-37), he jokingly referred to his early seagoing thoughts in letters to his sisters.

Dodge, Jeremiah. 3-Barnstead, N.H. Leaving his grandparents, GP stopped overnight at Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H. The landlord had some boys who helped do chores. The story is told that GP played with the boys and helped them saw and split wood. The next day when GP offered to pay for his lodging Mr. Stickney declined payment saying that GP had earned his night's stay. •GP proceeded to Barnstead, N.H., to visit his maternal aunt, his mother's sister, Mrs. Temperance Dodge Jewett (1772-1872?), married to physician Jeremiah Jewett (1757-1836). The story was told that in a heavy snowstorm Dr. Jeremiah Jewett had to be away on sick calls, and GP fed the horses, cared for the stable stock, broke paths from the house to the barn and road, and cut firewood. •In memory of his 1810 visit with his grandparents, GP gave $10,000 for a public library in Thetford, Vt., in 1866. That same year (1866) he gave $450 for a church repair in Barnstead, N.H., in the name of his maternal aunt, Mrs. Jeremiah Jewett. •See towns and persons named. •Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H. •Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt.

Dodge, Judith Spofford (1749-1828), GP's maternal grandmother, wife of GP's grandfather, Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824), both of whom their grandson GP (1795-1869) visited at age 15 in the winter of 1810 in Post Mills Village, near Thetford, Vt. •See Jeremiah Dodge.

Dodge, Nathaniel Shattwell (1810-74), was secty. or assistant to Commissioner Edward W. Riddle of Boston, initially in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors and their products shown at the Crystal Palace, Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. Edward W. Riddle in turn awaited the arrival of Chief Commissioner Charles F. Stansbury of Washington, D.C. When the exhibitors found themselves without congressional funds to display their exhibits, it was GP's $15,000 loan, repaid by Congress three years later, which permitted American industry and art to be seen to best advantage by over six million visitors. •Nathaniel Shattwell Dodge remained in London until 1861, wrote for the press under the name John Carver, and was a friend of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86). •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

Oxford Univ. Hon. Doctor of Laws Degree

Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge (1832-1898). 1-*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.* Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, writing under the pseudonym of Lewis Carroll, was the author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, 1864. He was born in Daresbury near Warrington, England; graduated from Christ Church College, Oxford (1854); took Anglican Church orders (1861); and taught mathematics at Oxford (1861-81) He was on duty as don on Founders' and Benefactors' Day, June 26, 1867, when Oxford Univ. granted GP an honorary Doctor of Laws

degree. In his journal entry that day (June 26) he recorded: "I was introduced to the hero of the day, Mr. Peabody." •Dr. Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-72) of Oxford's Christ Church College wrote asking GP if he would accept an honorary degree. GP agreed by letter of June 5, 1867, to accept. The ceremony was held during Oxford's Encaenia, combining commencement with the celebration of spring, occasioned by readings, poetry, music, lectures, and a full-dress university parade, reflecting centuries of British tradition. •Ref. Dodgson, I, p. 261. •See Henry Longueville Mansel. •Oxford Univ.

Dodgson, C.L. 2-Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford Univ. The honorary degree ceremony was held in the Sheldonian Theatre. Undergraduates, exerting their traditional right of banter, called aloud the names of dignitaries whom they either cheered or hissed (they cheered Lord Derby [1826-93], groaned at MP John Bright [1811-99], both cheered and hissed PM William E. Gladstone [1809-98], and acclaimed PM Benjamin Disraeli [1804-81]). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dodgson, C.L. 3-"The lion of the day..." GP was one of six individuals granted an honorary degree that day. When GP's name was called and he stood up undergraduates applauded him, waved their caps, and beat the arms of their chairs with the flat of their hands. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, recorded: "The lion of the day was beyond a doubt, Mr. Peabody." •The Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford's famous assembly hall, was designed in 1669 by Christopher Wren, who was then astronomy professor at Oxford Univ. It was Wren's first major architectural commission and was named after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, who commissioned the theater while he was Oxford Univ.'s chancellor. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Lewis Carroll. •GP honors in life.

Poem About GP

Dole, George Thurlow (1808-84). 1-Wrote Poem about GP. George Thurlow Dole was a Yale College graduate and class poet (1838), attended Yale Divinity School, and was a Congregational minister in several Mass. towns. At Yale Univ.'s Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1868, he delivered the following poem about GP, whose philanthropy helped found Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History (founded Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 gift):

Let all the rich, who mean, when they shall die
To do great things by legacy,
How to make sure a worthy end, and see
And taste the pleasure, learn of Peabody.

Dole, G.T. 2-Biographical Sketch. G.T. Dole was born in Newbury, Mass., attended nearby Dummer Academy, and at age 16 (1824) was an apprentice and then a skilled machinist in Lowell, Mass. (1824-33). Determined to be a minister, he prepared again at Dummer Academy

for Yale College, then Yale Divinity School, finishing at Andover Theological Seminary (1841). He was a Congregational minister in Beverly, Mass. (1842-51), North Woburn, Mass. (1852-55), Lanesboro, Mass. (1856), taught at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass., preached near Stockbridge (1864-75), and died in Reading, Mass. Elected Poet by his Yale graduating class, his long poem was delivered On Presentation Day (Graduation Day), July 4, 1834. He was active on school boards, had lung illness in college and throughout his life and died of acute bronchitis. •Refs. below.

Dole, G.T. 3-Biographical Sketch. •Ref. (G.T. Dole, biographical sketch): *Biographical Record of the Class of 1838 in Yale College*. Printed for Private Distribution. (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Printers, 1879), pp. 5-12 (G.T. Dole's Yale College Senior Class Poem); pp. 53-55 (G.T. Dole, biography); p. 187 (G.T. Dole's obituary notice). •Ref. (G.T. Dole's 1868 poem on GP): Kenin and Wintle, eds., p. 590. •See Louis Blanc. •Victor-Marie Hugo. •Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Donation Fund. •See Peabody Donation Fund in London (now Peabody Trust, which builds and manages the Peabody Homes of London).

Dorn, Sherman, wrote *A Brief History of Peabody College*. (Nashville: Peabody College of Vanderbilt University, 1996). He was then research assistant professor at PCofVU. He has a history degree from Haverford College and a history Ph. D. degree from the Univ. of Pennsylvania. His book, commissioned by Dean James W. Pellegrino of PCofVU, is based on PCofVU archives, and covers the origins of Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), its transition to a "super teachers college" (GPCFT, 1914-79), to its present status as PCofVU (since 1979), Vanderbilt Univ.'s ninth school. Also by Sherman Dorn, "Payne's Ambition," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Spring 1995), pp. 2-3. •See Bruce Ryburn Payne. •PCofVU, brief history of. •See Gustavus Richard Glenn.

Dorsey, John, editor of *On Mencken* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980), p. 54, indicated that Baltimore newspaper writer, author, and critic Henry Louis Mencken (1880-1956) used the PIB Library reference collection to write some of his books. •See PIB Reference Library.

Dos Passos, John (1896-1970), was a U.S. novelist who used the resources of the PIB Library to write his book, *Three Men Who Made the Nation* (1957). Chicago-born and a Harvard graduate (1916), Dos Passos is known for his novels *Three Soldiers* (1921), his trilogy *U.S.A.* (1937), and *Midcentury* (1961). •See PIB Reference Library.

Drexel, Anthony Joseph (1826-93), was a PEF trustee influenced by that experience to found in 1891 Drexel Univ., Philadelphia. A.J. Drexel was born in Philadelphia, entered the banking firm of Drexel & Co., founded (1838) by his father, Francis Martin Drexel, an Austrian immigrant. Drexel was head of Drexel, Morgan & Co. of NYC; and head of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. With George William Childs (1829-94) he owned the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. •See PEF.

Dublin, Ireland. GP wrote of poverty he saw in rural Ireland during his first nine-month commercial buying trip to Europe (Nov. 1827-August 1828). He wrote to his sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody (April 16, 1828): "As soon as you leave this city [Dublin] the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages are in the most deplorable state of Poverty and wretchedness. It was not unusual, on leaving a public house in a country town, to be [surrounded] by 20 or 30 beggars at a time, which always excited in my mind feelings of congratulations, that I lived in a country where such things are unknown, but where industry and economy never fail to procure the comforts of life." Ref. GP, Paris, to Sophronia Peabody, April 16, 1828, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 70-71. •See Visits to Europe by GP. For GP's gift of a railing fence to the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland, •see Ireland.

Dudley, Robert (fl. 1865-91), was the artist whose painting,"HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody," 1870, large oil on canvas, 43" x 72," depicts the British warship HMS *Monarch*, leaving Portsmouth harbor, England, to transport GP's remains across the Atlantic for burial in New England, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*. A photo by Mark Sexton of the painting appeared as the cover on *The American Neptune*, Fall 1995 (published at the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.), and identified as "a recent museum acquisition in recognition of the bicentennial of George Peabody's birth. •Ref. http://www.pem.org/neptune/desc554.htm (seen Dec. 29, 1999). •See *American Neptune*. •GP Bicentennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1995). •GP Illustrations. •Peabody Essex Museum.

Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852) was the guest of honor at GP's July 4, 1851, dinner, London. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Dunbar, Carl O. (1891-1979), was at Yale Univ.'s Peabody Museum of Natural History for 40 years, as graduate student in paleontology under Prof. Charles Schuchert (1858-1942), and for 17 years as director, succeeding Albert Eide Parr (1900-91). •Ref. "Carl O. Dunbar...," p. 44.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. In 1864 Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., London (from Oct. 1, 1854), placed his son, John Pierpont Morgan (Sr., 1837-1913), as junior partner in the NYC banking firm Duncan, Sherman & Co. (founded 1851 by

Alexander Duncan), which chiefly represented George Peabody & Co., London. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Fritz Redlich.

Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland. GP went to rest at Dunkeld, Perthshire, in the Scottish highlands, particularly after his Oct. 1, 1854, partnership with Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90).

Dwight, Mr., was the headmaster of a preparatory school in Mass. attended by GP's nephew, George Peabody (1815-32), son of GP's older brother David Peabody (1790-1841). GP paid for this nephew's secondary schooling and was ready to pay his way through Yale College when the nephew died in Boston on Sept. 24, 1832, of scarlet fever. It was in answer to this nephew's request for funds from his uncle to attend Yale College that GP wrote in a poignant May 18, 1831, letter from London (GP's underlining): "Deprived as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those that come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •Ref. GP, London, to George, son of David Peabody, May 18, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. Quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 21.

E

C.J.M. Eaton & the PIB

Eaton, Charles James Madison (1808-93). **1**-PIB Creation. C.J.M. Eaton was a public spirited Baltimorean, art collector, GP's long time friend, and an original PIB trustee connected with its origins. He worked with other early PIB planners, particularly John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). Kennedy was largely responsible for planning the five part PIB, modeled in part on the British Museum, consisting of: **1**-a reference library, **2**-lecture hall and lecture fund, **3**-art gallery, **4**-music conservatory, and **5**-prizes to the best Baltimore public school students, all jointly governed by both the PIB trustees and the Md. Historical Society trustees, with the Md. Historical Society housed in the PIB building. For early PIB plans and trustees, with sources, •see also John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. **2**-PIB Trustee. This joint governance never materialized. Both sets of trustees disagreed over building site, design, cost; and which set of trustees made final decisions. Some Md. Historical Society trustees feared that their older organization would be submerged in the new PIB. Civil War angers aggravated these differences. Before the PIB dedication and opening, Oct. 25, 1866, at GP's request, the Md. Historical Society withdrew from this

arrangement, compensated by GP's $20,000 gift to its publication fund. •Ref. (Early Baltimore and its libraries): Hubbell, p. 481. •Kahn (Master's thesis), pp. 2-4. •Scharf-a, pp. 280, 403, 405. •Uhler-f, pp. 61-64.

Eaton, C.J.M. 3-Eaton in London, 1851. But all this lay in the future. In 1851, C.J.M. Eaton was in London. GP asked Eaton for ideas for a cultural institution in Baltimore GP wished to endow. Eaton was then president of the Library Company of Baltimore, begun about 1790 and the only reference library available to the Baltimore public. Eaton explained his idea of transferring the Library Company of Baltimore's 11,000 volumes to the Md. Historical Society. This move would bring together some 500 members of both groups. Eaton hoped that the Md. Historical Society might raise $25,000 as a permanent library fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 4-Eaton to GP, 1855. Four years later, in 1855, Eaton was about to merge his Library Company of Baltimore's 11,000 volumes with the Md. Historical Society's library. He wrote to GP in London, reminded him of their 1851 talks, and wondered if GP would like to finance the permanent library fund. Eaton wrote: "I remember with pleasure our *téte a téte* over anchovy toast and something to moisten it after the opera during my last visit to England four years ago. I expressed a hope that I might be present and helpful should the ground work be laid for your projected munificence to Baltimore. I spoke of the plan, then only an idea but since adopted, of transferring the property of the Library Company of Baltimore (of which I am the President) to the Maryland Historical Society, thus bringing together about 500 members representing the cultural forces of our community." •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton to GP, Sept. 15, 1855, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 5-Eaton to GP, 1855 Cont'd.: "The conditions of transfer are for the library of more than 11,000 volumes to circulate to members, be freely open to the public for reference, and that the Maryland Historical Society raise $25,000 as a permanent fund to improve the library collection. •"The Maryland Historical Society's function is to record manuscripts and antiquities of Maryland. It has a library, reading room, and gallery of paintings. I believe that its members will, in time, raise the fund desired. Yet I would rejoice if you would take over the venture in your name. Many Baltimore friends would also consent to help." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 6-GP Asked Others for a PIB Plan. In London in 1854 GP also asked visiting Baltimorean lawyer and statesman Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) to discuss with John Pendleton Kennedy and William Edward Mayhew plans for his intended Baltimore cultural institution. Kennedy's journal entries (Dec. 8 and 19, 1854) described Kennedy's talks with Reverdy Johnson and Mayhew about GP's proposed Baltimore cultural institution. Kennedy was in London and attended GP's June 13, 1856, dinner honoring incoming U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1772-1864). They talked about GP's forthcoming Sept. 1856-Aug. 1857 U.S. visit when GP planned to found the PIB. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

•Persons named.

J.P. Kennedy, Chief PIB Planner

Eaton, C.J.M. 7-PIB Plan Unfolded. Kennedy's journal described his **1**-Feb. 5, 1857, meeting with Mayhew in Baltimore, **2**-Kennedy's preliminary plan for the PIB, **3**-his [Kennedy's] visit together with Mayhew on Feb. 7, 1857, to GP, then ill with gout in his Baltimore hotel room, **4**-GP's offer of $300,000 with more money later, **5**-GP's urging purchase soon of a large lot permitting future building expansion, **5**-GP's mention of "Charles Eaton as an active coadjutor...," and **6**-GP's proposed large gift to the city of London. •Kennedy, Eaton, and Mayhew met with GP again, Feb. 9, 1857 (GP was in bed with a swollen knee). They selected trustees from a long list. GP signed the Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter before he left Baltimore for Washington, D.C., Feb. 13. The news broke upon Baltimore with great excitement. •See John Pendleton Kennedy.

Clash over Building Site

Eaton, C.J.M. 8-Building Site Differences. Mayhew was elected PIB trustee president, Kennedy was trustee vice president, and Eaton trustee building committee chairman. Kennedy's journal entries record his frustrations at PIB trustees meetings because members differed on the PIB's purposes. Kennedy recorded (March 12, 1857): "We have got to wrangling about the object and the plan. One portion of the Board are narrow in their views and do not appreciate the object as they ought to. They would make it a kind of literary and gossiping Club house. I want a large lot and arrangement for an Institution that will be national as well as local. My impression is that for the sake of ample accommodations we should get a few acres of grounds in the suburbs--and there build on them according to our means.--I have no opinion of a Board to do any good work.--I begin to fear we shall not get on well." •Ref. Kennedy's journal, VIIk (March 15, 1857-Dec. 6, 1859), entry Tues., March 14, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. 9-Building Site Differences Cont'd. News that PIB property was being sought, Kennedy heard, had raised land costs. Lots outside Baltimore were offered free in hope that adjacent property would rise in value. Kennedy recorded (April 2, 1857): "I go to the Athenaeum rooms at 12 where I meet the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. The proposals to sell lots are reported--twenty-three offers--but all that are most desirable [are] so exorbitant they are inadvisable. We decline them all. Real property has gone up a hundred per cent since the Peabody donation. The committee are directed to continue their search in their own way." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry Thurs., April 2, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. 10-Building Site Differences Cont'd. To GP, touring southern cities, Eaton

wrote of PIB event and trustee differences (March 21, 1857): "...strange and extreme ideas are now in conflict without any hard or improper feelings,--[some] hints from you are all that is wanted to keep us prudent." •Kennedy wanted a large lot of 200 or more square feet for later expansion. He proposed an available city reservoir lot outside Baltimore. Eaton objected, wanting a small lot of 100 square feet in the city. •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton, Baltimore, to GP, March 21 and 26, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 11-Building Site Differences Cont'd. Kennedy recorded (April 23, 1857): "My offering this proposition kindles great irritation in Eaton, the Chairman of the Building Committee, who treats it very rudely. He is in a most ridiculous state of petulance and nervous agitation, and makes some silly speeches today, in reply to [Mayor] Swann, who supports my resolution. He has been electioneering amongst the members of the Board and seems to have persuaded them that he can build and organize the institute upon a plan which will not require over 100 ft. lot.... After a great deal of wrangling we adjourn until tomorrow." •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton, Baltimore, to GP, March 21 and 26, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Kennedy's journal, *op cit.*, entry Thurs., April 23, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. 12-Building Site Differences Cont'd. GP was on his southern tour when on March 7, 1857, in the presence of Charleston, S.C.'s, mayor, he signed and returned the PIB letter of deed which Eaton had sent him. Returning to Baltimore, GP went with Kennedy to see possible PIB building sites, which included **1-**the city-owned reservoir lot, **2-**Loyola College property, and **3-**a corner lot at Mt. Vernon and Washington Place. Kennedy's journal (May 12, 1857): "Peabody arrives here today. He sends for me and we have a good deal of conversation in reference to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. The difficulties are in the selection of a site. We visit the several lots spoken of. He is greatly pleased with the lot at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Washington Place... The whole would cost upwards of $100,000." •Ref. (GP returned signed PIB letter of deed): GP, Charleston, S.C., to William Edward Mayhew, March 7, 1857, PIB Archives.

Eaton-Kennedy Differences

Eaton, C.J.M. 13-Building Site Differences Cont'd. Kennedy quoted GP's concern over trustee differences: "You know, my letter inculcates harmony of action, and I want you all to be satisfied." GP also said: "They talk of making the building a monument to me. I do not want a monument. The monument will be in the usefulness of the Institute." •Kennedy's journal continued to show disagreement with Eaton. Kennedy recorded the May 16, 1857, trustees' decision to purchase the Howard lot, Charles St. and Mt. Vernon Place, the PIB's present location. Kennedy wrote (May 16, 1857): "Eaton has gone to work to reverse the decision of

Thursday and to my utter astonishment succeeds. He represents Mr. Peabody as discontented with our decision for the college lot--that is to say disappointed." •Ref. Kennedy's journal, *op cit.*, entries May 12 and 16, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. 14-Building Site Differences Cont'd. Kennedy thought the Mt. Vernon Place lot too expensive. He deplored Eaton's talk of hiring out halls and having shops on the first floor of the PIB as "quite incompetent," "not in keeping with Peabody's wish," and a "frivolous" [view] "of mere ostentation." Kennedy was disappointed but would not argue about the PIB trustees' decision on the Howard lot. Kennedy wrote in his journal: "I fear this [decision]--and as the Board seems to be quite impracticable I shall give myself but little trouble about it. It is very difficult to infuse into the gentlemen any real appreciation of what they might accomplish with this munificent donation towards the highest culture of the community in such pursuits as are contemplated in the scheme disclosed in the [Feb. 12, 1857, founding] letter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 15-Eaton-Kennedy at Odds. Eaton, an art collector, wrote GP his thought that Kennedy wished to emphasize the library. Eaton wanted to emphasize equally the library, lectures, art gallery, music academy, prizes to best Baltimore scholars--all under the cooperative direction of the PIB trustees and the Md. Historical Society trustees, with the latter in rooms in the PIB. Kennedy confined his doubts to his journal. Eaton, not above slander, wrote to GP that a "disappointed politician makes an irritable trustee," and again: "There are more personalities mixed up in this stuff unworthy to be put on paper, but exhibition of human weakness is better to laugh at than to make of consequence." Of Kennedy's planned trip to Europe in mid-Aug. 1857, Eaton wrote GP: "I understand that Mr. Kennedy will embark on the 15th August which gives me more satisfaction than pain. If he carries his peculiarities into English society he will not enjoy himself as much as he should." •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton to GP, July 4, 9, 17, and Aug. 7, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 16-PIB Clash Seen by Kennedy Biographer. Kennedy's biographer, Charles H. Bohner, thus characterized the early PIB clash: "Forced by petty jealousy and snobbery to compromise, he [Kennedy] decided to resign but Peabody persuaded him to continue." Bohner added: "Peabody, on his part, found that philanthropy embroiled him in the bickerings of men who grew officious when invited to spend his money." •Kennedy persisted, serving as elected PIB board of trustees president (1860 to his death in 1870), weathering two storms that threatened to end the grand PIB experiment: **1**-the Panic of 1857 and **2**-a near fatal clash between PIB and Md. Historical Society trustees over which would rule. •Ref. Bohner, p. 215. •See John Pendleton Kennedy.

GP & Art in Philadelphia

Eaton, C.J.M. 17-GP in Philadelphia (on Art). GP was in Philadelphia Jan. 10-18, 1857, partly to sit for a portrait in artist James Read Lambdin's (1807-89) studio, partly to see his 21-year-old niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), daughter of GP's deceased oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841) and his second wife. Niece Julia was in school in Philadelphia at uncle GP's expense. C.J.M. Eaton, keen on art, was also with GP and niece Julia in Philadelphia. •Artist Lambdin was also director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Wanting to ask GP for a donation, Lambdin took the group to visit the art gallery. GP preferred to wait for them on a bench in the academy. •Ref. James Read Lambdin's unpublished manuscript dated 1869, intended for publication in the *Chronicle* (Germantown, Penn.), founded by grandson John Oldmixon Lambdin, and •quoted in Baltimore *Sun*, Nov. 1, 1915, p. 7, c. 5.

Eaton, C.J.M. 18-GP in Philadelphia (on Art). Years after GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869), Lambdin recorded GP as saying on that occasion, "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." Lambdin later commented in his manuscript: "Such was the personal appreciation by this good man of those arts, the value of which he has since acknowledged by his princely gifts to the institution bearing his name. I need not say that after this confession the subject nearest to my heart was left unmentioned." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Panic of 1857

Eaton, C.J.M. 19-Panic of 1857. Leaving NYC, Sept. 19, 1857, GP faced the Panic of 1857 in London. Pressed to pay outstanding bills and unable to collect what was owed to him by Boston's Lawrence, Stone & Co., GP applied to borrow £300,000 ($1.5 million) from the Bank of England. He soon repaid the amount borrowed and emerged practically unscathed. C.J.M. Eaton, writing GP of panic conditions in Baltimore, added that the PIB plans were on hold, that the trustees would not ask for money during the crisis. William Edward Mayhew confirmed Eaton's view by writing GP: "The Trustees of the Institute have all been very willing to progress slowly and surely during the last three months and will do nothing more than attend to preparatory measures that will require no funds for months to come. They will not think of drawing for one dollar until they know that it will be agreeable to and convenient for you." •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton, Baltimore, to GP, London, Dec. 11, 1857; and William Edward Mayhew, Baltimore, to GP, Dec. 12, 1857; both Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 20-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. Eaton informed GP that the PIB trustees had secured a

charter of incorporation, March 9, 1858. Building construction began in 1858. The building was planned by British born architect practicing in Baltimore Edmund George Lind (1828-1909). The plan called for a white marble building in grand Renaissance style, 150 feet long by 75 feet wide. Mentioning a small controversy over the material to be used for the exterior of the building, Eaton wrote GP July 5, 1858: "There has been some bad spirit shown by two or three of the [Md.] Historical Society" members. But he hoped the misunderstandings would end in concord. He had heard it said that if difficulties did continue the Society members would "wait until the committee reports on the organization of the institute and then decline [to enter] if all things are not satisfactory." •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton, Baltimore, to GP, London, July 5, 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. **21-**Panic of 1857 Cont'd. E.W. Mayhew also reported to GP on Nov. 11, 1858, that J.P. Kennedy had returned from Europe, met with the PIB trustees, and spoken of GP with respect and kindness; and that Kennedy would give the address when the Baltimore high school medals and prizes were to be conferred. •Ref. William Edward Mayhew, Baltimore, to GP, Nov. 11, 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

PIB Cornerstone, April 16, 1859

Eaton, C.J.M. **22-**PIB Cornerstone, April 16, 1859. While GP in London talked to friends about his proposed gift to the city of London, Eaton on May 7, 1859, wrote him that the PIB building was being constructed. Placed in the cornerstone on April 16, 1859, were the following 11 items: **1-**copies of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 (April 1857), pp. 428-437, containing the GP biographical sketch and GP engraving by John Charles Buttre (1821-93) from a daguerreotype. **2-***Proceedings at the Reception and Dinner in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856). •Ref. (Placed in PIB cornerstone, April 16, 1859): Scharf-a, p. 568. •Uhler-f, p. 62.

Eaton, C.J.M. **23-**PIB Cornerstone, April 16, 1859 Cont'd. **3-**some gold and silver coins. **4-**Baltimore public school reports. **5-**Md. Institute reports. **6-**Md. Historical Society reports. **7-**B&O RR reports. **8-**Baltimore Board of Trade reports. **9-**Baltimore city government reports. **10-**that day's Baltimore newspapers. **11-**and a piece of the Atlantic Cable. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB-MHS Trustees Clash

Eaton, C.J.M. **24-**Which Set of Trustees Has the Last Word? On May 18, 1859, William Edward Mayhew wrote GP of apprehension about the exact role the Md. Historical Society would play in the PIB, about which set of trustees, PIB or Md. Historical Society, would exert ultimate control. Eaton, believing GP intended for the PIB trustees to have the final say,

expressed his thought that if the Society wished to withdraw it would be best to let them go, and that GP could placate them with a contribution to their publication fund. Eaton wrote GP (June 20, 1859): "The Society I feel persuaded would jump at the donation." •Ref. William Edward Mayhew, Baltimore, to GP, May 8, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 25-GP Asked for "harmony and trust." Seven years later, the matter fell the way Eaton predicted. GP, an ocean's distance away, often ill, and with business problems, drafted the following to Eaton: "I am a great lover of harmony and trust it will be preserved.... If there should be dissensions, do not write me anything about them." But GP did not send this draft to Eaton. However irritating it might be, it was prudent to know of PIB progress and difficulties from Eaton, Mayhew, Kennedy, and others. As the Civil War raged, GP reluctantly agreed with the trustees to postpone the PIB opening. •Ref. Charles James Madison Eaton, Baltimore, to GP, London, March 7, April 25, May 9 and 19, June 20, 1859; and GP to Charles James Madison Eaton, Aug. 24, 1859; Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Eaton, C.J.M. 26-PIB-MHS Clash. The Civil War ended. GP prepared for a year's U.S. visit (May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867). He wanted to resolve the PIB-Md. Historical Society dispute and to dedicate and open the PIB. •The climax came in the PIB trustees' Feb. 12, 1866, letter asking the Md. Historical Society trustees to decline to enter the PIB as outlined in GP's Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter (GP in London received a copy of this letter). A Md. Historical Society committee reviewed that letter, issued a response (April 5, 1866) that strongly denounced the PIB trustees' withdrawal request, and recommended legal action to settle the dispute (copy to GP). Ref. Md. Historical Society-a.

Lawsuit Threatened

Eaton, C.J.M. 27-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. The Md. Historical Society's review began: "The Society accepted the terms of Mr. Peabody's founding letter after it was explained by Mr. Kennedy who helped Mr. Peabody draw it up. Mr. Kennedy explained to the Society that it was Mr. Peabody's desire for the Society to assume charge of the Institute, that its trustees had been appointed only in the event that the Society should cease to exist, that the Trustees had visitorial power while the administration of the Institute lay with the Society." Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 28-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. The Society's review then mentioned the PIB's March 4, 1857 trust deed: "In his trust deed Mr. Peabody stated that should there be a failure of the Maryland Historical Society to undertake the supervision of the Institute, he empowered the Institute Trustees to make other arrangements. This clause simply provided for an emergency. This Society never contrived or intended to place difficulties in the execution of the original founding letter." Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **29-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. (Md. Hist. Soc.'s review): "The Institute was incorporated by the Maryland Legislature. The trustees purchased land and erected a building after consultation with the Society as to the rooms it would occupy. In January, 1860, a plan of organization was drawn up by the trustees verifying that the Society would be invited to enter the building when completed. The Society also adopted this plan." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **30-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. (Md. Hist. Soc.'s review): "The building was completed four years ago but the Society was never asked to enter it. After patient waiting the Society appointed a committee to confer with the trustees. This committee reviewed the subject in January, 1866, and asked by letter the right to occupy the portion previously assigned to it." Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **31-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. The Md. Historical Society's review then quoted the PIB trustees' Feb. 12, 1866, letter asking the Society not to enter the PIB: "We [the PIB trustees] have come to the conclusion for reasons which we think deeply founded in the welfare of the Institute, that the management of its several departments by your body, which was instituted for an entirely different end, will not be productive of the objects which the munificent founder of the Institute had in view." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **32-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. Having been asked to withdraw, the Md. Historical Society calmly considered the rebuff: "The chief reason [given for the PIB trustees' withdrawal request] was that the administration of the Institute should be limited to fewer individuals than this Society had, that membership in the Society was easy of access, that the result might be conflict, hasty and unconsidered change. This reason we consider an inaccurate one. The trustees virtually tell us they cannot trust this Society of which many of them and Mr. Peabody are members, of which their President is our Vice-President." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **33-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. The Society's review rejected the PIB trustees' chief reason for the Society's withdrawal as illegal: "This committee does not take heed of the chief reason ascribed for our rejection. Nor do we think it honorable to infer that the trustees or Mr. Peabody's private opinion suggesting our withdrawal makes that withdrawal obligatory. The Institute is not private but legally incorporated. By illegal and indirect means the trustees desire our withdrawal. We need not defend this Society. Our history needs no vindication. We are the same Society of 1866 as we were in 1857, save for the normal entry of new and younger members in recent years." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. **34-**PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. (Md. Hist. Soc.'s review): "The last reason brought forth for our withdrawal is that the library of the Institute requires the rooms formerly allotted to the Society. After nine years' planning the trustees now discover they need more room for

the library and give this as a reason for our withdrawal. It must occur to Mr. Peabody that if his trustees took nine years to develop the architectural plan and then found they were in error in the amount of space required for the library, they might never understand and carry out the educational ideas he envisaged." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 35-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. (Md. Hist. Soc.'s review): "We have been denounced to Mr. Peabody by the trustees. In nine years they have built a hollow, inadequate house, with a vacant lecture room to which the public has not been admitted, a library dark and gloomy with cases three-fourths empty to which no reader had been allowed. For four years this building has stood as a marble tomb of broken promises." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 36-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. (Md. Hist. Soc.'s review): The Society's review concluded: "The [PIB] trustees hint that they might suggest to Mr. Peabody that he grant our Society a donation contingent on our withdrawal. This is a crass suggestion. In conclusion, this committee recommends that the Society institute legal proceedings. We recommend that this and previous reports be sent to Mr. Peabody to apprise him of these facts." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Reconciliation

Eaton, C.J.M. 37-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. GP saw that the Md. Historical Society was in the right, that it would win a legal decision, and that he had to act to soften this dispute. Anticipating that the Md. Historical Society would be asked to withdraw, John Pendleton Kennedy wrote in his journal: "I am myself responsible for Mr. Peabody's committing the Institute to the Society but this was done at a time when the Society nobly showed some appreciation of its object...." •Ref. Kennedy's journal, VIIo (Nov. 29, 1864-Sept. 21, 1869), pp. 185ff., entry Friday, June 16, 1865, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Eaton, C.J.M. 38-GP's Appeal. Kennedy helped draft GP's May 8, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society. GP acknowledged the moral and legal right of the Society. He admitted the wrong done the Society by the PIB trustees. GP said that one purpose of his U.S. visit was to see the PIB safely opened and that its opening depended on the Society's forbearance and good will. Noting the insurmountable difference, he humbly asked Society members as a personal favor to him to withdraw from the original agreement. •Ref. Peabody Institute of Baltimore, *Founder's Letters*, pp. 40-41.

Animosity Softened

Eaton, C.J.M. 39-GP's Character Softened Animosity. GP's character cut through painful animosity built up over nine years. Md. Historical Society members decided at a May 24, 1866, meeting to relinquish the PIB role GP had originally assigned them. GP waited until Nov. 5, 1866, to thank Md. Historical Society members personally and asked to be allowed

the privilege of contributing $20,000 to their publications fund. •Ref. (GP's $20,000 Md. Historical Society publication fund): Harris, p. 18.

Eaton, C.J.M. **40-**GP's Gifts, Sept.-Oct. 1866. GP's philanthropy during Sept.-Oct., 1866, included **1-**added $100,000 to the Peabody Institute Library of South Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868, total $217,000), **2-**added $40,000 to the Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers, Mass. (total $100,000, both gifts on Sept. 22, 1866), **3-**Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Oct. 8, 1866, and **4-**Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 each. •GP then traveled to Baltimore to dedicate and open the PIB (Oct. 25 and 26, 1866).

Dedication & Opening

Eaton, C.J.M. **41-**En Route to Baltimore. GP left NYC Oct. 22, 1866, for Baltimore. He stopped in Philadelphia where, on Oct. 23, some PIB trustees met him and described PIB dedication arrangements. On Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, in a special railway car arranged by B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), GP and guests left Philadelphia on the Philadelphia & Wilmington RR, with a brief stop at Havre-de-Grace near the Susquehanna River. There George Nathaniel Eaton (1811-74), Enoch Pratt (1808-96), George Washington Dobbin (1809-91), and other trustees boarded to escort GP and guests. •Ref. (Train arrangements): GP, Philadelphia, to John Work Garrett, Oct. 23, 1866, Garrett Papers, Library of Congress Ms. •See persons named.

Eaton, C.J.M. **42-**Arrival in Baltimore. With GP, met in Baltimore by Mayor Chapman and city council members, were Charles Macalester (1798-1873) of Philadelphia, Capt. Charles H.E. Judkins of the *Scotia*, GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) and wife, nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), and George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) of Newport, R.I. (later R.I. governor); and some PIB trustees. They went by carriage to Barnum's City Hotel where the visitors were guests of the city. GP had lived at Barnum's from its opening until his departure for London in Feb. 1837. •Ref. Baltimore *Sun*, Oct. 23, 1866, p. 4, c. 2; Oct. 24, 1866; Oct. 26, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Eaton, C.J.M. **43-**GP Attacked as Anti-Union. The Oct. 25, 1866, PIB dedication and opening were marred by press attacks alleging GP as pro-Confederate and anti-Union in the Civil War. GP defenders vigorously answered each attack. His PIB dedication speech was largely taken up answering these charges. •See Civil War and GP.

Eaton, C.J.M. **44-**PIB Academy of Music's First Director. C.J.M. Eaton helped secure Copenhagen-born Asger Hamerik (1843-1923) as PIB Academy of Music's first director. Eaton wrote to ask the help of U.S. Consul Fehrman in Vienna, Austria. Consul Fehrman's

advertisement in a European music journal brought letters of interest from Hamerik and others. Born into a musical family on his mother's side, Hamerik studied and performed under various music masters in London and Berlin (1862-64); in Paris (1864), where he was the only pupil of famed French composer Hector Berlioz (1803-69); in Stockholm; and in Milan and Vienna. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Eaton, C.J.M. 45-Asger Hamerik. Despite unease about Hamerik's limited English and shyness, he was appointed and became a long-tenured director of the PIB Academy (Conservatory after 1874) of Music, during July 11, 1871-1898, or for 27 years. Hamerik enhanced the PIB Academy of Music's reputation. He raised admission standards, emphasized American composers' works in concerts, improved the music curriculum, and raised graduate requirements. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, C.J.M. 46-Eaton's Art Collection. In 1893, the year C.J.M. Eaton died, he gave his considerable art collection to the PIB Gallery of Art. This collection consisted of 81 paintings, 62 watercolors, drawings, miniature portraits, porcelain, and bronzes by French-born artist-sculptor Christophe Fratin (1800-64). •Thus ended C.J.M. Eaton's long connection with the PIB, over 36 years. He was present at the creation, he was responsible for its location on Mt. Vernon Place, and helped nurture its development during its early great years. •Eaton's nieces also presented to the PIB Gallery of Art the considerable art collection of Baltimore merchant Robert Gilmore, Jr. (1774-1848), which their uncle had purchased to prevent its sale to buyers outside of Baltimore. •See PIB. •PIB Gallery of Art. •Persons named.

Eaton, C.J.M. 47-GP's Portrait by Chester Harding. Artist Chester Harding's (1792-1866) portrait of GP was donated to the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, by Mrs. Charles R. Weld (née Frances Eaton, died March 13, 1947), related to C.J.M Eaton. This GP portrait is reproduced in "Baltimore's 150th Birthday," *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2. Under GP's portrait on p. 1 is printed, "Painted during the early years of his maturity," probably in GP's early thirties. It is an oil painting on canvas, 30" x 25," in an oval frame. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eaton, George Nathaniel (1811-74),was one of the 16 original PEF trustees.

With GP, W. Va., 1869

Eaton, John, Jr. (1829-1906). **1-**U.S. Educator. John Eaton, Jr., was born in Sutton, N.H., graduated from Dartmouth College (1854); was a school principal in Cleveland, Ohio; was superintendent of schools in Toledo, Ohio, when he enrolled in Andover Theological Seminary (1859). He was a Civil War chaplain with the 27th Ohio Regiment (from Aug. 15, 1861), was chosen Nov. 1862 by Gen. U.S. Grant to look after increasing number of freed

slaves who joined the Union Army, was promoted to Col. in charge of the 63rd U.S. Colored Regiment, and was breveted a Brig. Gen. in charge of colored troops and other freedmen in Tenn. and Ark. •Ref. Boatner, p. 259 (which stated, "The Freedmen's Bureau was later modeled on his plan"). •See Freedmen's Bureau. •PEF. •Barnas Sears.

Eaton, John, Jr. 2-Described GP, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. After the Civil War he was editor of the Memphis, Tenn., *Post*; was Tenn.'s superintendent of public instruction (1867-69, when he was with GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, and wrote of GP's visit in his annual report); was a Board of Visitors member, U.S. Military Academy, West Point (1869); was the second Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Education (1886-91); was president of Marietta College, Ohio; president of Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, Utah; and a special commissioner of the Puerto Rico public school system (1898). For John Eaton's description of GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, names of participating prominent leaders, and sources, including historic W.Va. photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

C.M. Lampson's London Home

Eaton Square, No. 80, London. **1-**C.M. Lampson's London Home. It was to Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's (1806-85) London home, 80 Eaton Square, that a gravely ill GP went on arrival in London (Oct. 9, 1869) from his last U.S. visit. Lampson was born in Vt., became wealthy in the fur trade, settled in Britain in 1830, accepted a British title, and lived the life of a British gentleman. He was, along with GP, a director of the Atlantic Cable Co. and a trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage apartments for London's working poor. •See Curtis Miranda Lampson.

Eaton Square, No. 80, London. **2-**Last Illness and Death. GP died there Nov. 4, 1869. Lampson helped coordinate GP's funeral service and temporary burial in Westminster Abbey, transfer of GP's remains from the Abbey to Portsmouth, England, and transatlantic transfer on HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, to Portland, Maine, for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

"**Education:** a debt due from present to future generations." On June 16, 1852, Danvers, Mass., celebrated the centennial of its separation from Salem, Mass. Letters extolling the importance of that day and read aloud were from prominent Mass. figures: Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Daniel Webster (1782-1852), Edward Everett (1794-1865), Rufus Choate (1799-1859), and others, including GP. Invited to participate but unable to leave London, GP sent a letter from London dated May 26, 1852, read aloud to those assembled by his boyhood classmate John Waters Proctor (1791-1874). GP's letter announced his gift of $20,000 (first

of a total of $217,600) for his first Peabody Institute Library in South Danvers (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868). With GP's letter and first gift was a slip of paper containing his motto: "By George Peabody, of London: Education--a debt due from present to future generations." No earlier source for this motto has been found. •See John Waters Proctor. •Sylvester Proctor.

Henry Adams on Benjamin Moran

Education of Henry Adams, by Henry [Brooks] Adams (1838-1918). **1-**Secty. to his Father. Henry [Brooks] Adam was private secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86, minister during 1861-68). In this book Henry Adams described his contacts in London in the 1860s. These included important Britons and visiting and resident Americans, such as GP, Joshua Bates (1788-1864), Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), and others. •See Henry Brooks Adams.

Education of Henry Adams. **2-**On U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran. Henry [Brooks] Adams' book, *Henry Adams and His Friends, A Collection of His Unpublished Letters*, comp. by Harold Dean Cater (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947), p. xxxiv, has a description of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), often critical of GP in his private journal. Adams wrote: "On the staff of the American Legation in London was Benjamin Moran, an assistant secretary. He was a man of long experience at the Legation and one who became a sort of dependable workhorse to fill in for any duty that might come up from the changing personnel. He had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended. He kept an extensive diary and while it must be read from the point of view of his character, it throws an interesting light on the Legation scene." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Education, U.S. southern. •See PEF. •Barnas Sears. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Edward VII (1841-1910), eldest son of Queen Victoria (1819-1901), was king of England during 1901-10. It was as Prince of Wales that he unveiled GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange, July 23, 1869. He eulogized GP, praised W.W. Story, and referred to U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) in terms of U.S.-British friendship. Story and Motley, both present, also spoke. GP's statue in London was the first of four statues of Americans in that city: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. A copy of GP's seated statue in London was placed in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, by Robert Garrett (1847-96). •See Statues of GP.

Egyptian Room, Guildhall, London, was the large room where the Lord Mayor of London's dinner was given to honor GP following the conferral ceremony of the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862. •See London, Freedom of the City of London.

Eisenhower, Dwight David (1890-1969). For details and source of the six Americans offered and the five who received the Freedom of the City of London (Andrew Stevenson [declined], GP, U.S Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. J.J. Pershing, and Dwight David Eisenhower), •see London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP. •Persons named.

Eliot, Charles William (1834-1926), graduated from Harvard Univ. (1853), where he taught mathematics (1854-58), taught mathematics and chemistry (1858-63), and was president (1868-1909) when he attended GP's final funeral service and burial, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Elizabeth, Queen Mother (1900-). On July 11, 1962, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, unveiled a plaque at the then new Peabody Estate in Blackfriars, London, celebrating the centenary of the GP Donation Fund, founded March 12, 1862 (total gift $2.5 million), which built and managed low-rent apartments for London's working poor. For details and sources, including speech by the then Joint Parliamentary Secty., Ministry of Housing, Earl Jellicoe (George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe [1918-], second Earl of Jellicoe), •see Peabody Homes of London.

Queen Victoria's Son Prince Arthur

Elphinestone, Howard Cawfurd (1829-90) **1-**Prince Arthur's Military Aide. Lt. Col. Howard Cawfurd Elphinestone was a military aide to Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur (William Patrick Albert Arthur, 1850-1942, Duke of Connaught). Prince Arthur was on a Canadian tour in mid-Nov. 1869, when British Ambassador to the U.S. Sir Edward Thornton (1817-1906) received Queen Victoria's approval for Prince Arthur to visit in the U.S. Prince Arthur left Montreal, Canada, on Jan. 20, 1870, went to Washington, D.C., where he met Pres. U.S. Grant, and was in NYC on Jan. 29, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Victoria (Queen).

Elphinestone, H.C. **2-**Attend GP's Funeral. A Jan. 27 letter from his attendant, Lt. Col. H.C. Elphinstone, to Queen Victoria's advisor in England, contained the first mention of Prince Arthur's possible attendance at GP's funeral: "Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinstone thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend." Prince Arthur left NYC on Feb. 5, 1870, for Boston and left Boston on Feb. 8 for Peabody, Mass., where his attendance at GP's funeral attracted wide favorable press coverage. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Elphinestone): [Elphinestone, Howard Cawfurd].

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-82). **1-**GP Contact Via Delia Salter Bacon. U.S. essayist and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson had three indirect contacts with GP. One involved eccentric Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59), whose theory was that William Shakespeare's plays were written by Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618), and Edmund Spenser (1552-99). She appealed for support from Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Carlyle (1795-81), and Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64). They gave her courteous aid but no endorsement. In London she presented a letter of introduction to GP from NYC banker Charles Butler (1802-97). GP may have done some banking services for her. •See Delia Salter Bacon.

Emerson, R.W. **2-**Four Lectures at the PIB, 1872. On April 19, 1871, PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90) invited R.W. Emerson to lecture at the PIB. His four topics and dates in 1872 were: **1-**"Imagination and Poetry," Jan. 2; **2-**"Resources and Inspiration," Jan. 4; **3-**"Homes and Hospitality," Jan. 9; and **4-**"Art and Nature," Jan. 11. •Emerson had previously visited Baltimore in April 1827 on his return from St. Augustine, Fla. He gave two lectures at Baltimore's Mercantile Library Association in Jan. 1843 and again under the same auspices in Jan. 1859. •Ref. Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore. *Mr. Emerson....*

Emerson, R.W. **3-**Four Lectures at the PIB, 1872, Cont'd. In 1872 Emerson was age 68 and was described as having long white hair and being dressed in "a meticulous old fashioned black suit of an earlier day." He left Boston for the 17 hour train trip to Baltimore but forgot the name of the hotel his daughter Edith had given him. After questioning the conductor, he decided to stay at Barnum's near the Battle Monument (GP had also stayed at Barnum when he worked in and later visited Baltimore, 1856-57, 1866-67, and 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Emerson, R.W. **4-**Four Lectures at the PIB, 1872 Cont'd. Of Emerson's first lecture, "Imagination and Poetry," Jan. 2, 1872, Baltimore *American* reporter wrote condescendingly: "The profoundest thinker in America read a lecture [at the PIB] last evening to an audience...in part...who faintly comprehended the argument and in part...who only saw the beauty of the words." On Emerson's second talk, "Resources and Inspiration," Jan. 4, a Baltimore *Gazette* reporter concluded: "The lecture in general was highly interesting, and listened to with the closest attention." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Emerson, R.W. **5-**Four Lectures at the PIB, 1872 Cont'd. At this second Jan. 4 lecture Emerson saw in the audience and later talked to poet Walt Whitman (1819-92) and naturalist John Burroughs (1837-1921). •Emerson's third lecture, Jan. 9, was again well attended. Of his last "Art and Nature" lecture, Jan. 11, a Baltimore *Sun* reporter concluded: [The audience listened] "attentively to Mr. Emerson as one who has attained to so great a degree of celebrity, and to be able to say that they have heard him." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Selling Md.'s Bonds Abroad

Emory, Thomas. **1-**Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad. Thomas Emory (birth and death years unknown; believed to have lived in Poplar Grove, Md.) was one of three commissioners appointed by Md. Act of 1835 to sell its $8 million bond issue abroad for internal improvements. When commissioner Samuel Jones, Jr. (1800-74), resigned early to become a state senator, he backed GP to replace him. Despite opposition in the Md. legislature, GP was appointed commissioner. GP and the other two commissioners, John Buchanan (1772-1844) and Thomas Emory, amid the Panic of 1837, failed to sell the bonds in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. The other two agents returned to the U.S. by Oct. 8, 1837. GP remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits (Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869). •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad, and GP.

Emory, Thomas. **2-**GP Sold Md. Bonds Against all Odds. The Panic of 1837 and an economic depression that followed for a few years hindered GP's sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 million in bonds. Worse still, the depression induced Md. and eight other states to stop their bond interest payments in part or whole. GP finally approached his major competitor, Baring Brothers, Britain's largest banking firm, and sold them the bonds cheaply for exclusive resale. Not wanting to burden economically depressed Md., GP never applied for and ultimately declined the $60,000 commission due him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Emory, Thomas. **3-**Md.'s Resolution of Praise for GP. When Md. recovered economically and resumed its bond interest payments (1847), GP was in transition from London-based dry goods and other merchandise dealer to broker-banker in U.S. securities. The Md. governor's 1847 annual report to the legislative Assembly singled out GP "who never claimed or received one dollar of the $60,000 commission due him...whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Emory, Thomas. **4-**Md.'s Resolution of Praise for GP Cont'd. On March 7, 1848, both houses of Md.'s Assembly passed a unanimous resolution of praise to GP, sent to him in London, with Gov. Philip Francis Thomas' (1810-90) accompanying comment: "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." GP's earlier letters assuring European purchasers that Md. would resume interest payments, and retroactively, along with Md.'s resolution of praise, were widely printed. It took ten years for GP's efforts to sell Md. bonds to be fully appreciated. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Emory, Thomas. **5-**Career. Md. State Archives, Annapolis, Md., records indicate that Thomas Emory was a member of the Governor's Council, 1822, 1823, and 1824; member of the House of Delegates, Queen Anne's County, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814; member of the House of Delegates, Special

Session, Queen Anne's County, 1812 and 1813; member of Senate, Eastern Shore, 1825, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835; and member of the Senate, Special Session, Eastern Shore, 1836. •Ref. Md. State Archives, Annapolis, Md., biographical file for Thomas Emory MSA SC 3520-13051.

Endicott, William Crowninshield (1826-1900), was a Mass. judge; president of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; and a PEF trustee. He was succeeded as PEF trustee by Richard Olney (1835-1917), also a prominent lawyer and statesman from Mass. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 103.

Engraver-artists whose engravings of GP paintings and related illustrations have appeared in print include: **1**-John Chester Buttre (1821-93), who made a widely published engraving of a GP photo, half-length facing right, taken by famed Civil War photographer Mathew B. Brady (1823-96) on March 23, 1867, in his NYC studio. On that occasion Brady also took photos of the PEF trustees, following their second meeting in NYC, March 19-22, 1867. **2**-W.H. Forbes. **3**-H.B. Hall, Jr. (1808-84), born in London; died in NYC. **4**-Jules-Ferdinand Jacquemart (1837-80), who made an etching of the Congressional gold medal the U.S. Congress awarded GP (March 5, 9, 14, 16, 1867) for his PEF ($2 million gift for public education in the South). This etching appeared in Joseph Flourimund Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S. 1776-1876* (New York: Loubat, 1880), II, plate 78. •Ref. (J.C. Buttre): Bryan-b, pp. 2-7. •Lossing, p. 486. •See GP Illustrations. •Persons named.

Enniskillen, Ireland. For GP's visits to Belfast, Ireland, near British statesman James Emerson Tennent's (1791-1869) home at Tempo Manor, Enniskillen, Ireland, •see James Emerson Tennent.

Enoch Pratt Free Public Library, Baltimore. For GP's connection , •see PIB. •Enoch Pratt.

Erebus (ship). In May 1845 British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) sailed on his second Arctic exploration and was never seen alive again. Some 40 international searches were made for the missing explorer (1845-50s), his two ships the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, and their crew of 137 seamen. GP contributed $10,000 for scientific equipment to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, in its unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin. U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), commanding the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, named Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's monetary contribution to this first U.S. effort in Arctic exploration. •See Henry Grinnell. •Jacqueline Kennedy. •John Fitzgerald Kennedy. •Persons named. •White House.

Essex County, Mass.

Essex County, Mass. **1**-"Essex Junto." GP was born in what was then the South Parish of Danvers, Essex County, Mass., some 19 miles from Boston. Essex County originally housed

the "Essex Junto," a politically intertwined group of the most famous and wealthiest families of eastern Mass. who moved to Boston after the American Revolution: the Lowell, Cabot, Lodge, Lee, Higginson, and Jackson families. They were a compact social group, often intermarrying and helping one another in business. •Ref. Heymann, p. 17. •See Joseph Peabody.

Essex County, Mass. 2-Peabody Institute Libraries, Peabody & Danvers, Mass. GP's branch of the Peabody family was of humble origin and circumstances, unlike distant relative Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., who owned 73 clipper ships and employed some 7,000 seamen in Far East trade. •GP's hometown of Danvers was renamed South Danvers when the town was divided (1855) into North Danvers and South Danvers, and was named Peabody by town vote on April 13, 1868. GP founded Peabody Institute libraries in South Danvers, June 16, 1852 (total gift $217,600) and North Danvers, later Danvers, Dec. 22, 1856 (total gift $100,000). •See town names.

Essex Institute Library (now the Peabody Essex Museum), Salem, Mass. •See Peabody Essex Museum, Peabody Mass.

Ethnology. •See Archaeology. •Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ.

In Italy and France, 1868

Eugénie, Empress (1826-1920). 1-GP in Italy and France, 1868. About March 16, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie in Paris, France. •The month before, Feb. 19-28, 1868, GP and Winthrop were in Rome, Italy, mainly for GP to sit in U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) studio for the GP seated statue Story was preparing for placement on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named.

Eugénie, Empress. 2-GP in Italy and France, 1868. About Feb. 24-25, 1868, GP and Winthrop had an audience with Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, 1792-1878, Pope during 1846-78), GP's only audience with the Pope and Winthrop's second audience (Winthrop's first audience with the Pope, 1860). GP gave $19,300 to San Spirito Hospital, a Vatican charitable hospital, Rome, Italy, probably Feb. 24-25, 1868. •See San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Persons named.

Eugénie, Empress. 3-GP in Italy and France, 1868 Cont'd. GP left Rome Feb. 27, 1868, for Genoa, then went by boat to Nice, France, arriving March 3, 1868, where Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) briefly visited him (Kennedy was on his way to Rome).

GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), son-in-law of GP's Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888). Corcoran's only daughter Louise Morris [née Corcoran] Eustis died Dec. 4, 1867, leaving George Eustis and their three children. •See Visits to Europe by GP.

Eugénie, Empress. **4-**False Report of GP Statue in Rome. GP's visit to Rome, audience with the Pope, and gift to the San Spirito Hospital may have been the basis for a short news item from Rome amid the vast publicity on GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral: "A statue of Mr. Peabody is to be erected at Rome by order of the Pope." No GP statue in Rome ever materialized. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Trent Affair & George Eustis

Eustis, George (1828-72). **1-**Confederate Emissary. George Eustis was secretary to Confederate emissary John Slidell (1793-1871). Slidell, his male secretary George Eustis, along with Confederate emissary James Murray Mason (1798-1871) and his male secretary, J.E. McFarland, were on their way to seek aid and arms from Britain and France respectively. On the dark night of Oct. 11, 1861, they and some of their family evaded the Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., got to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail packet *Trent* bound for Liverpool, England. On Nov. 8, 1861, in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, the *Trent* was illegally stopped by the Union warship *San Jacinto* under Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877). •See *Trent* Affair.

Eustis, George. **2-**Furor Over the *Trent*. The illegal seizure of Mason, Slidell, and their male secretaries, and their being imprisoned at Boston Harbor's Fort Warren, provoked near-war hysteria between Britain and the U.S. Furor over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, affecting GP in London. With his advisors and trustees, he was preparing to announce (March 12, 1862) the Peabody Donation Fund, a $2.5 million (total) gift for model housing for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Peabody Homes of London.

Eustis, George. **3-**Furor Over the *Trent* Cont'd. The seriousness of the *Trent* affair and other British-U.S. provocations worried GP and his advisors. Would the British government, press, and public accept his London housing gift? Would they reject it? Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action as unauthorized, and the four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eustis, George. **4-**Married Louise Morris Corcoran. Another GP-*Trent* connection was that Confederate emissary John Slidell's secretary, George Eustice, was married to Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), the only daughter of GP's longtime Washington, D.C., business friend

William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. When Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustice reached England, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) went to see about her welfare. •See *Trent* Affair. For GP's 1868 visit to the George Eustis family in France, with sources, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Eustis, Louise Morris (née Corcoran, 1838-1867), was the only daughter of GP's longtime Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. She married George Eustis (1828-72) from Louisiana and lived with him in France. For GP's 1868 visit to the George Eustis family in France, a year after her death, with sources, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

PIB Prep School

Evans, May Garrettson (1866-1947). **1-**Founder of PIB Prep School. May Garrettson Evans founded the PIB Conservatory of Music Preparatory School in 1898. Born in Baltimore, she spent her childhood in Georgetown, D.C., returned to Baltimore at age 13 to attend the Misses Hall's School, and then attended the PIB Conservatory of Music. Her brother, a *Sun* reporter, occasionally asked her to review PIB Conservatory of Music programs for the *Sun*. This experience led her to become the *Sun*'s first woman reporter (between ages 20-27), covering dramatic, musical, and general events. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Evans, M.G.. **2-**Founder of PIB Prep School Cont'd. May Garrettson Evans was the first to see the need for a preparatory music school for talented children that would be a feeder to the PIB Conservatory of Music and also serve as a general music school for adults. She suggested such a school to then PIB Conservatory of Music director Asger Hamerik (1843-1923), who recommended it to the trustees, but no action was taken. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Evans, M.G. 3-Founder of PIB Prep School Cont'd. In Oct. 1894 at age 28 she started a preparatory school herself, helped by her sister Marion and taught mostly by PIB Conservatory of Music students and staff. The school flourished, was first called the Peabody Graduates Preparatory and High School of Music, and four years later (1898) renamed the PIB Conservatory's Preparatory Dept. (called familiarly "the Prep"). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Evans, M.G. 4-Founder of PIB Prep School Cont'd. Evans was superintendent of the Preparatory Dept. for over 30 years. She saw its enrollment grow from some 300 students to over 3,200 students with several branches in and near Baltimore. Besides being a music school for talented children, the Preparatory Dept. also served the public schools and adults interested in music, dance, and dramatic speech. It was also a laboratory school for PIB

Conservatory students pursuing a teacher's certificate. Before Evans retired in 1930, a gift from Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James Wilson Leakin (1857-1922) enabled the Preparatory Dept. to move into its own modern music building, Leakin Hall (1927). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Evarts, William Maxwell (1818-1901), was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. He was born in Boston, was a Yale graduate (1837), studied law at Harvard Univ.; was admitted to the New York bar (1841); was NYC assistant district attorney (1849-53); was prominent in the Republican Party; represented the U.S. government in Britain to keep Britain from building ships for the Confederate Navy (April-July 1863 and Dec. 1863-June 1864); represented Pres. Andrew Johnson in the Feb. 24-May 16, 1868, Johnson impeachment trial before the U.S. Senate; was U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Johnson's cabinet; was U.S. Counsel in the *Alabama* Claims arbitration in Geneva (1871-72); was U.S. Secty. of State in Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes's cabinet; and U.S. Sen. from N.Y. (1885-91). •Ref. Hicks, III, pp. 215-218. •Curry-b, pp. 19, 33, 35, 64, 106, 137.

Edward Everett

Everett, Edward (1794-1865). **1-**Statesman, Educator, Orator. Edward Everett, U.S. statesman, educator, and orator, spoke at the reception for GP in Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856. This all-day gala affair celebrated GP's first return visit to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for London, Feb. 1837. •Edward Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., was a Harvard graduate (B.A., 1811, M.A., 1814), Harvard professor of Greek literature (1819-26), member, U.S. House of Rep. (1825-34), Mass. governor (1836-39), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1841-45, where GP had contact with him), Harvard Univ. president (1846-49), U.S. Secty. of State under Pres. Millard Fillmore (1852-53), and U.S. Sen. (1853-54). The most notable orator of his time, his two hour address at the Gettysburg cemetery dedication, Nov. 19, 1863, is largely forgotten while Pres. Abraham Lincoln's three-minute 272-word speech that followed won lasting fame.

Everett, Edward. 2-Oct. 9, 1856, Speech, Danvers, Mass. At the Oct. 9, 1856, GP reception in Danvers, Mass., Edward Everett said in part (after Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner's [1818-92] short speech): "While in England I had the opportunity to witness Mr. Peabody's honorable position in commerce and social circles. The pursuit of commerce has done much to promote civilization. From earliest times caravans of trade have bound the human family together and kept the arts and refinements of life from extinction. Medieval guilds were the bulwark of liberty and the germ of representative government. From trade came law, order, and progress...." •Ref. *Proceedings..Reception...George Peabody,...Danvers, October 9, 1856*, pp. 55-56. •Everett-a. •Everett-b, II, pp. 466-476.

Everett, Edward. **3-**Oct. 9, 1856, Speech, Danvers, Mass. Cont'd. "We honor today one preeminent in commerce. When American credit stood low and the individual states defaulted their trust, our friend stood firm and was the cause of firmness in others. When few would be listened to on the subject of American securities in the parlor of the Bank of England, his judgment commanded respect; his integrity won back trust in America. He performed the miracle by which the word of an honest man turns paper into gold." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Everett, Edward. **4-**Oct. 9, 1856, Speech, Danvers, Mass. Cont'd. "He promoted the enjoyment of traveling Americans as so many here can attest. The United States Minister in England, with little funds, could not bring together Americans and Englishmen and women in convivial friendship. Our honored guest, with ample means, corrected this defect. At the first world's fair in London, 1851, the exhibitors of other nations went officially supplied with funds to display their nation's wares. The American exhibitors found a large place to fill naked and unadorned. At the critical moment when the English press ridiculed the sorry appearance we presented, our friend stepped forward and did what Congress should have done. Our products were shown at their best. Leading British journalists admitted that England derived more benefit from the contributions of the United States than from any other country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Everett, Edward. **5-**Oct. 9, 1856, Speech, Danvers, Mass. Cont'd.: "Time and again he brought together men of two nations to drink from loving cups of goodwill. These are some reasons we welcome to old Danvers one of her greatest sons. (Great cheering.) •"When on the 16th of June, 1852, Danvers celebrated its one hundredth year of separate existence our friend sent a slip of paper containing a noble sentiment. Now a slip of paper can easily be blown away. So, as a paperweight, to keep the toast safe on the table to repay his debt, Mr. Peabody laid down $20,000 and has since doubled it." •Ref. *Ibid.* For other Oct. 9, 1856, celebration details and speeches by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84), GP, Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791), Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92), and John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), with sources, •see persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Creating the Peabody Normal College

Ewing, Edwin H. (1809-1902). **1-**Univ. of Nashville Trustee. Before his 1911 retirement as Peabody Normal College president, former Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) told how he helped first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) establish the Peabody Normal College on the campus of the Univ. of Nashville: "...I was with Dr. Sears, the first General Agent of [the] Peabody Board in 1875 [PEF], and he said to me, 'If you will furnish the house I will establish a normal college in Nashville. I am satisfied it is the best place in the South.' This was within twenty minutes of my inauguration as Governor of the State."

Ewing, E.H. **2-**Tenn. Gov. J.D. Porter Cont'd. "I said to him, 'Meet me here tomorrow morning

at 10 o'clock and I will inform you whether I can secure the building for you. I am very anxious to see the school established. Before that hour I interviewed Judge William F. Cooper [1820-1909]. Edwin H. Ewing, Edward D. Hicks, III [1831-94] and other members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville and obtained from them consent to establish the college in buildings of the University, and when Dr. Sears called I was able to offer him the most eligible building and the best location of any point in the City of Nashville. He accepted the offer, and in the winter following, the school was organized and entered upon a career of the very greatest success." •See PCofVU. •PEF. •Persons Named.

***Excellent*, HMS** (ship), was a British warship which participated in the transfer ceremonies of placing GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*, Portsmouth harbor, England, Dec. 11, 1869, for transatlantic voyage to Portland, Me., with final funeral service in Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870), and burial that day in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •HMS *Monarch*.

Exhibit, U.S., at 1851 Great Exhibition. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Exhibition of 1851. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

F

Trent Affair & Lt. Fairfax

Fairfax, Donald McNeill (1821-94). **1-*Trent* Affair, 1861.** Navy Lt. Donald McNeill Fairfax served under Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) on the Union warship *San Jacinto* which stopped the British mail steamer *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, in the Bahama Channel, West Indies. Capt. Wilkes ordered Lt. Fairfax to remove Confederate agents James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and his male secretary and John Slidell (1793-1871) from La. and his male secretary. The Confederates were bound for France and England to win support and aid. On Oct. 11, 1861, the four Confederates and some of their family evaded a Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., got to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. One day out of Havana the British *Trent* was illegally stopped by the Union *San Jacinto*. Lt. Fairfax is said to have carried out his unpleasant arrest and removal duty with courtesy. He bore reproaches from the *Trent's* captain and passengers with equanimity. •See *Trent* Affair.

Fairfax, D.M. 2-*Trent* Affair, 1861 Cont'd. The seizing and holding of Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries in Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison evoked anger in Britain and France and exultation in the U.S. North. Passions were aroused. Angry recriminations over the *Trent* affair held up until March 12, 1862, GP's announcement of his Peabody Donation Fund, a

$2.5 million (total) gift for model housing for London's working poor. British upper and middle classes favored the Confederacy, whose Southern cotton was needed for British textile manufacture. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fairfax, D. M. 3-*Trent* Affair, 1861 Cont'd. While a U.S.-British war seemed imminent, GP and his trustees feared that the British government, press, and public might reject his gift. Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the seizure of the *Trent*, and released the four Confederates Jan. 1, 1862. Lt. Fairfax later took part in the naval operations in Charleston harbor, was promoted to rear admiral, and retired in 1881. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fame (ship) was the name of the brig commanded by a Capt. Davis on which GP, then age 17, and his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) left Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1812, to open a merchandise store on Bridge St., Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. •See Newburyport, Mass.

Family, GP's (ancestors, brothers, and sisters). •See Peabody Genealogy.

Family support, GP's. For GP's support of his mother, brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, and others, including their schooling, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (sister). •Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Faneuil Hall, Boston. Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), Newburyport, Mass.-born London resident genealogist, GP's friend and sometime agent, wrote GP of hearing anti-Confederate speeches in Boston's Faneuil Hall on Oct. 6, 1862. One speaker, George Francis Train (1829-1904), Boston-born financier of city railway lines, rabidly anti-southern and anti-British, had earlier publicly attacked GP for his March 12, 1862, housing gift for London's working poor ($2.5 million total). •See Horatio Gates Somerby. •Civil War and GP.

Adm. D.G. Farragut

Farragut, David Glasgow (1801-70). **1-**Farragut and GP. GP and U.S. Navy Adm. David Glasgow Farragut, one of the 16 original PEF trustees (during 1867-70), met several times in the last two years of their lives. •In early 1867, to forestall U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson's (1808-75) impeachment by Radical Republicans in Congress, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), suggested a complete cabinet change, with GP as Treasury Secty., Adm. D.G. Farragut as Navy Secty., and six others. But loyalty to his old cabinet kept Pres. Johnson from making that change. For F.P. Blair, Sr.'s Cabinet reshuffle plan and the eight names proposed, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •John Albion Andrew.

Farragut, D.G. 2-PEF Trustees' Second Meeting. GP and Farragut were together at the PEF trustees' second meeting, at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, March 19-22, 1867. GP invited Adm. Farragut and Gen. U.S. Grant (both trustees) and their wives to attend an opera. In his invitation to Farragut, GP enclosed photos of himself and asked for photos of the admiral and his wife. •Ref. (Farragut and Grant at opera with GP): Lewis, p. 335.

Farragut, D.G. 3-PEF Trustees' March 22, 1867, Banquet. GP gave a banquet for the trustees and their wives on March 22, 1867. Among the 73 guests were: **1-**NYC store owner Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76), whose store was later bought by and named Wanamaker's. A.T. Stewart built a model community in Garden City, N.Y., based on the plan of GP's model apartments for London's working poor (from 1862). **2-**NYC financier William Backhouse Astor (1792-1875); **3-**historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49), and others. •Ref. Winthrop-a, II, pp. 685-688. •PEF, *Proceedings*, I. •See persons named.

Farragut, D.G. 4-PEF Trustees' March 22, 1867, Banquet Cont'd. Adm. Farragut sat at GP's left and Mrs. Grant on his right. The military men were in full dress uniform. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop rose to speak: "The time is at hand," he said, "for the departure of George Peabody. I have here resolutions [from] the trustees [who]...thank him for his hospitality to us in Washington and New York. We consider this trust a high honor. We wish him God's blessing as he takes leave of this country." •Winthrop concluded with: "Since he arrived last May he has performed acts of charity without precedent in the annals of the world. It was my friend Daniel Webster who said that the character of Washington was our greatest contribution to the world. Now we can add the example of George Peabody. The greatest philanthropist of his age." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Farragut, D.G. 5-GP's Gifts, 1866-67. Winthrop's speech referred to GP's charitable gifts during his year's U.S. visit (May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867) These gifts totaled $2,210,000, including: **a-**$70,000 for a Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., in memory of his mother, who was born there, then named Rowley (ground broken June 19, 1866). **b-**$40,000 each added to the Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868), and the **c-**Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers (name reverted to Danvers, Mass., same date). **d-**$150,000 each to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866) and the **e-**Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Farragut, D.G. 6-GP's Gifts, 1866-67 Cont'd. **f-**$500,000 to the PIB. **g-**$25,000 each to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for a professorship of mathematics and natural science (Oct. 30, 1866), and to **h-**Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering (Nov. 6, 1866). **i-**$20,000 each for publication funds to the Md.

Historical Society, Baltimore (Nov. 5, 1866), and to the **j**-Mass. Historical Society, Boston (Jan. 1, 1867). **k**-$15,000 each for a public library fund in Newburyport, Mass. (Feb. 20, 1867), and **12**-Georgetown, D.C. (April 20, 1867). **l**-$140,000 for what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867); and **m**-$1 million to create the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867; doubled to $2 million, June 29, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Farragut, D.G. 7-GP's Response to Winthrop. GP responded to Winthrop's speech: "Never," GP said, "have I been more honored than at this time by the presence of the highest officers of our Army and Navy, by the most distinguished men of the North and the South. May this gathering of friends be an omen of brighter days to come to our beloved country (applause). Let me close with two toasts. I give you our country, our whole country" (enthusiastic applause and the playing of the national anthem). GP concluded: "Finally, the country where I have lived and prospered, and to its Queen." (Great applause). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Farragut, D.G. 8-Mathew Brady Photo of PEF Trustees. Press reports complimented the banquet, the speeches, and noted the public's approval of the PEF's intent to advance public education in the devastated South. •Before dispersing, the trustees and GP on March 23, 1867, went to famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio for their only group photo. •Ref. (Brady's photo of PEF trustees with GP): *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 11, No. 537 (April 13, 1867), pp. 227-228, 238. •See Mathew Brady. For later woodcuts and other reprints of the Brady photo of the PEF trustees with GP, •see GP Illustrations.

Farragut, D.G. 9-Trustee Lawrence on GP's Public Relations. Years later, former PEF trustee William Lawrence (1850-1941) described the PEF trustees' banquets and GP's penchant for favorable publicity in his memoirs: "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •Ref. Lawrence, pp. 268-269, quoted in •Taylor, p. 25.

Farragut, D.G. 10-Trustee Lawrence on GP's Public Relations Cont'd.: "The trustees brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund; and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Farragut, D.G. 11-GP's funeral. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in London and was buried temporarily at Westminster Abbey (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). When his will requiring burial in Mass. became known, British PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-89) cabinet on Nov. 10, 1869,

decided to offer HMS *Monarch* as the funeral vessel to transport GP's remains to the U.S. Pres. U.S. Grant, through U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97), ordered the naval corvette, USS *Plymouth*, from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* south to Madeira, across the Atlantic, and north to Portland, Me. Pres. Grant, again through Navy Secty. Robeson, ordered Adm. Farragut to command a flotilla of U.S. Navy ships to receive GP's remains at Portland harbor (Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870). This was Adm. Farragut's last naval assignment before his death, Aug. 14, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Farragut, D.G. 12-Farragut's Career. D.G. Farragut was born at Campbell's Station near Knoxville, Tenn., of a Scottish mother and noble Spanish-born father. His father came to America in 1776, served in the Colonial army, is said to have saved Gen. George Washington's life at the Battle of Cowpens, S.C. (Jan. 17, 1781), and became a sailing master in the U.S. Navy. When young Farragut's mother died, he was cared for by his father's shipmate, later Commander David Porter (1780-1843). D.G. Farragut became a midshipman (Dec. 17, 1810) at the early age of 9 and-a-half years, was sent to school for two years in Chester, Pa., and sailed on Commander David Porter's ship *Essex* in the War of 1812. •Ref. Lewis, pp. 334-335, 373. •Boatner, pp. 275-276.

Farragut, D.G. 13-Farragut's Career Cont'd. Remaining in the Navy, Farragut was made acting Lt. (1819), when he was 18. He cruised the West Indies against Cuban pirates, was commissioned commander (Sept. 9, 1841), participated in the Mexican War and the Civil War, where he was the hero of the battles of New Orleans (April 24, 1862) and Mobile Bay (Aug. 5, 1864). He is remembered for saying, "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" at Mobile Bay. Farragut, the greatest naval commander of the Civil War, was made rear admiral, July 16, 1862; vice admiral, Dec. 23, 1864; and admiral, July 26, 1866. He died on Aug. 14, 1870, nine months after GP's death. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See John Jay Almy. •Death and Funeral, GP's.

February was an important month in GP's life and career. He was born Feb. 18, 1795. He left the U.S. for England to stay for some 30 years on Feb. 1, 1837, to his death on Nov. 4, 1869 (except for three U.S. visits). His Feb. 12, 1857, letter founded the PIB ($1.4 million total gift). His Feb. 7, 1867, letter founded the PEF ($2 million total gift). His remains were taken by train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 1, 1870. He was buried on Feb. 8, 1870, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., after a 96-day transatlantic funeral. •Ref. Evans, p. 6.

Federal Republican, and Commercial Gazette (Georgetown, D.C.). For GP's 1812 advertisements of goods for sale in the *Federal Republican, and Commercial Gazette* (Georgetown, D.C.), with sources, •see Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Federalist Party. GP's fine penmanship at age 15-16 in 1811 in Newburyport, Mass., working

as clerk in older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) drapery shop, earned him extra money writing ballots for the Federalist Party.

Am. Assn. of London

Fell, Jesse Weldon, M.D. (active, 1850s). **1-**U.S.-Born Physician Resident in London. Jesse Weldon Fell, M.D., was a U.S.-born physician resident in London who experimented with a cancer cure in London's Middlesex Hospital. He wrote *A Treatise on Cancer, and its Treatment* (London, 1857). He was a friend of U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), attended Mrs. Moran's illness until her death, and was active with Moran and others in the American Association of London (1858), a short-lived club for social and charitable purposes. Ref. "Fell, Jesse Weldon"-b, Vol. 1, p. 584.

Fell, J.W., M.D. **2-**Am. Assn. of London. The Association's newer U.S. resident organizers in London were generally hostile to older longtime residents like GP, who had spent years promoting U.S.-British friendship. The newer U.S. residents took over for a few years under strained relations the July 4th dinners GP had started in 1850 and made into widely and favorably reported U.S.-British friendship dinners. Ref. *Ibid.* •See Robert Blair Campbell. •Benjamin Moran.

Critic C.W. Felt

Felt, Charles Wilson (active late 1860's-early 1870s). **1-**Critics Garrison and Felt. Charles Wilson Felt, a Mass.-born inventor of a type-setting machine used in printing, was critical of GP's course in the Civil War, as was abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79). In his editorial, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," NYC *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, Garrison wrote after GP's death: "His [GP's] sympathies in his own country were much more strongly with a pro-slavery South than with an anti-slavery North; and he carried his feelings in that direction almost to the verge of the Rebellion." •Ref. NYC *Independent* (Feb. 8, 1870), p. 1, c. 2-3.

Felt, C.W. **2-**Felt on GP. Garrison then referred to Felt as follows: "Corroborative of this charge, take the testimony of Charles W. Felt, Esq., as given in a letter to the *Evening Post*, dated Manchester (Eng.), Jan. 8th last [1870]: [Felt wrote]: 'I was in London in October and November, 1861, having a letter of introduction from Edward Everett [1794-1865] to Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Felt, C.W. **3-**Felt on GP Cont'd.: "I was astonished and mortified to hear Mr. Peabody, in the course of a short conversation, indulge in such expressions as these: [Felt quoting GP]: 'I do not see how it can be settled, unless Mr. Davis gives up what Mr. Lincoln says he is fighting for--the forts the South has taken--*and then separate.*' 'You can't carry on the war without coming over here for money; and *you won't get a shilling*.' 'Harriet Beecher Stowe was over

here, but I *would not go to see her*, though I was invited: and now she writes that this is *our war!* [Felt's italics] Such things don't go down over here.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Felt, C.W. 4-Felt on GP Cont'd.: "I made one other call upon him; but I could only regard him as *recreant to his country in the time of her greatest need.*" [Garrison's italics]. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Felt, Jan. 8, 1870, from Manchester, England): NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 21, 1870. •Felt's letter also in Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20; reprinted in •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 50-68.

Felt, C.W. 5-Felt Refuted Weed's Vindication. Felt's Jan. 8, 1870, letter from Manchester, England, printed in the NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 21, 1870, was written to refute Thurlow Weed's (1797-1882) vindication of GP as a staunch Unionist during the Civil War, printed in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4. Weed's vindication was confirmed publicly by Ohio Episcopal Bishop McIlvaine (1799-1873) and others. Felt wrote: "I have seen Mr. Weed's vindication of George Peabody's course in the Civil War. He acknowledges finding Peabody undecided as late as December, 1861. No loyal American could be doubtful after Fort Sumter, Bull Run, and Front Royal. I don't doubt that Peabody ran to Minister [to Britain, Charles Francis] Adams [1807-86] with news of Federal success at Fort Donelson for he then saw which would be the winning side. He became a friend of the North when he saw it would win." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Felt, C.W. 6-Garrison: "a bid for notoriety". The title of Garrison's editorial clearly implied and agreed with what Felt more directly stated: that GP was "honored beyond his true merit," that it would have been better if he had remained in the U.S. instead of going to England to die, that his return to England to die was a bid for notoriety. •Ref. (Weed's vindication): *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4; reprinted in •Weed-a, pp. 9-15. •See Civil War and GP. •Leland DeWitt Baldwin. •John Bigelow. •Samuel Bowles. •Matthew Josephson. •Benjamin Moran. •Gustavus Myers. •Carl Sandburg.

At GP's May 18, 1853, London Dinner

Felton, Cornelius Conway (1807-62). **1-**Harvard Univ. President. Cornelius Conway Felton was Harvard Univ. president (1860). In his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe* (Boston: Tichnor and Field, 1865), p. 28, Felton refers to being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" given in 1853 by GP at which Martin Van Buren (1782-62, eighth U.S. Pres., 1837-41) and "many very distinguished persons" were present. •This May 18, 1853, dinner, for 150 persons (65 English, 85 Americans), was at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London overlooking the Thames. The dinner, complete with a band and vocalists, began and ended with the British and U.S. national anthems. The dinner introduced to London society the new U.S Minister to Britain, Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868), and his niece, Miss Wilcocks, who were guests of honor. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Persons

named.

Felton, C.C. **2-**J.S. Morgan Present. Also present were Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) and Mrs. Morgan. GP was considering J.S. Morgan as his partner, an arrangement completed the next year (Oct. 1, 1854). In his speech the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), said about GP and his U.S.-British friendship dinners: "When history should come to be written, and...weight...given to all...influences,...it would assign...a very high place to...one who had done very much to promote...goodwill between...two great nations...there represented." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Felton, C.C. **3-**May 18, 1853, Dinner Cost. The dinner and speeches received wide press coverage. The dinner cost is not known, but one bill, only part of the total, was about $940. •Ref. *New York Daily Times*, June 1, 1853, p. 8, c. 2-5. •*Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, June 3, 1853, p. 2, c. 3-4. •*Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), June 7, 1853, p. 3, c. 1-3. •Curry-b, p. ix.

Fenner, Charles Erasmus (1834-1911), was a PEF trustee. Born in Tenn. of a physician father, C.E. Fenner was a lawyer, moved to La. in 1840, and was elected to the La. legislature. •Ref. Knott, Vol. III, pp. 323-324.

Atlantic Cable

Field, Cyrus West (1819-92). **1-**Atlantic Cable. Cyrus West Field created the Atlantic Cable Co., in which GP was an investor and a director. C.W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., became wealthy as head of a paper mill, and conceived the transatlantic cable idea in 1853. He organized English and U.S. cable companies, used two naval ships, the British *Agamemnon* and the U.S. *Niagara*, in five failed cable-laying attempts (1857-58), and succeeded on Aug. 16, 1858. But the cable broke. Field had to raise new funds. His *Great Eastern* cable-laying ship finally succeeded in 1866. •Praised for his persistence, Field laid other oceanic cables and in 1877 helped revive the NYC elevated system.

Field, C.W. **2-**Atlantic Cable Cont'd. George Peabody & Co. partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) wrote on Oct. 10, 1856, to GP then on a U.S. visit, that Cyrus W. Field was organizing the Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Co. and wanted GP as one of the directors. Morgan wrote GP: "Field is getting up his company on the ocean Telegraph. He wishes your name as one of the directors. Lampson [GP's business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson, 1806-85] and ourselves agree that it is best you should accept, and I have taken responsibility of saying to Field it might be put through subject to your confirmation. It will be a go and the new [organization] with you will be of the right stamp.... We have many inquiries for you every day." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, Oct. 10, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library,

NYC.

Field, C.W. 3-Atlantic Cable Cont'd. On Nov. 14, 1856, J.S. Morgan wrote Peabody that the Atlantic Telegraph was going well, that GP's name as director was being used publicly, and that Curtis M. Lampson would also consent to be a director. •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, Nov. 14, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Field, C.W. 4-Cable Break. Author Ron Chernow's *House of Morgan* (1990), recorded GP's connection with the Atlantic cable as follows: "But its [George Peabody & Co.] most farsighted bet was £100,000 investment in Cyrus Field's transatlantic cable, which would unite Wall Street [NYC] with the City [London]. The scheme looked inspired on August 16, 1858, when Queen Victoria made the first cable call, to President James Buchanan. In a burst of national pride, New York City engaged in two weeks of fireworks and euphoric celebration. Peabody dizzily wrote to Field, 'Your reflections must be like those of Columbus after the discovery of America.' He spoke too soon, however: in September, the cable snapped, the venture's share prices plummeted, and Peabody and Junius Morgan absorbed steep losses. Eight years would pass before full service was restored." •Ref. Chernow, p. 12 (Chernow quoted •Carter, III, p. 162).

Field, C.W. 5-Morgan on Cable Break. In regard to the cable break, J.S. Morgan in London wrote GP (Aug. 12, 1858), ill with gout and visiting a health spa in Vichy, France, about Atlantic Telegraph Co. stock. "Our position," Morgan wrote GP, "is an unpleasant one. The moment we sell it is known and down goes the market." •Ref. (J.S. Morgan to GP): J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, Oct. 10, 1856, and Aug. 12, 1858, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC. •See Benjamin Moran. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Panic of 1857.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, NYC. The 16 PEF trustees' second meeting was at NYC's Fifth Ave. Hotel, March 19-22, 1867. On March 22, 1867, GP held an evening banquet for the trustees, their wives, and guests. The next day, May 23, 1867, the only historic photograph taken of the 16 original PEF trustees plus GP was taken at famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio. •See David Glasgow Farragut.

U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore & GP

Fillmore, Millard (1800-74). **1-**Received GP's Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Book. U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore, 13th U.S. Pres. during 1850-53, received through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) a handsome book printed on vellum entitled *An Account of the Proceedings at the Dinner Given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans Connected with the Great Exhibition...On the 27th October, 1851.* The dinner was held at London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. The elaborate book was compiled by GP's friend and sometime agent,

Vt.-born London resident book dealer Henry Stevens (1819-86). The book contained the menu, toasts, proceedings, and speech by U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence. Most of the 150 U.S.-British dinner guests were connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Presidents, U.S., and GP.

Fillmore, Millard. **2-**Pres. Fillmore Acknowledged Book. In acknowledging receipt to Abbott Lawrence, Pres. Fillmore wrote about GP: "From all I have heard of Mr. Peabody, he is one of those 'Merchant Princes' who does equal honor to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. This dinner must have been a most grateful treat to our American citizens and will long be remembered by the numerous guests which he entertained as one of the happiest days of their lives. Wealth can be envied when it sheds its blessings with such a profuse and generous hand on all around." •Ref. Millard Fillmore, Washington City, to Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Feb. 9, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Fillmore, Millard. **3-**Pres. Fillmore Acknowledged Book Cont'd.: "The banquet shows that he still recollects his native land with fond affection, and it may well be proud of him. •"Hoping that such cordial greetings may never be interrupted by any unfriendly feeling between the two nations, and that Mr. Peabody may live long enough to enjoy them, I remain your obt. svt. Millard Fillmore." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fillmore, Millard. **4-**Speech at GP's July 4, 1855, Dinner. Millard Fillmore was in Europe during 1855-56. Mutual friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) wrote to alert GP of Fillmore's visit. Fillmore wrote to Corcoran of reaching London "where we found an invitation to dinner from the prince of good fellows, your hospitable friend, Peabody, awaiting our arrival." An English source recorded Fillmore's part in the dinner as follows: "The festivities closed with Mr. Fillmore...rising [to toast] 'the health of our generous host....' [Fillmore] described Mr. Peabody as a noble specimen of American enterprise...of whom his countrymen were justly proud." •Ref. [Fillmore], I, pp. 444-445.

Fillmore, Millard. **5-**Speech at GP's July 4, 1855, Dinner Cont'd. "Transplanted to British soil, he [GP] still maintained the characteristics of his country, and cherished for her the fond recollection which he had so generously illustrated on this day of our national independence....[Fillmore] pointed to the eagle at the end of the hall, and...described his gratification at the opportunity afforded him of meeting so many of his fellow-countrymen on foreign soil. He [Fillmore] should always be proud to join in celebrating the day of our national independence, whether at home or abroad." Mr. Fillmore sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, the band playing "Auld lang syne." •The next year, during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he spent election night, Nov. 4, 1856, with former U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore in Buffalo, NY. •Ref. (Fillmore to Corcoran) quoted in Corcoran, p. 137. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Finsbury (borough), London. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow (1822-1906) first proved that low cost housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing in Mark St., Finsbury, London, about the time of GP's March 12, 1862, letter funding low-rent apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •Peabody apartment buildings in Roscoe St., Finsbury, bombed in World War II, were rebuilt after 1951. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Hamilton Fish & GP

Fish, Hamilton (1808-93). **1-**GP Connection. Hamilton Fish had three important connections with GP: **1-**as U.S. Sen. from N.Y., he helped coordinate GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55). This expedition, led by U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), searched for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). **2-**Hamilton Fish was one of the 16 original PEF trustees during 1867-91. **3-**As U.S. Secty. of State at GP's death in London on Nov. 4, 1869, Hamilton Fish, along with U.S. Pres. Grant and the U.S. Navy, made vital decisions regarding GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral.

Fish, Hamilton. **2-**Career. Hamilton Fish was born in NYC. A Columbia College graduate (1827), he was a lawyer (1830), member of the Whig Party, U.S. Rep. from N.Y. (1843-45), N.Y. State Lt. Gov. (1847), N.Y. Gov. (1848-50), chairman of Columbia Univ. Board of Trustees, U.S. Sen. from N.Y. (1851-57), and U.S. Secty. of State (1869-77), during which time he helped settle the *Alabama* Claims controversy.

Fish, Hamilton. **3-**Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55). International searches were made May 1847-50s for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) and his 137 seamen. One such search was the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1875) touching appeal to U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) and the U.S. Congress to "snatch her husband from an icy grave" led NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874, head of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.) to again offer two ships under U.S. Navy command for another search.

Fish, Hamilton. **4-**GP's $10,000 for Scientific Equipment. GP in London learned that U.S. Sen. Hamilton Fish of N.Y., acting for Henry Grinnell, was coordinating a Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition under U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane but needed funds for scientific equipment. GP's March 4, 1852, gift of $10,000 encouraged additional gifts for equipment. The Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition did not find Sir John Franklin. But it initiated U.S. Arctic exploration. GP's motivation, as with his U.S.-British friendship dinners, was to improve U.S.-British relations. In appreciation for GP's financial help, Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane named Peabody Bay, off Greenland, for him. •See persons named.

Fish, Hamilton. 5-*Alabama* Claims & *Trent* Affair. GP died amid serious post-Civil War U.S.-British tensions over the *Alabama* Claims. CSS *Alabama* was one of several British-built Confederate raider ships that cost Union lives and treasure. Later, in 1871-72, by international arbitration in Geneva, Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million dollars indemnity. •Britain, in turn, was still angry over the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair. Union warship Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) illegally removed and imprisoned four Confederate agents from the British mail ship *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, West Indies. The Confederates had slipped through the Union blockade of southern ports to seek arms and aid from Britain and France. The illegal seizure led Britain to send 8,000 troops to Canada, anticipating a U.S.-British war. Pres. Lincoln eased the near-war incident, allegedly telling his cabinet, "One war at a time, gentlemen," declared the seizure as unauthorized, and released the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1862. •See *Trent* Affair.

Fish, Hamilton. 6-GP's Funeral. Amid these tensions, GP, gravely ill, returned to London Oct. 8, 1869, from his last four-month June 8-Sept. 29, 1869 U.S. visit. He lay dying at the 80 Eaton Sq., London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). Daily press announcements of his sinking condition were a veritable death watch. Britons from the Queen downward were touched by this U.S. banker in London who on March 12, 1862, gave a small fortune to build model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Fish, Hamilton. 7-GP's Funeral Cont'd. Queen Victoria, too late, had invited him to rest at Windsor Castle. After his death on Nov. 4, 1869, the London *Daily News* printed on Nov. 8: "We have received a large number of letters, urging that the honours of a public funeral are due to the late Mr. Peabody's memory." •When the Dean of Westminster Abbey, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), in Naples, Italy, Nov. 5, 1869, read of GP's death, he telegraphed his colleagues to offer a Westminster Abbey funeral. When GP's will became known, requiring burial in Mass., Queen Victoria and others suggested returning his remains on a royal vessel. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 8-GP's Funeral Cont'd. U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) sent an official dispatch about GP's death in London on Nov. 4, 1869, to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish on Nov. 6, 1869. Motley also sent Fish the London *Times* (Nov. 10, 1869, p. 5, c. 5) transcript of PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) conciliatory Nov. 9, 1869, speech at the Lord Mayor's Day banquet (Gladstone spoke of U.S.-British differences over the *Alabama* Claims, then spoke warmly and appreciatively of GP, and ended: "...with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 9-GP's Funeral Cont'd. Besides sincere appreciation for the Peabody model apartments for London's working poor, many valued GP's two decades of efforts to improve

U.S.-British relations. Softening near war U.S.-British tensions also motivated Britain's unusual funeral honors for GP's remains. Not to be outdone, U.S. officials also mounted lavish funeral honors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 10-GP's Funeral Cont'd. GP's unprecedented transatlantic funeral, begun by British officials and followed by U.S. officials, included (in brief): **1-**a Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869) and temporary burial there for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **2-**British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S. on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, outfitted as a funeral vessel. **3-**The U.S. government initially wanted to transport GP's remains home, but deferred to Britain's initiative, and decided (Nov. 12-15, 1869) to send the corvette USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 11-GP's Funeral Cont'd. **4-**Transfer (Dec. 11, 1869) of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, on a special funeral train to Portsmouth dock, impressive ceremonies at the transfer of remains from Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*. **5-**The transatlantic crossing of HMS *Monarch* and the USS *Plymouth* (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870) from Spithead near Portsmouth, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 12-GP's Funeral Cont'd. **6-**The U.S. Navy's decision (Jan. 14, 1870) to place Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in command of a U.S. Navy flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870). **7-**The *Monarch* captain's request, on behalf of Queen Victoria, that the coffin remain aboard for two additional days as a final mark of respect, while Portlanders viewed the coffin in the *Monarch*'s mortuary chapel (Jan. 27-28, 1870). **8-**Lying in state of GP's remains in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 13-GP's Funeral Cont'd. **9-**A special funeral train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1, 1870). **10-**Lying in state of GP's remains at the Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **11-**Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy at the South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables (Feb. 8, 1870). **12-**Final burial ceremony at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fish, Hamilton. 14-GP's Funeral Cont'd. Now largely forgotten, GP's 96-day transatlantic funeral was unprecedented for an American without office or title. It commanded international attention and wide press coverage. Britain led throughout and had far more official representation than did the U.S. government. In fact, before the final Feb. 8 funeral and burial, Robert C. Winthrop and Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-

1873) expressed their embarrassment to Secty. of State Hamilton Fish that there was a lack of U.S. government representation. GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch expressed this lack as follows: "The coldness at the White House remained substantially unthawed by Queen Victoria's efforts to send a private American citizen back to his homeland in 'an almost royal state.'" •Ref. *Ibid.* •Welch, p. 137.

Fish, Hamilton. 15-GP's Funeral Cont'd. Behind the elaborate funeral was respect for GP as philanthropist and promoter of U.S.-British friendship. Reconciliation of U.S.-British differences over the Civil War also played a part. If U.S. officials were less enthusiastic than British officials, it likely came from anti-South northern extremists who viewed GP's $1.4 million PIB (1857) and his $2 million PEF (1867) as aid to former rebels. Most saw nobility in what GP tried to do, saw his life and works as heroic, viewed his funeral honors with wonder and awe, and were touched by its somber grandeur. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Fishmongers' Co. Membership

Fishmongers' Co. 1-GP, Honorary Member. On April 18, 1866, GP was visited by a deputation from the Fishmongers' Co. consisting of Prime Warden Mr. Moore, W.F. Fowler, and Alderman Lawrence. Offered honorary membership, GP gratefully accepted. He explained that he was leaving April 21, 1866, for a visit to the U.S. (May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867). It was decided to admit him to honorary membership as of April 19, 1866, and to send to him in the U.S. the membership scroll in a gold box worth 100 guineas (about $525). GP thus became the 41st honorary member and the first U.S. citizen to be admitted to the Fishmongers' Co., whose ancient charter had been endorsed by 23 British monarchs. •Ref. Towse, pp. 4, 7.

Fishmongers' Co. 2-Ancient Guild. The Fishmongers' Co., an ancient guild, ranked fourth of London's 80 livery companies. These guilds, first chartered in King Edward III's (1312-77) reign, originally regulated work conditions, apprenticeship, trade, and membership. Each guild chose their officers who elected the Common Council of the City of London, which in turn elected the mayor, other officials, and members of Parliament for London. Each company chose a "livery" (costume) and distinctive badges. Thus, colorfully attired members have been part of pageants and royal coronations to the present. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Fishmongers' Co. 3-Peabody Homes of London. This honor came in part in appreciation for GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund which built model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). On July 2, 1862, GP was made an honorary member of The Clothworkers' Co., which ranked twelfth of London's esteemed 80 livery companies. On July 10, 1862, he was given an even greater honor, the Freedom of the City of London, the first U.S. citizen to be awarded this honor. •Ref. "Extracts from Court Minutes," dated April

19, 1866, Fishmongers' Co., Fishmongers' Hall, London. •*Illustrated London News*, Vol. 48, No. 1368 (April 28, 1866), p. 410. •London *Times*, April 23, 1866, p. 9, c. 6. •*New York Herald*, May 2, 1866, p. 5, c. 4. •See GP's Honors in Life.

Flexner, Abraham (1866-1959), U.S. foundation executive and educational historian, wrote of the PEF: "The trustees of the Peabody Fund were a distinguished group of men. No body of trust has ever contained men of higher character, greater ability and eminence, or more varied experience." •Ref. Flexner, p. 11. •See PEF.

Florence, Italy. •See Italy.

Florida (ships). **1-1827.** On his first commercial trip abroad, GP left NYC on the packet ship *Florida* Nov. 1, 1827, landed in Liverpool, England, Nov. 25, 1827, and returned to NYC, Aug. 1828 (nine months abroad). He had his worst seasickness of any of his five Atlantic crossings, 1827-37. •See Visits to Europe by GP.

Florida (ships). **2-1861-64.** The CSS *Florida*, CSS *Shenandoah*, most notably the CSS *Alabama*, and others were British-built ships secretly bought for the Confederate navy and outfitted as Confederate raiders which sunk or wrecked Union ships and cost Union lives and treasure. The *Florida* was built in Liverpool during 1861-62 and from Jan. 1863 under Confederate commanders John Newland Maffitt (1819-86) and later Charles M. Morris sank or damaged many northern ships. She was captured by the USS *Wachusett* in Bahia harbor, Brazil, Oct. 1864. Besides the loss of northern lives and treasure, Confederate raiders' success raised insurance rates, forced hundreds of northern vessels to survive by transferring ownership to foreign flags (mostly British), and led to a long decline in U.S. merchant marine activity. •Ref. Boatner, p. 285 (*Florida*), p. 738 (*Shenandoah*). For details and sources related to CSS *Florida* (1861-64), •see *Alabama* Claims. •Charles Francis Adams.

Florida State Bonds, GP's. GP's $2 million PEF gift was actually $3,884,000 but $384,000 in Fla. state bonds and $1.5 million in Miss. state bonds were repudiated by those states. The PEF trustees, having unsuccessfully requested payment, withheld grants to those two states for a few years but relented and included them. (Note: Although sources vary in the above amounts, the best account is Curry-b, pp. 141-146). •Rosen. •West-b. •See Mississippi. •PEF. •Barnas Sears.

Thurlow Weed Explained Civil War Origins, Nov. 1861

Floyd, John Buchanan (1807-63). **1-Secty. of War.** John Buchanan Floyd was alluded to, not by name but as a "secessionist" U.S. Secty. of War who in 1859-60 "transferred large quantities of arms and ammunition from Northern to Southern arsenals." This charge was made by N.Y. state editor and Republican leader Thurlow Weed (1797-82) in his "The Late

George Peabody; A Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4.

Floyd, J.B. 2-Thurlow Weed. Thurlow Weed was one of Pres. Abraham Lincoln's private emissaries sent to London in Dec. 1861 to keep Britain and France neutral in the U.S. Civil War. In his "Vindication" Weed reported that in Dec. 1861 in London he had explained the origins and causes of the Civil War at length to GP, who then helped him contact British leaders. Weed had said to GP in part: "Let me say also that a disloyal Secretary of the Navy [?Isaac Toucey, 1796-1869, of Conn.?] sent nearly all our warships to foreign countries in order to leave the North unprepared for the war forced on the government. Let me add, Mr. Peabody, that in 1859-60 a secessionist Secretary of War [?John Buchanan Floyd?] transferred large quantities of arms and ammunition from Northern to Southern arsenals." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Floyd, J.B. 3-Career. J.B. Floyd was born in Smithfield, Va., graduated from S.C. College (1829), failed as a lawyer and cotton planter in Ark., returned to practice law in Abingdon, Va., was in the Va. Assembly (1847-48, 1855), was Va. Gov. (1849-52), and was made U.S. Secty. of War as a reward for helping Pres. James Buchanan's (1791-1868) election. A states righter, he first opposed and then accepted Va.'s secession. Pres. Buchanan requested his resignation (1860) because of inefficiency and irregularity in War Dept. losses of $870,000. Northern feeling was bitter against J.B. Floyd. •Ref. Boatner, p. 286.

Floyd, J.B. 4-Charge Discounted. But there was no proof (and historians have since discounted the charge) that Secty. of War J.B. Floyd transferred federal arms to southern arsenals. He was a Confederate brigadier general under Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), was defeated at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and was removed from command as incompetent by Confederate Pres. Jefferson Davis (1808-89), said to have nursed an old quarrel with him. •See Thurlow Weed. •Civil War and GP.

Fluento Hall, Portland, Me. The Admiralty chose Portland, Me., as receiving port for HMS *Monarch*, carrying GP's remains, because of its deep harbor. Before and on Jan. 25, 1870, Portland, Me., was full of young military men and thousands of curious visitors. Not knowing when the *Monarch* would arrive, time hung heavy. Someone organized a ball for the military in Fluento Hall. Adm. Farragut, in charge of the U.S. Navy reception at Portland harbor, was headquartered at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland. At 10:30 P.M., Jan. 25, at the height of the merrymaking a messenger from Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) at the Falmouth Hotel burst into Fluento Hall to announce, "The *Monarch* has arrived." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Footpath and Highway *or Wanderings of an American in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852*, is a

novel written by Benjamin Moran (1820-86), later U.S. Legation in London clerk (1853-57), assistant secty. (1857), and secty. (1857-75). He kept a private journal, valuable for its frank, often prejudiced views on Legation affairs, the London scene, and London people, especially U.S. residents in London. His journal entries on GP expressed dislike, redeemed however in an eloquent tribute after GP's Westminster Abbey funeral service, Nov. 11, 1869. The Benjamin Moran Papers and Journal are in the Library of Congress. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Wallace and Gillespie, eds. •See Westminster Abbey.

GPCFT-Vanderbilt Merger: One View

Force, William Wilbur (1916-97). **1-**GPCFT-Vanderbilt Merger (1979). William Wilbur Force was a Vanderbilt Univ. administrator (Vice Chancellor of Operations and Fiscal Management, 1966-70) and then a GPCFT administrator (Vice Pres., Director of Institutional Research, and higher education professor, 1970-81). Writing in 1986, Force contended that GPCFT could have survived without merging with Vanderbilt Univ., an opinion others challenged. Force believed that GPCFT's "problem of identification" had led to many studies of GPCFT's mission, strengths, and needs. A 1949 external study found that two-thirds of GPCFT's income came from its combined liberal arts and teacher education undergraduate programs (enrolling over 1,200 from a 2,000 total enrollment). Its undergraduate school was GPCFT's main financial support. •Ref. (Force's view of merger): Force-b. For essential background, •see PCofVU.

Force, W.W. 2-New Pres. John Dunworth. After three years of deficits, 1968-70, Force wrote, GPCFT Pres. John Claunch appointed two new vice presidents in May 1970 to balance the budget. A balanced budget was accomplished in 1972: income, $10,157,919; expenditure, $9,715,034. Knowing that Pres. Claunch was near retirement and wanting to limit speculation about selecting a new president, the GPCFT trustees in May 1972 used a "Long Range Planning Committee" as a smoke screen for a presidential search committee. On Aug. 8, 1973, came the announcement that retiring Pres. Claunch would be replaced by Pres. John Dunworth on Jan. 1, 1974. The faculty, although disappointed in not being involved in the president's selection, cooperated and applauded Pres. Dunworth's promise of substantial raises. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. 3-*Design for the Future*, 1974 Report. GPCFT-Vanderbilt merger began, wrote Force, when Pres. Dunworth replaced the two administrators who had carried out the 1970-74 financial belt tightening. Changing the Bylaws also limited trustee-faculty interaction; distanced the trustees from faculty, staff, and student opinion; narrowed trustees' view of GPCFT affairs; and adversely affected campus morale. •Ref. (*Design*: report by GPCFT Profs.): Allen, Jack-c, *et al.*, *Design* (GPCFT, Aug. 29, 1974).

Force, W.W. 4-*Design for the Future*, 1974 Report Cont'd. Force attributed GPCFT's financial collapse to the loss of undergraduate enrollment fees. This fee loss came when the trustees implemented recommendations from a 1974 report, *Design for the Future*, written by three GPCFT faculty members. *Design*, Force believed, had little faculty discussion. *Design*'s three authors recalled ample faculty knowledge of the report. They explained that Pres. Dunworth was unwilling for the report to be reviewed or revised by any interest group before the trustees considered it. The trustees approved the report by voice vote with one dissent on Aug. 29, 1974. Force, who saw this affirmative trustee vote as a noncritical vote of confidence in the new president, believed that GPCFT trustees did not understand the report's implications. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. 5-*Design*'s Recommendations. One of *Design*'s 107 recommendations called for replacing the two vice presidents for academic and administrative affairs with four key administrative officers reporting to the president. The academic vice president took sabbatical leave followed by retirement before the trustees approved *Design*. Vice Pres. for Administrative Affairs William Force's title ended when trustees approved *Design*. His duties were reorganized in a new office of Exec. Dean for Administrative Affairs. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. 6-Factors that Forced Merger. Force believed that GPCFT financial difficulties and forced merger came when two *Design* recommendations were implemented: **1-**eliminating non-teaching degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Music, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Musical Arts; and **2-**requiring a "professional" or methods component in all courses. This last recommendation, Force wrote, reduced academic content time when the national trend was to strengthen academic courses. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. 7-Factors that Forced Merger Cont'd. Implementing the *Design* report, Force believed, caused 36 faculty members to leave for other jobs or be dismissed. Before the July 1, 1979, merger, another 38 full-time and three part-time faculty left or were let go, 23 of them with tenure. The Art Dept., without its B.A. degree, Force wrote, unable to attract qualified students, closed at the end of 1976. The undergraduate enrollment decline, from 850 to 649 during 1976-79, Force attributed to implementing the *Design* report and failure to publish a 1975-76 catalogue. He also attributed to *Design* the spending of $600,000 for each of three years from GPCFT's endowment ($1.8 million) and the loss of income from that endowment. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. 8-Force Refuted. Force's critics defended the *Design* report's three authors as dedicated lifetime career faculty whose recommendations were in GPCFT's best interest. They cite these errors in Force's interpretation: **1-**Under *Design*, all academic programs (not courses) were to have a professional education orientation. Existing Doctor of Philosophy degree programs and new ones in education-related fields were encouraged. •Ref. (Force

refuted by document to authors from two of the three *Design* authors).

Force, W.W. **9-**Force Refuted Cont'd. **2-**Trustees' approval of withdrawing $600,000 per year from the GPCFT endowment for program development preceded *Design* and was not a consequence of its adoption. **3-**The Art Dept. was not terminated in 1976 but continued until it was eliminated as one of Vanderbilt's preconditions for merger. **4-**It was not *Design*, but Vanderbilt's preconditions for merger which led to the loss of 38 faculty positions in 1979, including 23 tenured professors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Force, W.W. **10-**Force Refuted Cont'd. **5-**Reduction in undergraduate enrollment cited by Force was predicted in *Design* but was offset by a greater increase in graduate students and graduate student credit hours in professional programs called for in the *Design* (Force did not mention this offset). •Force was also refuted in historian Sherman Dorn's 1996 *Brief History of Peabody College* (Dorn wrote: "I disagree with his [W.W. Force's] interpretation...," p. 101). •Ref. "Educator William W. Force dies at 81," Nashville *Tennessean*, March 14, 1997, p. 6B. •See Sherman Dorn. •PCofVU.

J.W. Forney on GP & the Peabody Homes of London

Forney, John Wien (1817-70). **1-**GP's Fellow Passenger, May 1867. Owner and editor of two Philadelphia newspapers, J.W. Forney traveled with and wrote about GP on the *Scotia* from NYC to England, May 1-9, 1867. They were among the 271 passengers on this British Cunard Royal Mail ship bound for Queenstown (now named Cobh), Ireland. During GP's whirlwind May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, his second visit since moving permanently to London in 1837, his 17 philanthropic gifts totaled some $2,312,000. •Ref. Forney, pp. 19-31, 62-69.

Forney, J.W. **2-**Forney Wrote About GP. On May 7, two days before the *Scotia* landed at Queenstown, Forney gazed at GP dozing on the sofa in the forward lounge. He later wrote: "As I studied the venerable philanthropist yesterday, as he lay dozing on one of the sofas in the forward saloon, I confessed I had never seen a nobler or more imposing figure. Never has human face spoken more humane emotions. The good man's soul seems to shine out of every feature and lineament. His fine head, rivaling the best of the old aristocracy, and blending the ideals of benevolence and integrity, his tranquil and pleasing countenance, and his silver hair, crown a lofty form of unusual dignity and grace. The work of this one plain American citizen silences hyper criticism, and challenges gratitude...." •Ref. Forney, pp. 19-31, 62-69.

Forney, J.W. **3-**Forney on GP Cont'd.: "He has given millions to deserving charity, without pretense or partiality. The wealth gathered by more than a generation of honest enterprises and business sagacity he distributes among the poor of the two nations in which he

accumulated it, first liberally providing for his own blood and kindred. If this is not an honorable close of a well-spent life, what is?" •Ref. Hanaford, pp. 127-128. •Harlow, XVIII, pp. 3-5. •*New York Herald*, May 28, 1867, p. 4, c. 2. London *Times*, May 22, 1867, p. 9, c. 6.

Forney, J.W. 4-Resolutions of Praise. Forney related that before disembarking the *Scotia* at Queenstown, Ireland, May 9, 1867, a group of Americans on board approached GP. One of them read resolutions they had written to honor his philanthropic gifts. One resolution that caught GP's attention he asked to be repeated: "Whereas, James Smithson and Stephen Girard had bequeathed their gifts after death, Mr. Peabody became his own executor giving away his wealth during his lifetime while he could watch and plan for its wise use." Forney reported that GP said "with winning courtesy": "Please strike out the last resolution. You will oblige me so much if you would. Whatever may be said of me and however your view may be, the contrast might be construed into a criticism upon these two illustrious men. They did their best, and they did nobly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 5-Visited Peabody Homes in Islington. Forney asked GP about the Peabody Homes of London and said Philadelphia was considering a similar housing project. GP gave Forney letters of introduction to two Peabody Donation Fund trustees so that Forney could see the Peabody Homes of London in operation. On May 25, 1867, Forney was shown Peabody Homes in Islington, a borough containing some of London's worst slums, by trustees Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) and Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72). Forney knew that Lampson had left his native Vt. for England in 1830, made a fortune in the fur trade, become a naturalized British subject, and in Oct. 1866 was created a baronet by Queen Victoria for his work as a director of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. Trustee Somerby was born in Newburyport, Mass., and became a London resident and genealogist for Americans wanting a record of their English lineage. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 6-Peabody Homes of London. Forney asked what difficulties the trustees had encountered. Lampson answered that they had to decide which "poor" to help. They decided not to duplicate the work of alms houses but to help low income honest workingmen struggling to better themselves. Otherwise, said Lampson, the interest and principal would soon be spent. Lampson said that they charged reasonable rent so that they could build more Peabody Homes later. Peabody Square in Islington had four blocks of buildings with 155 tenements, 200 families, and 650 residents. Forney inspected the drainage, ventilation, and garbage collection. Hallways were kept clear, gas lighting was free, baths were on each floor. Use of laundry rooms with wringing machines and drying lofts was free. Each kitchen had cupboards and a fireplace with a boiler or oven. Inside the squares made by the buildings were playgrounds, safe from passing carriages. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 7-Peabody Homes of London Cont'd. Forney asked about the rent. Somerby

answered: two shillings sixpence to three shillings per room per week (about 75 cents); double for two rooms; triple for three. Forney asked how tenants were selected. Somerby said selection was by income, in keeping with GP's "industrious poor" and by character as vouched for by employers. Once admitted, few restrictions existed. What about undesirables, asked Forney. A small percentage are turned away for drunkenness or legal conviction or too many children (to avoid overcrowding). •Somerby listed the kind of work done by tenants at Islington: watch finisher, turner, smith, printer, painter, laundress, letter carrier, cabinet maker, book binder. Work done by Spitalfields tenants included: charwoman, nurse, basket maker, butcher, carpenter, fireman, laborer, porter, omnibus driver, seamstress, shoemaker, tailor, waitress, waiter, warehouseman. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 8-Final Impressions. Forney summed up his impressions: "Mr. Peabody's example will be followed...in both hemispheres. Mr. A.T. Stewart of NYC has already procured copies of the plans.... Parliament has already noticed the work...." Forney concluded: "As I saw these happy children enjoying their spacious playground this morning, and walked with their gratified parents, and heard the report of the superintendent, I felt proud that the author of all this splendid benevolence was an American, and predicted that his...generosity would find many imitators in his own and other countries." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 9-Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. The Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76) Forney referred to was an Irish-born successful NYC drygoods merchant and philanthropist. His NYC store, opened in 1862, became known as the world's largest retail department store and was sold in 1896 to John Wanamaker (1838-1922). Stewart built the planned community at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on the plan of the Peabody Homes of London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Forney, J.W. 10-Peabody Homes, 1999. In March 31, 1999, 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes (i.e. apartments). These include, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities have chosen to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Peabody Trust, London-c, annual report, 1999.

Fort Warburton, Md. GP served 12 days as a private soldier, War of 1812, in the Military District of Washington, D.C., July 15-26, 1813, plus two days, Oct. 5-7, 1814, in Newburyport, Mass., a total of 14 days. One source lists as one of his mess mates at Fort Warburton, Md., Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), who later composed "The Star Spangled Banner." •See War of 1812.

Fort Warren, Mass. The four Confederates seeking arms and aid from England and France who were removed from the British mail ship *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, were taken to Boston

Harbor's Fort Warren prison and released Jan. 1, 1862. •See Trent Affair.

Foster, Gideon (1749-1845), and "Capt." Sylvester Proctor (1769-1852), both prominent citizens of Danvers, Mass., were appointed commissioners to help settle GP's deceased father, Thomas Peabody's (1762-1811) mortgaged home and debt-ridden estate when it was entered in probate court, June 6, 1811. GP, then age 16 and a clerk in older brother David Peabody's (1790-41) dry goods shop in Newburyport, Mass., had been apprenticed in Sylvester Proctor's store in Danvers (May 4, 1807-1811). Gideon Foster, said to have fought in the American Revolution, wrote a book about the seven young men from Danvers slain at the first battle of the American Revolution, Lexington, near Boston, Mass. (April 19, 1775). Ref. Library of Congress, *National Union Catalog Pre-1956*, Vol. 178, p. 659. •See Sylvester Proctor.

Fountains, drinking. In planning his gift to London, GP first thought of and soon discarded the idea of building in London a network of drinking fountains. After hearing from Lord Shaftesbury that low-cost housing was the London poor's greatest need, GP created the Peabody Donation Fund (1862-69, $2.5 million total) for low cost model apartments for London's working poor families. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Four Conferences on Education in the South (1898-1901). •See PEF.

Fourth of July banquets. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

GP in France

France. 1-Second Buying Trip and Eustis Visit. GP's second European buying trip, April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831 (15 months), was made with an unidentified American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. •GP also went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) son-in-law, husband of Corcoran's only child, daughter Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis, who died Dec. 4, 1867, leaving three children. For details of GP's second European buying trip, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (sister).

France. 2-European Trip with Winthrop. From Cannes on March 16 or 17, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) went to Paris, France, where they were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). For details and sources of GP's Feb.-Mar. 1868, visits to Rome, Italy, and Cannes and Paris, France, •see Empress Eugénie.

Henry Stevens & GP

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-90), Papers. **1-**Henry Stevens, Rare Book Dealer. The Benjamin Franklin Papers were collected by Henry Stevens (1819-86), born in Barnet, Vt., a London resident rare book dealer and GP's friend and sometime agent. Stevens studied at Middlebury College, Yale College, and Harvard Law School; went to London in July 1845 as book buyer for several important U.S. libraries; and worked there the rest of his life. He compiled and arranged the publication and distribution of the proceedings, menu, toasts, and speeches of GP's Oct. 27, 1851, dinner to the departing U.S. exhibitors and others connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Henry Stevens.

Franklin, Benjamin Papers. **2-**Papers as Collateral. Stevens had gathered an important collection of some 3,000 works by and about Benjamin Franklin. In 1854, needing a loan from GP, he used this Benjamin Franklin collection as collateral. Thus, for a short time, GP was in legal possession of this Benjamin Franklin collection which Stevens eventually sold to the U.S. government for the Library of Congress.

Franklin, Lady Jane (1792-1875). •See Sir John Franklin (below).

Arctic Exploration

Franklin, Sir John (1786-1847). **1-**Lost British Arctic Explorer. For the U.S. Second Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, searching for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment, NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) provided two ships, and the U.S. Congress authorized U.S. Navy participation by Commander Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57). •Ref. (Arctic search for Sir John Franklin): Browne. •Buley. •Cyriax. •Harbour. •MacLean and Fraser. •Markham, A.G.H. •Markham, C.R. •See persons named.

Franklin, John. **2-**Career. John Franklin was born in Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England. He went to sea as a boy, entered the British Navy (1801), fought under Lord Horatio Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar (1814), and participated in the British attack on New Orleans in the War of 1812. He was knighted (1829) for his search in the Arctic for the legendary Northwest Passage. He was Lt. Gov. of Tasmania (1837-43, then called Van Diemen's Land). In May 1845 he sailed on a second Arctic exploration with two ships (*Erebus* and *Terror*) and 137 seamen, never to be seen again. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Franklin, John. **3-**First U.S. Grinnell Expedition. International expeditions occurred during 1845-50s to search for Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin and his crew. Lady Franklin appealed to Pres. Zachary Taylor and to the U.S. Congress for help to "snatch the lost navigators from a dreary grave." To Britain's £20,000 reward (about $100,000), Lady Franklin added £3,000 (about $15,000) to anyone finding Sir John Franklin. Her appeal influenced NYC merchant

Henry Grinnell (head of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.) to offer two ships. With U.S. Congressional approval, the U.S. Navy authorized naval personnel to man the two ships, led by naval medical officer Elisha Kent Kane. But the 1850-52 First U.S. Grinnell Expedition did not find the lost explorer. •Ref. (Lady Franklin's appeal): Rawnsley, ed.

Franklin, John. **4-**GP's Concern. GP's interest in helping the search for Sir John Franklin began in 1852. He had the year before (1851) attracted favorable minor international attention by lending U.S. exhibitors $15,000 to decorate the U.S. pavilion at the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first world's fair, held in the newly built Crystal Palace, London. Congress had backed U.S. participation but had not appropriated funds to display U.S. industrial and cultural products. GP also promoted British-U.S. friendship dinners, often held on July 4, American Independence Day, at which he toasted first the Queen and then the U.S. President. Also, in 1852 he was readying his first major gift of a Peabody Institute library in his hometown of South Danvers (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868), Mass. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Franklin, John. **5-**Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. GP learned that U.S. Sen. Hamilton Fish (1809-93, from N.Y.) had presented a memorial from Henry Grinnell asking the U.S. Congress for U.S. naval support for a Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. GP also heard that the U.S. Congress had been asked for funds but had delayed making appropriations. On March 4, 1852, GP offered $10,000 through NYC business associate William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62). Wetmore wrote to William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), another GP business associate in Washington, D.C., to learn the intent of Congress through Hamilton Fish.

Franklin, John. **6-**GP's $10,000 Gift for Scientific Equipment. Knowing of Grinnell's offer of ships and GP's financial gift, John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), then U.S. Navy Secty. (he knew GP in the War of 1812 and in 1857 helped GP plan the $1.4 million PIB), coordinated the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. •Ref. (GP's letter offering $10,000 gift): *Baltimore Patriot*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 2, c. 4. •*Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4. •*Essex County Mercury & Danvers Courier* (Salem, Mass.), Feb. 9, 1853, p. 3, c. 3. •*New York Times*, Oct. 14, 1856, p. 2, c. 4. •*Republic* (Washington, D.C.), Feb. 4, 1853, p. 2, c. 5.

Franklin, John. **7-**Navy Secty. Kennedy. Dining with Dr. Kane in mid-Nov. 1852, Kennedy wrote in his journal: "Pleasant little party at dinner with Dr. Kane of the Arctic Expedition and Lt. Gilleys of the Astronomical Dept..... Kane had brought his drawings--a rich portfolio of Polar scenes--to show us. I have given him permission to go again, at the request of Lady Franklin on the new expedition recently set on foot by Mr. Henry Grinnell and Mr. Peabody." •Ref. John Pendleton Kennedy's journal, VIIg (June 1, 1852 to July 17, 1853), entry dated Washington, Dec. 5, 1852, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Franklin, John. **8-**Navy Secty. Kennedy Coordinated Search Expedition. Navy Secty. Kennedy gave Dr. Kane command of the *Advance*, 10 naval volunteers, and made the purpose of the expedition a scientific and geographical one. William Shepard Wetmore transferred GP's $10,000 gift to Kane. Kane, who needed additional funds for instruments and equipment, published GP's letter of gift; lectured to raise funds; got aid and endorsements from the Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of N.Y., and the American Philosophical Society. Kane also rushed into print his account of the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition before leaving NYC on the *Advance* on May 30, 1853, for Smith Sound in the Arctic. •See Elisha Kent Kane. •Persons and institutions named.

Franklin, John. **9-**Unsuccessful Search. The *Advance* became frozen in the Arctic. On May 24, 1855, Kane and his men were forced to abandon their ship. They trekked 1,300 miles in 84 days during which one-third of the crew perished. Kane and the rest of his crew were saved by a passing Danish vessel. Kane wrote to GP of his ill-fated voyage. To spread the news rapidly GP had the correspondence published in newspapers. To Lady Franklin, GP wrote: "Having been instrumental in promoting Docr. Kane's expedition in search for your late lamented husband...I have...felt much anxiety for their safety & it is therefore a great relief to my mind that Docr. Kane and so large a portion of the brave men [with] him safely arrived in their own country." •Ref. Draft letter, GP to Lady Franklin, Oct. 27, 1855, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Franklin, John. **10-**First U.S. Arctic Exploration. Two later explorers found conclusive proof that Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847. All of his crew also perished. Kane spent the last year of his life writing an account of the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. His book sold 145,000 copies in its first three years and was probably the most read of all early books on the Arctic. •Ref. (Kane's Arctic findings): Mirsky. •Shelesnyak, pp. 86-87. •Ref. (Kane's books): Kane-a. •Kane-b. •Ref. (Kane's letter telling of his ill-fated second U.S. Grinnell Expedition): London *Times*, Oct. 26, 1855, p. 7, c. 5; Oct. 27, 1855, p. 7, c. 2. •*Morning Post* (London), Oct. 26, 1855.

Franklin, John. **11-**First U.S. Arctic Exploration. Kane's two expeditions initiated Arctic exploration by the U.S. government. His leadership and books helped remove some of the public's Arctic terror. Kane's Arctic exploration influenced the later more successful U.S. Arctic explorer, Adm. Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Franklin, John. **12-**Expedition Rich in Results. Of Kane's discoveries, his most objective critic wrote: "Kane's expedition was rich in results. [His] expedition discovered and indicated approximately the boundaries of Kane's Basin and the southern part of Kennedy Kanal. Further, the expedition discovered and mapped the coast of Inglefield Land, Humboldt Glacier, and the

southern part of Washington Land, and Kane extended the Greenland coast from about 78° 20' Northwest to about 80° 30' N. latitude." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Bay, off Greenland

Franklin, John. **13-**Peabody Bay, off Greenland. In appreciation for GP's financial help, Kane named Peabody Bay, off Greenland, for him. In his report to the U.S. Navy Secty., Kane wrote: "The large bay which separates it (Washington Land) from the coast of Greenland and the Glacier I have described bears on my chart the name of our liberal country-man and contributor to the expense of the expedition, Mr. George Peabody." •GP's aid put him honorably in the shadow of Elisha Kent Kane's Arctic exploration. As in the $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the 1851 first world's fair in London and in line with his British-U.S. friendship dinners, GP's motive was to promote British-U.S. relations. •Ref. (Kane's report to the U.S. Navy): Kane-c, p. 8. •*New York Daily Times*, Oct. 12, 1855, p. 1.

White House Desk

Franklin, John. **14-**White House Desk. Of interest is the story of a White House desk resulting from the search for Sir John Franklin. The British ship, HMS *Resolute*, was abandoned in the Arctic ice in the search for Sir John Franklin. A Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and presented it to the U.S. President.

Franklin, John. **15-**White House Desk Cont'd. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found the desk in a storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show Pres. Kennedy's young son John Kennedy (1960-99) playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. (White House desk): Wilson, R.W., p. 49. •Ref. Parker-j," pp. 104-111; reprinted in •Parker-zd, pp. 84-92. •Ref. (GP's role in British-U.S. friendship dinners, aid to the 1851 U.S. world's fair exhibitors, and aid in the search for Sir John Franklin): Cummings, pp. 199-212.

Fratin, Christophe (1800-64), was a French-born artist-sculptor whose bronze statues, owned by PIB trustee Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), were given by Eaton to the PIB Gallery of Art. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •PIB Gallery of Art.

Fredericksburg, Va. GP was often on the road collecting long-standing debts for Riggs & Peabody. He wrote Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), from Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 26, 1821, of staying with one reluctant debtor three hours before receiving settlement. Riggs replied: "I have only time to say I am highly gratified at all you have done, I think it could not be better...." For details and source, •see Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Freedmen's Bureau & the PEF

Freedmen's Bureau (March 3, 1865-July 1, 1869). **1-**To Aid Newly Freed Slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau was a U.S. government agency to aid and protect newly freed slaves. The original act, titled "Bureau for Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands," was meant to last for one year but was extended on Feb. 19, 1866, over Pres. Andrew Johnson's veto, by radical Republicans. The Freedmen's Bureau was administered by the War Dept., was headed by Maine-born West Point graduate (1854) Gen. Oliver Otis Howard (1830-1909), assisted by commissioners who were also military leaders in the 11 former Confederate states and in border states. •Ref. Boatner, p. 314.

Freedmen's Bureau. 2-Run by Union Military Commanders. The Freedmen's Bureau provided relief work for blacks and whites in Civil War stricken areas, provided schools for black children, administered justice for black workers, and managed abandoned and confiscated property. •White southerners, who detested the Freedmen's Bureau because it was run by Union military commanders, considered it a political machine to win black votes for the Republican party. •Ref. *Ibid.* For educator John Eaton, Jr.'s connection with the Freedmen's Bureau and his description of GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, •see John Eaton, Jr.

Freedmen's Bureau. 3-Aided Black Education. Although it was said to be graft-ridden, historians generally praise its education work for black students. Black education historian Horace Mann Bond wrote: "Whatever its faults...[it established] a widespread and fairly well organized system of free schools for Negroes in the South. [It] initiated 4,239 separate [black] schools,...employed 9,307 teachers,...instructed 247,333 pupils, [and spent for black schools] more than [$3.5 million]." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Freedmen's Bureau. 4-Aided Black Education Cont'd. Bond explained that to this $3.5 million spent by the Freedmen's Bureau on black schools must be added over $1.5 million spent by northern church and other charitable groups, plus at least $1 million spent by black parents and black communities in fees paid and in gifts. The Freedmen's Bureau also aided the establishment of these black universities: Fisk Univ., Nashville; Howard Univ., Washington, D.C. (named after Gen. O.O. Howard, who was its president during 1869-73); Atlanta Univ., Ga.; and Hampton Institute, Va. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Freedmen's Bureau. 5-Effect on Sears and the PEF. First PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) and the PEF trustees' controversial decision to aid black schools at two-thirds the formula amount given to white schools was based on Sears's observation that massive aid from the Freedmen's Bureau and northern missionaries actually made black schools better provided for than white schools. Sears also observed, rightly or wrongly, that black schools were less expensive to maintain. In N.C., Bond wrote: "The aid of benevolent societies provided even a

better educational opportunity for the freedmen than for the white children, in some cases." Bond concluded: "Those who argued against mixed schools were right in believing that such a system was impossible in the South, but they were wrong in believing that the South could, or would, maintain equal schools for both races." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Bond-a, pp. 28-29, 57, 63. For historian William L. Richter's explanation and defense of Sears's dilemma, •see PEF. •Barnas Sears.

Freedom of the City of London. •See London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP.

Freiligrath, Ferdinand (1810-76). **1-**Sought a Position. Ferdinand Freiligrath, a German poet, met U.S. poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82) on Longfellow's third visit to Europe in 1842. During 1851-67 Freiligrath was the manager of the London branch of a Swiss bank which was failing. His need for a position may have led him to seek a commercial contact from Longfellow. •See Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Freiligrath, Ferdinand. **2-**Letter of Introduction to GP. Longfellow wrote Freiligrath on Aug. 2, 1854: "Everyone speaks so highly of Peabody, that I hope you may find a place there in his house,--a door opening to fortune, or something like it.... I hear of a gentleman in Boston [Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90], who goes out in the Autumn as a partner in Mr. Peabody's house. Him I shall endeavor to see, and as far as proper urge your claims.... Ever yours, Henry W. Longfellow. P.S. I add a letter to Mr. Peabody, although I do not know him. Do as you please about presenting it." Freiligrath's contact with GP, if any, is not known. •Ref. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nahant, Mass., to Ferdinand Freiligrath, Aug. 2, 1854, Rare Book Room, MS 1319, Boston Public Library.

Frémont, Jesse (née Benton) (1824-1902). •See John Charles Frémont (below).

John Charles Frémont & GP

Frémont, John Charles (1813-90). **1-**Arrested in London. U.S. visitors in London who attended GP's dinners, June 17 and July 4, 1852, included explorer-politician John Charles Frémont (born in Savannah, Ga.). Frémont and his wife, Jesse (née Benton) Frémont (1824-1902), daughter of U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), were in London to raise funds to finance mining on their California Mariposa Estate. While acting governor of California at the outbreak of the Mexican War, 1846-47, Frémont borrowed money to meet territorial expenses. These debts were the cause of his arrest in London on April 7, 1852, as he and his wife were about to step into a carriage. A victim of circumstances, he appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Frémont, J.C. **2-**At GP's June 17, 1852, Dinner. GP's June 17, 1852, dinner celebrated the 77th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Mass. (June 17, 1775). It was held at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, opposite the Greenwich Hospital some six miles from St. Paul's overlooking

the Thames. Over 100 guests were at the dinner, three fourths of them Americans. Besides John Charles Frémont, guests included U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) and Mrs. Lawrence, MP from Liverpool William Brown (1784-1864), Thomson Hankey (1805-93) of the Bank of England, N.Y. state editor and political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), and others. GP's involvement in Frémont's bail and Frémont's attendance at these two GP dinners are their only known contact. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

French and Indian War. Some of GP's forebears fought in the French and Indian War and 54 Peabodys fought in the American Revolution. •See Thomas Peabody (GP's father).

Friedberg, Sidney Myer (1907-85), gave $1 million to create the Sidney Friedberg Concert Hall, PIB Conservatory of Music, 1983. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Frizzell, Mildred Armor, author of article, "George Peabody Cup," *Hobbies*, Vol. 86, No. 4 (June 1981), pp. 41, 62, has a photo of a GP pressed glass cup, part of commemorative souvenir glassware made in Sunderland, England, for sale after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London. •See Glassware, GP's. •Bessie M. Lindsey. •Gordon Sykes.

Fuller, Melvin Weston (1833-1910), was a PEF trustee who succeeded trustee Morrison Remick Waite (1816-88). M.W. Fuller was born in Augusta, Maine, graduated from Bowdoin College (M.A., 1853), attended Harvard Law School, practiced law in Augusta, was associate editor of *The Age* (a Democratic newspaper), was Augusta city attorney and president of the common council (1856), practiced law in Chicago, was a member of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention (1862), represented Cook County in the Ill. state legislature (1863), was appointed U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice (1888-1910), was a commissioner to help settle the Venezuela Boundary Dispute (1899), was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (The Hague) Tribunal (1900-10). •Ref. Curry-b, p. 102.

Fultz, Mrs. John Hampden, was the daughter of Barnas Sears (1802-80), first PEF administrator during 1867-80, and his assistant during his last years. On her father's last illness and death, July 6, 1880, she carried on his work as acting PEF General Agent and prepared the 1880-81 PEF annual report, until the appointment of second PEF administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) on Feb. 2, 1881. Curry served until a year before his death in 1903. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 71. •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. •PEF. •Barnas Sears.

Funchall Bay, Madeira, is in the North Atlantic, north of the Canaries, and belongs to Portugal. On Friday, Dec. 31, 1869, and Sat., Jan. 1, 1870, British warship HMS *Monarch*, bearing GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, stopped at Funchall Bay, Madeira, to take on 200 tons of coal. HMS *Monarch* left Funchall Bay accompanied by the USS *Plymouth*, went west across the Atlantic to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me. •Ref. "Log of the *Monarch*," Admiralty

53/9877, Public Record Office, London. Details of the voyage are in: *Anglo-American Times* (London), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 10, c. 2, and •*New York Herald*, Jan. 17, 1870, p. 5, c. 1. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Fund for Southern Education. •See PEF.

Funeral, GP's (1795-1869). •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

G

Galkin, Elliott Washington (1921-90), was PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1977-83. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Gambier, Ohio, is the location of Kenyon College, to which GP gave $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering, Nov. 6, 1866. •See Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •Science, GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Garden City, N.Y. Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76), NYC merchant, sold his retail store to John Wanamaker (1838-1922) in 1896. As a socially concerned philanthropist he built a planned community in Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on the plans of the Peabody Homes of London. •See John Wien Forney. •Peabody Homes of London.

Gardner, Henry J. (1818-92), was Mass. governor who spoke briefly at the Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration in South Danvers, Mass. For celebration details and speeches by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84), GP, Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791), Edward Everett (1794-1865), and John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), with sources, •see Alfred Amos Abbott. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

B&O RR Pres. J.W. Garrett & GP

Garrett, John Work (1820-84). **1-**B&O RR President. John Work Garrett was B&O RR pres. and GP's friend and confidante. He was born in Baltimore, the son of a prosperous Baltimore merchant who had emigrated from Ireland. John Work Garrett attended Lafayette College, 1834-35, entered his father's banking firm, Robert Garrett & Sons in 1839, helped finance the B&O RR, was its director in 1857, and its president during 1858-84. He also organized a line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, Germany; and between Baltimore and Liverpool, England. He was a Johns Hopkins Univ. trustee (1867-84), and a Baltimore YMCA contributor. •Ref. Johnson, R., ed. •"Garrett, J.W.," Vol. II, p. 609. •See (below) first-born son Robert Garrett (1847-96), second born son Thomas Harrison Garrett (1849-88), and Thomas Harrison Garrett's son John Work Garrett (1872-1942).

Garrett, J.W. 2-With GP on Visit to White House. On April 25, 1867, John Work Garrett accompanied GP to visit Pres. Andrew Johnson in the White House Blue Room. With GP and Garrett was Samuel Wetmore's (d.1884) 16-year-old son. GP spoke to Pres. Johnson of his hopes for the PEF and ways its trustees planned to advance public education in the South. GP then told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point. Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Refs. below.

Garrett, J.W. 3-•Ref. For details and sources on Pres. Johnson's Feb., 1867, visit to GP and GP's April 25, 1867, White House visit, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. For Garrett's account of bringing together GP and Johns Hopkins in 1866-67, with GP influencing Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital, Baltimore, with sources, •see Johns Hopkins. For GP's visits to Garrett's Baltimore home during GP's U.S. visits (Sept. 1856-Aug. 1857, May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869), with sources, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP. •See Andrew Johnson. •PEF.

B&O RR Pres. J.W. Garrett's Grandson

Garrett, John Work (1872-1942). **1-**Attended Unveiling of GP Bust, May 12, 1926. John Work Garrett was the same named grandson of B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) and the son of Thomas Harrison Garrett (1849-88, see below). This grandson represented the PEF trustees when he and GP's grandnephew Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872) unveiled the GP bust on May 12, 1926, with the main address given by GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) at the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade on University Heights overlooking the Hudson River. •See Hall of Fame of N.Y. Univ. •Bruce Ryburn Payne.

Garrett, J.W. 2-Career. Born in Baltimore, John Work Garrett graduated from Princeton Univ. (B.S., 1895); received an hon. LL.D. degrees from Princeton (1922) and St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; was a partner in the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore (1896-1934); was Secty. of the American Legation at the Hague (1901-03) and in the Netherlands and Luxembourg (1903-05); was Second Secty., American Embassy at Berlin (1905-08) and First Secty., American Embassy at Rome (1908-11); and served the U.S. government in Venezuela (1910-11), Argentina (1911-14), France (1914-17), and other countries. •Ref. "Garrett, John Work" (1872-1942), Vol. 2, p. 205. "Garrett, John Work" (1872-1942), p. 199.

First-Born Son of B&O RR Pres. J.W. Garrett

Garrett, Robert (1847-96). **1-**Erected in Baltimore a Replica of GP Statue. Robert Garrett, first-born son of B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), had a replica made of U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) seated statue of GP (unveiled on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869), and had this statue erected in

front of the PIB on April 7, 1890. •Ref. Johnson, R., ed. •Wilson, J.G. and J. Fiske, eds., Vol. II, p. 609.

Garrett, Robert. 2-Career. Born in Baltimore, he graduated from the College of N.J. (1867, renamed Princeton Univ. from 1896); traveled in Europe; and was trained in his father's banking house. In 1871 he succeeded Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70) as Pres., Valley Railroad of Va., a feeder of the B&O RR; was elected third Vice Pres., the B&O RR, 1879; was an incorporator of the American Union telegraph which competed with and eventually absorbed Western Union; was first Vice Pres., B&O RR, 1881; and on his father's death (1884) succeeded him as B&O RR Pres. to 1887, when he resigned for health reasons. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Second-Born Son of B&O RR Pres. J.W. Garrett

Garrett, Thomas Harrison (1849-88), was the second-born son of John Work Garrett (1820-84), B&O RR Pres. and GP's friend and confidant. T.H. Garrett became head of Robert Garrett & Sons banking firm founded by his grandfather, Robert Garrett (father of John Work Garrett, 1820-84). In 1885 T.H. Garrett exhibited his collection of Rembrandt's etchings at the PIB Gallery of Art. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Garrison, Sidney Clarence (1887-1945), was GPCFT's second president during 1937-44, succeeding Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937). Born in Lincoln County, N.C., he graduated from Wake Forest College, N.C., entered GPCFT as a graduate student in 1914 where he earned the M.A. degree (1916), the doctorate degree (1919), was professor and administrator, was elected acting president May 6, 1837, and was succeeded by Pres. Henry Harrington Hill (1894-1987) during 1945-60. Ref. GPCFT, Nashville (Oct. 1941), pp. 39-40. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Abolitionist Critic

Garrison, William Lloyd (1805-79). 1-Charged GP as Confederate Sympathizer. Newburyport, Mass.-born William Lloyd Garrison was an uncompromising abolitionist who published the *Liberator* (1831-65). As a polemicist writer, he was said to be intemperate, extreme in his views, hostile to the wealthy unless they supported his causes, and critical of GP in print in at least two editorials. •Garrison's first attack on GP, "Mr. Peabody and the South," NYC's *Independent*, Aug. 16, 1869, was written amid the publicity surrounding GP's last U.S. visit, while GP was recuperating at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., some 10 weeks before his death. Garrison wrote critically of GP as follows: "During the protracted moral and political struggle for the abolition of slavery in this country...Mr. Peabody was with the South in feeling and sentiment.... His leanings were toward the South; not indeed to the extent of disunion, but

rather for reunion on terms that would be satisfactory to herself." Ref. Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20; reprinted •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 49-68.

Garrison, W.L. 2-Specific Criticisms. Garrison specifically criticized GP **1-**for his PIB gift (total $1.4 million, 1857-69), "made to a Maryland institution, at a time when that state was rotten with treason"; **2-**for his $2 million PEF for aiding public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. (Garrison criticized the PEF for giving more to white than to black schools and for not insisting on mixed white and black schools); **3-**for not showing public sorrow at Pres. Lincoln's assassination: "When the news of the tragical death of President Lincoln reached England...surely Mr. Peabody owed...in some way to bear an emphatic testimony at such a critical period...but no such testimony is on record"; **4-**for going to recuperate not to a northern but to a southern mineral health resort, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., "the favorite resort of the elite of rebeldom." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. 3-Specific Criticisms Cont'd. Garrison criticized GP **5-**for accepting at White Sulphur Springs southerners' resolutions of praise for his PEF; **6-**for thanking southerners for their resolutions of praise (Garrison quoted GP as saying: "I shall be glad, if my strength would permit, to speak of my own *cordial esteem and regard for the high honor, integrity and heroism of the Southern people!!*"[Garrison's emphasis]. Garrison commented with anger at GP's response to the resolutions of praise: "The record of 'the Southern people' is one of lust and blood, of treachery and cruelty, of robbery and oppression, of rebellion and war; and to panegyrize their 'high honor, integrity, and heroism' is an insult to the civilized world." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. 4-Last Criticism of GP. Garrison's last criticism of GP, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, followed the vast publicity on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, 96-day transatlantic funeral, and Feb. 8, 1870, burial. Garrison wrote: "The 'pomp and circumstance' attending the burial...of the late George Peabody have been...extraordinary.... Mr. Peabody was simply a quiet, plodding, shrewd, and eminently successful man of business, with the strongest conservative tendencies, and ever careful to avoid whatever might interfere with his worldly interests, or subject him...to popular disesteem.... His sympathies ...were...with a pro-slavery South [more] than with an anti-slavery North; and he carried his feelings in that direction almost to the verge of the Rebellion*." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. 5-Garrison Quoted Charles Wilson Felt. Garrison's footnote after "Rebellion*" quoted another GP critic, Charles Wilson Felt, a Mass.-born inventor of a type-setting machine. Garrison's footnote read as follows: "Corroborative of this charge, take the testimony of Charles W. Felt, Esq., as given in a letter to the *Evening Post*, dated Manchester (Eng.), Jan. 8th last [1870]: [Felt's letter then followed, as immediately below]: •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison Quoted Critic C.W. Felt

Garrison, W.L. 6-Garrison Quoting C.W. Felt: "'I [C.W. Felt] was in London in October and November, 1861, having a letter of introduction from Edward Everett to Mr. Peabody. I was astonished and mortified to hear Mr. Peabody, in the course of a short conversation, indulge in such expressions as these: [Felt quoting what GP said to him]: 'I do not see how it can be settled, unless Mr. [Confederate Pres. Jefferson] Davis gives up what Mr. Lincoln says he is fighting for--the forts the South has taken--*and then separate.*' 'You can't carry on the war without coming over here for money; and *you won't get a shilling.*' 'Harriet Beecher Stowe was over here, but I *would not go to see her*, though I was invited: and now she writes that this is *our war!* Such things don't go down over here.'...[Felt]: I made one other call upon him; but I co[illegible]nly regard him as *recreant to his country in the time of her greatest need.*'" [Garrison's [illegible]. •Ref: *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. 7-Felt Critical of GP. Felt's Jan. 8, 1870, letter from Manchester, England, printed in the NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 21, 1870, was written to refute Thurlow Weed's (1797-1882) vindication of GP as a staunch Unionist during the Civil War. Weed's vindication, printed in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, was confirmed publicly by Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) and others. •Ref. (Weed's vindication): *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4; reprinted in •Weed-a, pp. 9-15. •Ref. (McIlvaine's endorsement of Weed's vindication): Charles Pettit McIlvaine to Thurlow Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, quoted in •New Haven (Conn.) *Daily Palladium*, Jan. 6, 1870.

Garrison, W.L. 8-Felt's Jan. 8, 1870, Criticism of GP. Felt wrote: "I have seen Mr. Weed's vindication of George Peabody's course in the Civil War. He acknowledges finding Peabody undecided as late as December, 1861. No loyal American could be doubtful after Fort Sumter, Bull Run, and Front Royal. I don't doubt that Peabody ran to Minister Adams with news of Federal success at Fort Donelson for he then saw which would be the winning side. He became a friend of the North when he saw it would win." •Ref. (Felt's Jan. 8, 1870, letter from Manchester, England): NYC *Evening Post*, Jan. 21, 1870. •Parker, F.-f, pp. 1-20; reprinted in •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 50-68,

Garrison, W.L. 9-Saw GP as Self-Seeking Publicist. Garrison was understandably critical of those not as vocally anti-slavery and pro-Union as he was. Garrison's editorial clearly implied and agreed with what Felt more directly stated: that GP was honored beyond his true merit, that it would have been better if GP had remained in the U.S. instead of going to England to die, that GP's return to England was a bid for notoriety. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. 10-Garrison's Specific Charges. What galled the volatile Garrison were the following actions by GP, born in Mass. like himself and a wealthy philanthropist: **1-**That GP

gave large education gifts to southern institutions (PIB, PEF). **2**-That GP, ill and near death on his June 8-Sept. 19, 1869, U.S. visit, went to recuperate not to a northern but to a southern health spa (White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869). **3**-That GP accepted resolutions of praise from what Garrison labeled as rebel leaders (Robert E. Lee, seven other ex-Civil War generals, most of them Confederate, Former Va. Gov. Wise, and others). **4**-That GP responded to rebel praise (in Garrison's words) with GP's own "high regard for their integrity." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. **11**-Believed Vast Praise of GP Undeserved. Garrison believed that the vast publicity accorded GP at his death was undeserved, that it was based (Garrison believed) on planned and planted publicity about GP's educational gifts in U.S. and London newspapers. Hence, Garrison's editorial title, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870 (Garrison's journal). •See Civil War and GP.

Garrison, W.L. **12**-Mistook GP for Another. Less understandable than Garrison's hostility to GP was Garrison's error in confusing GP (1795-1869) with another person named George Peabody (1804-92) of Salem, Mass., president of the Eastern Railroad. This error is obvious in Garrison's last article: "When the legislature of Massachusetts passed the 'Personal Liberty Bill' for the common security against Southern slave-hunters and kidnappers, a certain number of the most eminent conservatives in the state affixed their signatures to an appeal...denouncing that bill.... Among them was George Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Garrison, W.L. **13**-Mistook GP for Another Cont'd. Garrison mistakenly confused two different men with the same name. GP was in London and had no part in the 1851 Mass. Personal Liberty Bill, passed to counter the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law. Garrison attacked many who were prominent or wealthy and who were not vocally antislavery. Garrison not only confused the two men named George Peabody, but disdained GP's patriotism and philanthropy because his gifts went to a Md. institution (PIB) and to aid the South (PEF). Garrison found GP (and others) convenient to attack. •For other GP critics, •see John Bigelow. •Leland DeWitt Baldwin. •Samuel Bowles. •Charles Wilson Felt. •Matthew Josephson. •Benjamin Moran. •Carl Sandburg. •See also Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •George Peabody (1804-92) of Salem, Mass. •Thurlow Weed.

Gary, Martin Witherspoon (1831-81), was a S.C.-born Confederate general who by chance met, talked to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. He and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, were publicly applauded, and photographed with other prominent guests. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. For details, names of prominent participants, and sources, including historic W.Va. photos taken between Aug. 15-19,

1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Geary, John White (1819-73). One source (Freeman-a, 1935, appendix) is most likely in error in listing John White Geary as a Union general who by chance met, spoke to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. The names of the seven Civil War generals photographed with GP and others one day between Aug. 15-19, 1869 (see Martin Witherspoon Gary [1831-81] article immediately above), were in dispute until correctly identified in 1935 by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga. Mackall's list omits John White Geary. •John White Geary was born in Mt. Pleasant, Penn., was a surveyor and railroad engineer, fought in the Mexican War, was sent by Pres. Polk to set up Calif.'s postal system, was Kansas Gov. (1856), a Union Civil War general, and Republican Gov. of Penn. (1867-73). •Ref. *Ibid.*

General Education Board (1902-62). •See PEF.

Generals, Confederate. •See Confederate Generals.

Geneva, Switzerland. For GP's second 15 months' European buying trip abroad, April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831, with an unknown American friend, by carriage with frequent change of horses, covering 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, with source, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (sister).

Genoa, Italy. (same as above).

Geographical Society of New York. The Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of New York, and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia all gave some aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-54, to search for missing British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) gave two ships, the 144-ton *Advance* and the 91-ton *Rescue*. U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) authorized 10 U.S. naval volunteers and placed the two ships under the command of U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57), who had been the U.S. Naval medical officer during the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. U.S. Navy backing also made the expedition one of scientific exploration. GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment, motivated by a desire for British-U.S. friendship and by Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1875) appeal to U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850, 12th U.S. president during 1849-50) and the U.S. Congress to find her husband. •See persons named. •Institutions named.

Geological Society, London. A scientific paper GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) wrote in 1861 while a graduate student at Yale's newly opened Sheffield Scientific School (at

GP's expense) was read at the Geological Society of London, published in its *Transactions*, and reprinted in U.S. and European journals. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Geology. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

***George Henry* (ship).** The U.S. whaler *George Henry* under Capt. Buddington found and extricated the British ship HMS *Resolute* from the frozen Arctic in its search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). For GP's financial contribution for scientific equipment in the search for the lost explorer, •see Sir John Franklin. •See also White House.

George Peabody & Co., London (1838-64). •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990).

George Peabody (1795-1869) and the Civil War. •See Civil War and GP.

Steamship Named After GP

George Peabody and ***West Point*** (ships). **1-Federal Steamships Collided**. These two federal steamships collided on the Potomac River, Aug. 13, 1862, in an accident in which 83 lives were lost. The naming of the *George Peabody* occurred after mid-Feb. 1857, when GP was on a Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit. His Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter (total $1.4 million gift) received many favorable press reports. •Ref. Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, March 30, 1857, p. 1, c. 5. •*Baltimore American*, Feb. 19, 1857, p. 1, c. 4. •*Baltimore Weekly Patriot*, Feb. 21, 1857, p. 2, c.1.

George Peabody and ***West Point*** (ships). **2-*George Peabody* named after PIB Founding Letter**. The Powhatan Steamship Co. of Baltimore, which owned two freight packets, the *Belvedere* and *Pocahontas*, laid the keel of their third steamer on May 1, 1857, and were to name it the *Hiawatha*. But when the board of directors met a few days after GP's PIB gift was announced, they decided to name their new $90,000 vessel *George Peabody* in tribute to GP's gift to Baltimore and as good company advertisement. The *George Peabody*, commanded by Capt. Pritchard, was the largest freighter then in the Chesapeake Bay trade. It steamed between Baltimore, Petersburg, Va., and Richmond, Va. •Ref. *Civil War Almanac in Large Print*. •*The Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 21, 1857, p. 1, c. 5.

GP's Bicentennial: 1795-1995

George Peabody Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995). **1-At Yale Univ.** For GP's 200th birthday (Feb. 18, 1995) Archivist Barbara Narendra, Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ., had on display GP's May 18, 1831, letter to a nephew named after him (George Peabody, 1815-32, son of GP's oldest brother David Peabody, 1790-1841).

Background: After GP had paid for this nephew to attend Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., the nephew asked his uncle's help to attend Yale College. •Ref. (GP's 200th birthday events): Bess Liebenson, "The Country's First Modern Philanthropist," *New York Times*, July 14, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17.

At Yale

GP Bicentennial. 2-At Yale Univ. Cont'd. GP's May 18, 1831, reply from London, which sheds light on his later philanthropic motive, read: "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those that come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me" (GP's underlining). •Ref. (GP's 1831 letter): GP, London, to George Peabody, son of David Peabody, May 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.; quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 21.

GP Bicentennial. 3-At Yale Univ. Cont'd. Sadly, this nephew died at age 17 of scarlet fever in Boston, Sept. 24, 1832. •The Yale exhibit also displayed the influence of another nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), son of GP's younger sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34). GP's financial aid made possible nephew O.C Marsh's education and career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale and the second such professor in the world. O.C. Marsh was the leading late 19th century discoverer of dinosaurs and other fossil remains. Scientist Charles Darwin (1809-82) wrote O.C. Marsh in 1880 that Marsh's fossil findings offered the best evidence of the theory of evolution in the past 20 years. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP Bicentennial. 4-Marsh Influenced Founding of Three Peabody Museums. O.C. Marsh also influenced his uncle GP to endow the three Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale universities (1866, $150,000 each) and in Salem, Mass. (1867, $140,000). •The Yale exhibit documented GP's life as merchant-turned-international banker-turned-philanthropist in the U.S. and Britain and showed photos of the many honors GP received before and after his death. •Ref. *Ibid.*

In Nashville

GP Bicentennial. 5-In Nashville, Tenn. In Nashville, Tenn., PCofVU students, faculty, and friends celebrated the bicentennial with "A Day of Service," March 25, 1995, cleaning, painting, and refurbishing the Edgehill community near the PCofVU campus in Nashville. •Ref. "Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale, Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Harvard, Peabody Museum at Salem, Mass., and Peabody Institute in Baltimore, now Part of Johns

Hopkins Univ. are Joining this year in Various Celebrations of 200th Anniversary of George Peabody's Birth; Photos (L)." *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1.

At Westminster Abbey

GP Bicentennial. 6-In London: Westminster Abbey held a special "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," Nov. 16, 1995. At the Abbey 126 years before, Nov. 12, 1869, a special GP funeral service had been held. His remains lay in state in the Abbey for 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869; then were taken by special train to Portsmouth harbor; placed with solemnity aboard HMS *Monarch* for a transatlantic crossing to Portland harbor, Maine (Jan. 25, 1870); taken by train to Peabody, Mass. for a funeral service, eulogy, and burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870)--an unprecedented 96-day international funeral. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

GP Bicentennial. 7-In London Cont'd. The Nov. 16, 1995, Abbey service began when the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Very Rev. Michael Clement Otway Mayne (1929-), received the Lord Mayor of Westminster (believed to have been Councilor Alan Bradley). Reading the service in parts were **1-**Peabody Homes of London tenant George Johnstone, **2-**U.S. Ambassador to Britain Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr. (1925-), and **3-**Peabody Trust chairman Sir William Benyon. The main address was given by the Rt. Rev. Ronald Oliver Bowlby (1926-), a leader in British low-income housing improvement. •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1. •See persons named.

GP Bicentennial. 8-In London Cont'd. Other participants were Johnny Moss of the J.P. Morgan banking firm and Rt. Hon. Lord Catto (1923-), former head of the Morgan Grenfell Group banking firm, lineal descendant of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64). Some 1,400 people attended the Westminster Abbey celebration, 1,200 of them from the 34,500 persons (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) living in 17,183 Peabody apartments in 26 of London's boroughs (as of March 31, 1999). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). •See persons named.

In Peabody, Mass.

GP Bicentennial. 9-In Peabody, Mass. On Sept. 30, 1995, the Peabody Historical Society of Peabody, Mass., held a bicentennial dinner and reception. PCofVU Dean James Pellegrino spoke on the history of PCofVU and its antecedents in Nashville, Tenn. These began with Davidson Academy (1785-1806); rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75); whose amended charter at the PEF's urging and financial support transformed its moribund Literary Dept. into State Normal School (1875-89); renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911); rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79); which became

PCofVU, since July 1, 1979. •Ceremonies were held at the Peabody City Hall, Feb. 16, 1995. A 200th birthday party was held at the George Peabody House Civic Center, 205 Washington St. (GP's birthplace). •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. Robert Branch. "Happy birthday, George! Danvers and Peabody to celebrate noted philanthropist's 200th birthday," *Danvers Herald* (Danvers, Mass.), Feb. 16, 1995, p. 3.

In Danvers, Mass.

GP Bicentennial. 10-In Danvers, Mass. Bicentennial events at the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., included: **1-**folk singer and story teller Peter Stewart's tales and stories of GP's time, Feb. 26, 1995; **2-**a Franklin and Betty Parker dialogue on "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869) and Danvers, Mass.," March 23, 1995; and **2-**Canadian glassware collector Gordon Sykes's talk May 18, 1995, on GP commemorative glassware manufactured in Sunderland, England, and sold in Dec. 1869, after his Nov. 4, 1869. •A traveling George Peabody Bicentennial Exhibition was also shown in London, Baltimore, and in Peabody and Danvers, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

In Salem, Mass.

GP Bicentennial. 11-Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. For the bicentennial, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., acquired a large oil painting by artist Robert Dudley (fl. 1865-91), "HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody," 1870, oil on canvas, 43" x 72." The painting depicts the British warship HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*, leaving Portsmouth harbor, England, to transport GP's remains across the Atlantic for burial in New England,. A photo of the painting made by Mark Sexton appeared on the cover of *The American Neptune*, Fall 1995, published at the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., and is identified as "a recent museum acquisition in recognition of the bicentennial of George Peabody's birth. •Ref. http://www.pem.org/neptune/desc554.htm (seen Dec. 29, 1999). •See *American Neptune*. •Robert Dudley. •GP Illustrations. •Peabody Essex Museum.

GP's Centennial: 1795-1895

GP Centennial Celebration. 1-Feb. 18, 1795-1895. Annual dinners were held on GP's birthday at Simonds Hotel, Peabody, Mass., in 1869, 1871, 1872, 1876, and perhaps other years. A GP Centennial Celebration was held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Peabody, Mass. Church bells rang at sunrise. Schools were closed. Businesses closed early. Some 1,800 school children listened to morning speeches in the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. Afternoon speeches were held in the Town Hall. There was a painting of George Washington crossing the Delaware. Above it was GP's motto: "EDUCATION: a debt due from present to future generations." •Ref. (Annual GP birthday dinners): *Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), Feb. 24, 1869, p. 2, c. 2. •Feb. 22, 1871, p.

2, c. 1. •Feb. 21, 1872, p. 2, c. 2. •Feb. 23, 1876, p. 2, c. 3. •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

GP Centennial. 2-Feb. 18, 1795-1895, Cont'd. GP had sent this motto with his letter from London, May 26, 1852, read aloud by John Waters Proctor (1791-1874) at the Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852, marking the 100th year of the separation of Danvers from Salem, Mass. With this letter GP enclosed $20,000 to begin his first Peabody Institute Library, what is now the Peabody Institute of Peabody, Mass. ($217,600 total gift). •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Speeches

GP Centennial. 3-Feb. 18, 1795-1895-Speeches. On Feb. 18, 1895, nearly 26 years after GP's death, speaker Francis Henry Appleton (1847-1939, Mass. House of Rep. member) said in part: "Mr. Peabody's gifts in various parts of the country are promoting more uniform educational conditions. Particularly in the Southern states his gift, planned to advance the educational power of the country, is having good results. Illiteracy is gradually yielding to a concerted educational effort, among which the Peabody Education Fund plays a significant role." •Mass. Lt. Gov. Roger Wolcott (1847-1901) said in part: "Those who read history in its broader light know that great deeds have wide influence.... George Peabody gave us not only money to advance enlightenment and culture; he gave us a lasting sentiment--the debts we owe to future generations are education, virtue, enterprise, patriotism, and public service. This is the lesson his life taught us." •Ref. *Report of the Centennial Celebration.....*, p. 19 [Town Hall decoration], p. 21 [Francis Henry Appleton], p. 41 [Roger Wolcott], pp. 67-68. •"The Peabody Centenary," p. 145. •*Boston Herald*, Feb. 16, 1895. •See persons named.

GP Centennial. 4-Feb. 18, 1795-1895-Speeches Cont'd. At the banquet that evening Harvard Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody's (1847-1936) speech read in part (he was absent due to ill health): "When great wealth is non-utilitarian, when it demoralizes its possessor and the community, it digs its own grave. On the other hand when great wealth brings increased sense of responsibility, then it becomes a trust and renders public service. George Peabody taught the wise use of wealth. He received happiness from it. 20,000 Londoners are soberer and more decent. 10,000 Negroes are better trained to be worthier citizens, the world of science is richer, because George Peabody set a pattern of the stewardship of wealth." •Ref. *Boston Herald*, Feb. 16, 1895. •*Report of the Centennial Celebration....* [F.G. Peabody], p. 73.

Queen Victoria's Cablegram

GP Centennial. 5-Feb. 18, 1795-1895-Queen Victoria's Cablegram. Queen Victoria (1819-1901), then age 76 and in the 58th year of her reign (she became queen in 1837, the same year

GP went permanently to London), sent the following cablegram to the Centennial Celebration Committee: "On this, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the grateful remembrance of him and of his noble munificent deeds of charity in this country, is fresh in my heart and in that of my people" •Ref. *Report of the Centennial Celebration....* [Queen Victoria], pp. 74-75. •"The Peabody Centenary," p. 145.

Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman

GP Centennial. 6-Feb. 18, 1795-1895-D.C. Gilman's Message. Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman's (1831-1908) message to the Centennial Celebration Committee was: "The success...of his gifts is due not along to [his] munificence...but also to the wisdom...exercised in drawing up the instruments by which the trusts are administered. So far as I know, all the Peabody foundations work well. Of the two, the Peabody Education Fund for the promotion of education in the Southern states, and the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, I can speak with personal knowledge. Every year unfolds the excellence of the plans which received the sanction of George Peabody and shared his bounty. There is good reason for saying that the gifts of Johns Hopkins to Baltimore were the natural sequence of the gift of Peabody, and that the John F. Slater fund for the education of freedmen was largely the result of Mr. Peabody's influence." •Ref. *Boston Herald*, Feb. 16, 1895. •*Report of the Centennial Celebration...* [D.C. Gilman]. •"The Peabody Centenary," p. 145.

PCofVU Predecessors

George Peabody College for Teachers (GPCFT), Nashville, Tenn. (1914-1979), evolved from three successive predecessors: **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), rechartered as **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26), and rechartered as **3-**the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). First PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) and the PEF trustees, helped by newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), secured revision of the Univ. of Nashville's charter so that its moribund Literary Dept. became **4-**State Normal School (1875-89), PEF-created and financially supported, officially renamed **5-**Peabody Normal College (1889-1911); PEF endowed ($1.5 million plus required matching funds) and rechartered as **6-**GPCFT, relocated from South Nashville to Hillsboro Ave. adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. (1914-79); and rechartered as **7-**Peabody College of Vanderbilt Univ. (PCofVU), since 1979. This unbroken lineage of over 210 years from 1785 makes PCofVU the 15th collegiate institution in the U.S. after the founding of Harvard College in 1636. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

GP glassware. •See Gordon Sykes.

GP (1795-1869) illustrations in printed sources. •See Peabody, George, Illustrations.

Georgetown, D.C.

George Peabody Room, Georgetown, D.C., public library. **1-**April 20, 1867, Founding Letter. GP set a pattern of gifts to each U.S. town and city where he had worked and lived. One of his last gifts was $15,000 to Georgetown, D.C., to which he migrated in May 1812, age 17, with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826), from Newburyport, Mass. Fifty-five years later, in memory of his early hard road-tramping days (from the dry goods store he managed he went out as pack peddler to surrounding areas), he selected as trustees lifelong friends William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. Georgetown *Courier* (Georgetown, D.C.), March 2, 1867, p. 3, c. 1. •Johnson, W.D. "Peabody Library," William Dawson Johnson Papers, Library of Congress Ms., also quoted in •District of Columbia, Board of Trustees of Public Schools, pp. 62-66.

George Peabody Room, Georgetown, D.C., public library. **2-**April 20, 1867, Founding Letter Cont'd. GP's founding letter stated: "For some time I have wished to make some gift to the citizens of Georgetown, District of Columbia, where I entered business for myself in early youth. To aid you in your efforts toward intellectual progress, I give you gentlemen $15,000. The interest from this gift along with other donations I hope will follow from other individuals, should be used for a building to house a free public circulating library for the people." •Ref. *Ibid.*

George Peabody Room, Georgetown, D.C., public library. **3-**Georgetown, D.C., Historiana. Thus was born the fund from which in 1876 the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C., arose. It later merged with the public library system of Washington, D.C. The still-existing George Peabody Room of the public library of Washington, D.C. contains Georgetown, D.C., historiana. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. Mackall, p. 273. •*New York Herald*, May 7, 1867, p. 5, c. 6. •*New York Times*, May 8, 1867, p. 5, c. 2-3. •*Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. 46-47 (1944-1945), p. 41. •U.S. Govt.-j, pp. 744-745.

GP's London Statue

George Peabody Statue, London. **1-**Unveiled July 23, 1869. GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange, was unveiled July 23, 1869, about one hundred days before his death on Nov. 4, 1869. Created by Salem, Mass.-born sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) in his Rome, Italy, studio, this was the first statue of an American erected in London. Three other Americans later so honored were Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •It amazed Britons that GP, a U.S. resident merchant-banker, gave (March 12, 1862) to a city and country not his own a fund for low rent model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •See Peabody Homes of London.

GP Statue, London. 2-Paid for by Public Subscription. One of several honors that came from the Peabody Homes of London gift occurred on March 27, 1866, when London's Court of Common Council members proposed some form of tribute to GP. A letter signed by 50 prominent Londoners called for an organizational meeting on April 12, 1866. This meeting led to the forming of a committee to raise funds for a GP statue. There was some opposition. An alternate suggestion (not followed) was made in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that instead of a statue, contributions go to the Peabody Donation Fund, then planning to erect GP's model workingmen's homes. Subscription appeals for a GP statue appeared in the press. •See Statues of GP.

GP Statue, London. 3-U.S. Sculptor W.W. Story Chosen. By May 1867 over £2,572 (then about $12,860) was subscribed. By June 1867 the London city architect drew up a list of sites, including one near the Royal Exchange, which was chosen. Several sculptors were proposed and four declined to be in the competition. The committee offered the commission to W. W. Story, who accepted by Sept. 1867. By Oct. 5, 1867, £3,000 (then about $15,000) had been pledged. Story had agreed to cast the statue in bronze for £2,500 (about $11,500). •Ref. *Ibid.* For other GP-W.W. Story contacts, •see William Wetmore Story.

Georgetown, D.C. For GP's 1812 advertisements in the *Federal Republican, and Commercial Gazette* (Georgetown, D.C.), •see Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Georgetown, D.C., Public Library Fund. For GP's April 20, 1867, letter and $15,000 gift for a Georgetown, D.C., free public library building fund, •see George Peabody Room, Georgetown, D.C., Public Library (above).

Georgetown, Mass.

Georgetown, Mass. (formerly Rowley, Mass.). **1-**Memorial Church. GP's mother, Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830) was born in Georgetown, Mass., formerly Rowley, 28 miles northeast of Boston. GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) also lived in Georgetown with her first husband, a lawyer, Jeremiah Russell (d. 1860; they married in 1831), and with her second husband, Robert Shillaber Daniels (b. 1791; they married in 1862). •Ref. *Boston Daily Evening Transcript*, Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2.

Georgetown, Mass. 2-Memorial Church Cont'd. Dissension in the orthodox Congregational Church, of which GP's mother and sister Judith were members, led Judith to suggest to GP that he build a memorial church in their mother's honor. A new church site was selected in 1866, a building committee was named, ground was broken on June 19, 1866, the cornerstone was laid Sept. 19, 1866, and the church was dedicated on Jan. 8, 1868. •Ref. Higginson, pp. 89-90. NYC *Independent*, Jan. 16, 1868, p. 4, c.1.

Georgetown, Mass. 3-Poet John Greenleaf Whittier. John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-92) read a specially written memorial poem at the dedication. When GP's founding letter was read requiring that the church exclude "political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose," Whittier published a statement saying that had he been aware of GP's restrictions he would not have written the poem or lent his name to the proceedings. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. (1867-68).

Georgia. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Sept. 19, 1857, his first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for England (Feb. 1837), he visited Augusta, Ga., March 9, 1857. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Germany, universities of. GP paid for nephew Othniel Charles Marsh's (1831-99) complete schooling, including at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1863-65, plus purchasing in Europe a science library and mineral rock specimens, enabling Marsh to become the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ., the second such professor in the world, and an important discoverer of dinosaur remains. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Gibson, Randall Lee (1832-92), was a PEF trustee. He was born in Spring Hill, Ky., graduated from Yale (1853), studied law at the Univ. of La. (later Tulane Univ.) and the Univ. of Berlin, was a sugar planter in La. until the Civil War, was a Confederate general, practiced law, served in the U.S. House (1874-82), in the U.S. Senate (1882-92), and helped fellow PEF trustee Paul Tulane (1801-87) found Tulane Univ. R.L. Gibson's place as PEF trustee was taken by Charles Erasmus Fenner (1834-1911) of New Orleans. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 93, 104. •Boatner, p. 341.

Aid to Arctic Exploration

Gillis, James Melvin (1811-65), **1-**was connected with the U.S. National Observatory, Washington, D.C. He met with U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) and U.S. Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57) in planning the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55) to search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for that expedition. •Kennedy recorded their meeting in mid-Nov. 1852 in his journal: "Pleasant little party at dinner with Dr. Kane of the Arctic Expedition and Lt. Gillis of the Astronomical Dept. Kane had brought his drawings--a rich portfolio of polar scenes--to show us. I have given him permission to go again, at the request of Lady Franklin on the new expedition recently set on foot by Mr. Henry Grinnell and Mr. Peabody." Navy Secty. Kennedy had authorized 10 U.S. Navy personnel for the expedition and given Capt. Kane command of two ships lent by NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •Persons named.

Gillis, J.M. 2-Career. James Melvin Gillis was born in Georgetown, D.C., entered the U.S. Navy in 1827, and was given leave for astronomical study at the Univ. of Va. and in Paris. He was a member of the first U.S. scientific exploration in South American waters under U.S. Navy Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) from 1838. Gillis headed the U.S. National Observatory from 1861. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Johns Hopkins Pres. D.C. Gilman

Gilman, Daniel Coit (1831-1908). 1-On GP's PEF Influence. Daniel Coit Gilman was a prominent educator, PEF trustee, and first president of Johns Hopkins Univ., who wrote of the PEF: "Mr. George Peabody began this line of modern beneficence.... The influence exerted by this agency [PEF] throughout the states which were impoverished by the war cannot be calculated, and it is not strange that the name of George Peabody is revered from Baltimore to New Orleans...." Gilman credited GP's example with influencing the principles of the John F. Slater Fund (1882-1937), John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board (1902-14), the Andrew Carnegie foundations, and the Russell Sage Foundation (1907-46) adding: "Almost if not quite all of these foundations have been based on principles that were designated by Mr. Peabody." •Ref. Gilman-c, pp. 648, 649-52, 657.

Gilman, D.C. 2-Sidestepped Early GPCFT Takeover Attempt. D.C. Gilman was also adept in sidestepping a dilemma in a Vanderbilt Univ. takeover in Peabody Normal College's last years. GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF allowed its trustees to disband after 30 years. The trustees resolved on Jan. 29, 1903, to give most of the fund's principal to found GPCFT; and committed $1 million for this purpose on Jan. 24, 1905, again contingent on matching funds. Finally on dissolution in 1914 the trustees gave $1.5 million, still contingent on matching funds and on agreement that the new GPCFT campus be built in Nashville's Hillsboro section adjoining Vanderbilt Univ. For a few years GPCFT had more endowment than Vanderbilt Univ. •See PCofVU, history of.

Gilman, D.C. 3-Sidestepped Early GPCFT Takeover Attempt Cont'd. Vanderbilt's second Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland (1859-1939), apparently wanting GPCFT (and its endowment) as Vanderbilt's school of education, turned to Daniel Coit Gilman, an influential PEF trustee and a distinguished southern educator who was about to retire as president of prestigious Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore. Vanderbilt's Chancellor Kirkland urged Gilman in 1900-01 to become Peabody Normal College president and help form a Vanderbilt-GPCFT connection. But Gilman adroitly declined. Although GPCFT's first Pres. Bruce R. Payne (1874-1937), president during 1911-37, welcomed academic cooperation with Vanderbilt, he determinedly kept GPCFT independent as the South's leading teachers' college. •See persons named. •PEF.

Aboard the *Scotia*: May 9, 1867

Girard, Stephen (1750-1831). **1-**Mentioned in GP Resolutions of Praise, May 9, 1867. GP ended his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit and returned to England on the *Scotia*. On the last day aboard, May 9, 1867, just before landing, some Americans on the *Scotia* presented him with resolutions of praise for his philanthropic gifts. One resolution that caught GP's attention he asked to be repeated: "Whereas, James Smithson and Stephen Girard had bequeathed their gifts after death, Mr. Peabody became his own executor giving away his wealth during his lifetime while he could watch and plan for its wise use." •Ref. (Resolutions from Americans on *Scotia* to GP, May 9, 1867): Forney, pp. 19-31.

Girard, Stephen. **2-**"Please strike out the last resolution." Fellow passenger and Philadelphia newspaper owner John Wien Forney (1817-70) reported that GP said "with winning courtesy": "Please strike out the last resolution. You will oblige me so much if you would. Whatever may be said of me and however your view may be, the contrast might be construed into a criticism upon these two illustrious men. They did their best, and they did nobly." •Ref. Resolutions also published in *New York Herald*, May 28, 1867, p. 4, c. 2. •London *Times*, May 22, 1867, p. 9, c. 6.

Girard, Stephen. **3-**Careers. In his 1826 will, British-born scientist James Smithson (1765-1829) left his property to the U.S. Government for what became the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1846. French-born Philadelphia financier Stephen Girard (1750-1831) left $5.26 million for Girard College, Philadelphia, for white male orphans in 1848. •See John Wien Forney. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Girard College, Philadelphia. •See Stephen Girard.

PM Gladstone

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809-98). **1-**British Prime Minister. William Ewart Gladstone was British PM (1868-74) at GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869). In his Nov. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's Day banquet speech Gladstone said in relation to GP's death: "...with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel." Gladstone's diary entries under Cabinet Nov. 10/69 recorded: [item] "2. Peabody's remains. Sent [to] Am[eric]a in Ship of War?" (note: The letter calling this Cabinet meeting was dated Nov. 6, 1869, indicating that the thought of returning GP's remains to the U.S. on a royal vessel [HMS *Monarch* was chosen] was made soon after his death with the knowledge that his will requested burial in his hometown. There is indication that the suggestion was first made by Queen Victoria). •Ref. Matthew, ed., pp. 167-169.

Gladstone, W.E. **2-**Attended GP's Westminster Abbey Funeral Service. Gladstone's diary entry for Nov. 12, 1869 read: "Attended the funeral of Mr Peabody [at Westminster Abbey]: a

touching and solemn spectacle." His attendance at the Westminster funeral service for GP, along with attendance of Gen. Charles Grey (1804-70), representing Queen Victoria, is mentioned in Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal entry (Nov. 12, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Persons mentioned.

Gladstone's Cabinet minutes, Nov. 10, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GPs. •William Ewart Gladstone.

Glassware, GP (1870). GP commemorative glassware was manufactured and sold in Britain in early 1870, in the wake of vast publicity on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, funeral service and 30-day temporary burial in Westminster Abbey (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869), transatlantic funeral voyage aboard HMS *Monarch*, escorted by USS *Plymouth*, and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •See Bessie M. Lindsey. •Gordon Sykes.

Glenn, Gustavus Richard (1848-1938), Ga. State Commissioner of Education during 1895-1903, was also acting PEF general agent (i.e., administrator) in 1903. GPCFT historian Sherman Dorn recorded that in 1903 the PEF trustees (about to dissolve, which was done in 1914) had agreed to use the bulk of its funds ($1.5 million) to endow GPCFT as an improved version of Peabody Normal College (1875-1911). PEF acting administrator G.R. Glenn urged in his 1903 annual report that a significant portion of the PEF resources be used in a campaign "to encourage raising taxes at the local level throughout the South for public schools." Fearing loss of PEF assets, Peabody Normal College alumni organized a petition drive and presented to the trustees signatures from every southern state supporting a teachers college in Nashville. The trustees deadlocked on the issue for a year but confirmed its intention to endow GPCFT. •Ref. Dorn, p. 13-14. •Ref. "Glenn, Gustavus Richard."

PIB Conservatory of Music Director R.F. Goldman

Goldman, Richard Franko (1910-80), **1-**Seventh PIB Conservatory of Music Director. It was under Richard Franko Goldman, seventh PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1968-77, that merger with Johns Hopkins Univ. took place. •The son of the founder of the [Edwin Franko] Goldman Concert Band in New York City, Richard Franko Goldman graduated in 1930 from Columbia Univ., where he formed a lifelong friendship with fellow student and later Columbia Univ. Prof. Jacques Barzun (b.1907). Goldman studied music privately, was associate conductor of the Goldman Band under his father (1937-56), and at his father's death succeeded him as band conductor from 1956. He taught at the Juilliard School of Music (1947-60); was a visiting music professor at Princeton, Columbia, and New York universities; was a composer and scholar of note. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Goldman, R.F. 2-PIB President. Two PIB trustees interviewed Goldman in NYC in the spring of 1968. He visited Baltimore in May 1968. Offered the post, Goldman accepted on condition that he be both director of the PIB Conservatory of Music and president of the PIB (his concern was to clarify administrative authority). After a year as Conservatory of Music director, Goldman became the PIB president in the fall of 1969. The trustees believed Goldman's national reputation would help maintain the Conservatory's standard of excellence, attract major faculty who would in turn attract promising students, and raise funds needed to perpetuate the prestigious but financially troubled century-old PIB. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Financial Crisis

Goldman, R.F. 3-Financial Crisis. During Goldman's first year a dormitory-cafeteria-parking garage complex, designed by Edward Durrell Stone (1902-78), was built and opened. Goldman revived the Peabody Scholarly Lecture series, with his Columbia Univ. friend Prof. Jacques Barzun as the first speaker. Goldman also rekindled interest in the long neglected PIB Gallery of Art collection, made the first full catalogue of the Institute's art holdings, strengthened the Conservatory of Music's liberal arts program, and began survey courses in the fine arts. •Goldman faced a financial crisis. Although $170,000 was raised from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1970, Goldman's annual report on June 1, 1974, stated, "I am discouraged by the long range prospects." His April 20, 1975, letter to Jacques Barzun confided his intent to retire: "The Peabody is facing real trouble financially, and I can't carry the thing myself." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Goldman, R.F. 4-Financial Crisis Cont'd. In a January 1976 press conference, Goldman drew public attention to PIB's financial plight. Since 1971, he said, the Peabody Institute's $6 million endowment had shrunk to $3 million. The only course left, he said, was to sell the art collection then valued at about $1 million (some few pieces had been sold in the 1960s). The threatened art sale provoked public attention and concern. The Feb. 24, 1976, *Evening Sun* reported that committees from the PIB and the Johns Hopkins Univ. were considering affiliation. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB-Johns Hopkins Merger

Goldman, R.F. 5-PIB-Johns Hopkins Merger Plans. By June 1976 a PIB-Hopkins agreement was reached. The Dec. 21, 1976, *Sun* headlined "Peabody to Join Hopkins," and continued, "The famous but deficit-ridden Peabody Institute will be taken under the wing of the Johns Hopkins University next summer." Goldman explained that the Peabody Institute had been operating at a deficit the last dozen years and that the operating budget in 1976 was $2,761,294, which included a deficit of $150,000. •Hopkins-PIB merger terms allowed the PIB to retain its autonomy but under Johns Hopkins Univ. management. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Goldman, R.F. 6-PIB-Library (July 1, 1982) and PIB-Music (1983) of J. Hopkins. The PIB Library continued its research and reference function in its own building as part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and under city funding during 1965-82. But city budget cuts compelled the Enoch Pratt Free Library to release the PIB Library which, on July 1, 1982, became a special collection of the Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Milton S. Eisenhower Library. Goldman delayed retirement until affiliation was completed. He died in Baltimore in 1980, praised for the trust he had generated. The PIB Conservatory of Music continued on its own until 1983 when it too became part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. The merger seemed fitting, since GP had influenced Johns Hopkins to found the university, medical school, and hospital which bear his name. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See PIB Reference Library.

C.C. Gooch & GP

Gooch, Charles Cubitt (1811-89) was GP's British-born clerk and then salaried partner. C.C. Gooch had seven years' experience as a bookkeeper with Thomas Wilson & Co., a London firm headed by an American. Gooch then worked in another firm specializing in U.S. trade. In 1843, when Gooch was age 32, GP made him confidential clerk and bookkeeper at a salary of £150 a year. In Jan. 1852, GP made Gooch a salaried junior partner in George Peabody & Co. at £500 a year. Gooch was said to be an intelligent, informed, systematic, accurate, and trustworthy individual, with an exceptional grasp of detail. Having considerable savings, Gooch retired at the end of Sept. 1873, when he was 62 years old. He had worked with GP and then with GP's senior partner and successor Junius S. Morgan (1813-90) for over 30 years. He had married late and become the father of two sons. One of his sons, George Peabody Gooch (1873-1968), was an MP and a well known historian. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p.307. •Carosso, pp. 661, 689.

Gooch, George Peabody (1873-1968), was the son of Charles Cubitt Gooch (1811-89), George Peabody's salaried partner in George Peabody & Co. (1851-64). George Peabody Gooch was a distinguished diplomatic historian, the author of 24 books and editor of *Contemporary Review* (1911-60). He was educated at Eton; King's College, London; and Trinity College, Cambridge Univ. His best known history books were *Political Thought in England from Bacon to Halifax*, 1914; *Germany*, 1925; and *History of Modern Europe,1878-1919*, 1923.

Goodwin, James Junius (1835-1915). **1-J.P. Morgan, Sr.'s Cousin.** James Goodwin was John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.'s (1837-1913) cousin, both born in Hartford, Conn., where they grew up and attended school. In May 1853 at age 16 John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., went with his father Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) and mother to London to meet GP, who had invited J.S. Morgan to consider becoming his partner in George Peabody & Co. On May 18, 1853, young J.P. Morgan wrote his cousin James Goodwin, "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond." •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Goodwin, J.J. **2-**Shared News of Union Victory, Vicksburg, Miss. J.P. Morgan, then George Peabody & Co.'s NYC agent, learned of the July 4, 1863, fall of Vicksburg, Miss., shared it with his cousin James Goodwin, who telegraphed the news to Halifax, N.S., Canada, where it went by steamer to England, enabling GP to share the Union victory news early with U.S. Legation in London officials and others. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Goodwin, J.J. **3-**Career. James Goodwin attended private schools in Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford High School. He was director of the Erie Railroad Co., Conn.; the Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co.; the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; the Holyoke Water Power Co.; and a trustee of the Conn. Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Hartford. •Ref. *Ibid.* •"Goodwin," p. 469.

Charles Goodyear & GP

Goodyear, Charles (1800-60). **1-**Inventor of Rubber. Charles Goodyear, born in New Haven, Conn., and the inventor of vulcanized rubber, had two contacts with GP. **1-**In Dec. 1852, seeking financial backing for his vulcanized rubber experiments, Goodyear sent GP some samples of his rubber invention. Goodyear, who early had mixed success with his invention, won medals from exhibitions in London (1851) and Paris (1855), had patent difficulties in the U.S., and spent 1851-58 perfecting his process in Europe.

Goodyear, Charles. **2-**GP Collected Debt Goodyear Owed Portrait Painter. That year (1852) GP was asked by Boston-born portrait artist George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-94) to collect a $3,000 debt of two years' standing for a portrait by Healy owned by Charles Goodyear. Two years later (1854) Healy painted a portrait of GP which is in the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. •Ref. (Goodyear): Charles Goodyear, London, to GP, London, Dec. 21, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. (On Healy and GP): Va. Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Va., p. 43. •See George Peter Alexander Healy.

GPCFT Prof. Goslin

Goslin, Willard (1899-1969). **1-**Career. Willard Goslin was GPCFT professor (1951-67), chair of its Division of Educational Administration and Community Development, and headed its $7 million U.S. Agency for International Development-funded Korea Teacher Education Project. •The lean, lanky farm-reared Missourian (born in Harrisburg, Mo.) began teaching in rural schools at age 16, worked his way through Northeast Missouri State College, Kirksville (B.S. degree, 1922); and the Univ. of Missouri (M.A., 1928); took courses at Teachers College, Columbia Univ. (1930), and at Washington Univ., St. Louis (1929-35). He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Occidental College, Los Angeles, and Seoul National Univ., Korea (1961).

Goslin, Willard. **2-**Leading GPCFT Prof. Goslin began to teach in rural schools while still in his teens, became a high school principal at age 22 and a nationally renowned school

superintendent, first of the small Slater, Mo. school system at age 23; then of Webster Grove Public Schools, a St. Louis upper middle class suburb, which attracted national attention because of its academic excellence (1928-44); then of Minneapolis, Minn. (1944-48); and finally of Pasadena, Calif. (1948-51).

Goslin, Willard. **3-***This Happened in Pasadena*. Goslin's forced resignation in Pasadena, Calif., was a *cause célèbre* of the time, a classic progressive-versus-traditional public school confrontation reflecting the changed U.S. mood early in the U.S.-USSR cold war. World War II had brought an influx of poor whites, blacks, and other minorities, transforming Pasadena from a wealthy Los Angeles/Hollywood spillover community. Goslin's progressive education curriculum, teaching about UNESCO, sex education, and racially integrated schools, evoked postwar conservative reaction. His forced resignation made national news, as described in newsman David Hulburd's *This Happened in Pasadena* (New York: Macmillan, 1951). •Goslin was hired as a GPCFT professor by Pres. Henry H. Hill (1894-1987). Both had been past presidents of the American Association of School Administrators. Goslin's 16 years as a professor and administrator added to GPCFT national prestige during GPCFT's most successful period. •See GPCFT.

U.S. Governors & GP

Governors, U.S. States, and GP. 1-Conn. Of GP's varying contacts with the following 25 state governors (listed alphabetically by state and alphabetically by name within each state), Conn.'s Gov. Isaac Toucey (1796-1869) was merely alluded to by Thurlow Weed (1797-82). Weed was in England in Nov. 1861 as Pres. Lincoln's emissary to keep England neutral in the Civil War. In briefing GP as to the causes of the war, Weed alluded to Isaac Toucey, not by name but as a "disloyal Secretary of the Navy [who] sent nearly all our warships to foreign countries in order to leave the North unprepared for the war." •See Civil War and GP. •Thurlow Weed. Persons named (for all below).

Govs. & GP. 2-Ind. and Maine. Ind.'s Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60) provided overnight accommodations for GP in April 1857, during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit •Maine's Gov. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828-1914) was an active participant in the reception ceremonies of GP's remains at Portland harbor, Me., Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. For Ind. Gov. Willard, •see Augusta, Ga. For Me. Gov. Chamberlain, •see Death and Funeral, GP's.

Md.

Govs. & GP. 3-Md. Md. Gov. Oden Bowie entertained in Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1870, HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. John E. Commerell (1829-1901) and U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97), after the burial of GP's remains in Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Govs. & GP. 4-Md. Cont'd. Md. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's (1804-69) 1847 annual report to the Md. Assembly praised GP for selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad for internal improvements despite the post-Panic of 1837 depression, for upholding Md.'s credit abroad despite temporary stoppage of bond interest payments, and for declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s fiscal shortage. Gov. Pratt's report led both houses of the Md. Assembly to pass unanimous resolutions of praise for GP, March 7, 1848. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Govs. & GP. 5-Md. Cont'd. Md. Gov. Pratt's successor, Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1799-1876), sent these resolutions of praise to GP, adding in his cover letter: "To you, sir, ...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Md. Gov. Thomas Swann (c.1806-83), when he was Baltimore mayor, described at the Md. Historical Society reception for GP, Jan. 30, 1857, how graciously he had been entertained by GP in London. For Gov. Thomas, •see Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP. For Gov. Swann, •see Md. Historical Society.

Mass.

Govs. & GP. 6-Mass. Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew (1818-67) was suggested as U.S. Secty. of State (when GP was suggested as U.S. Treasury Secty.) in a complete change of cabinet plan to save U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) from impeachment in 1867. But Pres. Johnson, loyal to his Cabinet, did not pursue this course. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Govs. & GP. 7-Mass. Cont'd. Mass. Gov. Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-93, Mass. governor in 1882), had earlier, as Mass. Representative in Congress, participated in U.S. House Resolution No. 96 (Dec. 21, 1869), which asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a naval reception of GP's remains at Portland, Me. The resolution, with some objections, was passed in the House that day, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Govs. & GP. 8-Mass. Cont'd. Mass. Gov. William Claflin (1818-1905) and his staff attended GP's funeral service in Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870. •Mass. Gov. John Henry Clifford (1809-76) was one of the original PEF trustees from 1867. •Past Mass. Gov. Edward Everett (1794-1865), best known orator of his time, and then Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92) both spoke at the GP Celebration, South Danvers, Oct. 9, 1856, marking GP's first return U.S. visit (during Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857) in nearly 20 years since leaving for London in early Feb. 1837 on his fifth European commercial buying trip. For Gov. Claflin, •see Death and Funeral, GP's. For Gov. Clifford, •see PEF. For Govs. Everett and Gardner, •see South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

Govs. & GP. 9-Mass. Cont'd. Mass. Gov. Roger Wolcott (1847-1901), when he was Mass. Lt. Gov., spoke at the George Peabody Centennial Celebration held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, at the Town Hall, Peabody, Mass. •See George Peabody Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895).

Govs. & GP. 10-N.Y. N.Y. Gov. Hamilton Fish (1808-93) was one of the 16 original PEF trustees during 1867-91. As U.S. Secty. of State he also made official decisions in connection with GP's transatlantic funeral. •N.Y. Gov. William Henry Seward (1801-72), political protégé of GP's friend Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), visited London in May 1859 where GP introduced Seward to prominent British leaders, important later when Seward was Pres. Lincoln's Secty. of State during the Civil War. For Gov. Fish, •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •PEF. For Gov. Seward, •see Junius Spencer Morgan

Govs. & GP. 11-N.C. and Ohio. N.C. Gov. William Alexander Graham (1804-75) was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. •Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900) was suggested as U.S. Interior Secty. (when GP was suggested as U.S. Treasury Secty.) in a complete change of cabinet to save U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) from impeachment in 1867 (plan never put into effect). For N.C. Gov. Graham, •see PEF. For Ohio Gov. Cox, •see Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Govs. & GP. 12-R.I. and S.C. R.I. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) was a PEF trustee, the son of William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) of Wetmore & Cryder, the NYC firm with which GP dealt in corn and other commodities during 1844-47. •S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87) was one of the few prominent southerners on the 16-member PEF board of trustees, from Feb. 1867. For R.I. Gov. Wetmore, •see PEF. •George Peabody Wetmore. For S.C. Gov. Aiken, •see PEF.

Govs. & GP. 13-Tenn. Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown (1810-86), then U.S. Minister to Russia, attended GP's July 4, 1851, dinner in London at the time of the Great Exhibition of London (first world's fair) when the Duke of Wellington was GP's guest of honor (for details and sources, •see Great Exhibition of London in 1851). •Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) was Peabody Normal College president and a PEF trustee. For Gov. Brown, •see Dinners, GP's, London. For Gov. Porter, •see PEF.

Govs. & GP. 14-Va. Va. Gov. John Buchanan Floyd (1807-63) was referred to as "a secessionist Secretary of War" by Thurlow Weed (1797-82) when Weed explained to GP in London, Nov. 1861, the steps that led to the U.S. Civil War. •Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76), after his governorship, drew up resolutions of praise for GP, read publicly in GP's presence amid a crowd on July 28, 1869, in the "Old White" hotel parlor, during GP's visit to White Sulphur

Springs, W.Va., during July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. For Gov. Floyd, •see Civil War and GP. •Thurlow Weed. For Gov. Wise, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Govs. & GP. 15-Vt. Former Vt. Gov. John Gregory provided GP with a special Vermont Central Line car for GP's trip to Montreal, Canada, July 1866. For Gov. Gregory, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Graham, William Alexander (1804-75), was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. He was born in Lincoln Country, N.C., the son of Revolutionary War Gen. Joseph Graham (1759-1836), was a Univ. of N.C. graduate (1824), practiced law (1826), was a N.C. state legislator (1833-40), a U.S. Senator (1840-43), N.C. governor (1845-49), and U.S. Navy Secty. (1850-52) who sent Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) to open U.S. trade with Japan. When defeated as the Whig Party candidate for U.S. Vice Pres. (1852), he reentered the N.C. legislature (1854-55). Although opposed to secession, he supported the Confederacy and was a senator in the second Confederate Congress (1864). •Ref. "Graham, William Alexander," p. 162. •See PEF.

Queen Victoria & GP

Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. 1-GP's Honors. GP's March 12, 1862, gift of the Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift) surprised and warmed English hearts. British honors to GP included: honorary membership in the ancient orders of two London livery companies, the **1**-Clothworkers' Co. (July 2, 1862) and the **2**-Fishmongers' Co. (April 18, 1866); the **3**-Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862), the first U.S. citizen to receive this honor; an **4**-honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree, Oxford Univ. (June 26, 1867); a **5**-seated GP statue erected near the Royal Exchange, Threadneedle Street, London, paid for by popular subscription and unveiled by the Prince of Wales (July 23, 1869); with a replica statue erected in front of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore in 1890. •See London, Honorary Freedom of the City of London. •GP Honors in Life. •Oxford Univ.

Grand Cross... 2-Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria wanted to honor GP with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, or bestow on him a knighthood or a baronetcy. Her advisors inquired discreetly from GP's close friends, including Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), MP from Belfast, Ireland, and others, if he would accept. To do so would mean giving up his U.S. citizenship and becoming a British subject, which it was learned GP would not do. Instead, her advisors suggested: **6**-Queen Victoria's personal handwritten letter of thanks to GP (March 28, 1866), followed by **7**-a miniature portrait of Queen Victoria by artist F.A.C. Tilt, which she had made especially for GP (cost $70,000), and delivered to him by the British ambassador in Washington, D.C. (March 1867). •See Victoria, Queen.

Grand Cross... 3-Foreign Secty. Lord Russell Consulted. Queen Victoria asked her private secretary Charles Beaumont Phipps (1801-66) to consult Foreign Secretary Lord John Russell (1792-1878) on how best to honor GP. Secty. Phipps, in his Feb. 12, 1866, letter asked Foreign Secty. Lord Russell, "What would you think of the Queen writing him [GP] a letter expressing her admiration of his magnificent charity[?]" Lord Russell, in consulting British statesman James Emerson Tennent, suggested that besides a letter of thanks from the Queen a miniature portrait of the Queen could be made especially made for him. It was the custom to give such a gift to foreign ambassadors who signed treaties with Great Britain. Lord Russell made these suggestions in a Feb. 26, 1866, letter to Queen Victoria, who readily approved. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grand Cross... 4-Queen's March 28, 1866, Letter. The Queen's letter to GP, on small black-bordered paper (she was in mourning for her late husband, Prince Consort Albert, 1819-61) read: "Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866. •The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America; and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act, of more than princely munificence, by which he has sought to relieve the wants of her poor subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel; and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grand Cross... 5-Queen's March 28, 1866, Letter Cont'd.: "The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence; and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. •"It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feeling; which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will have painted for him, and which when finished, can either be sent to him in America, or given him on the return which she rejoices to hear he meditates to the country that owes him so much." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grand Cross... 6-GP's April 3, 1866, Reply. On April 3, 1866, despite a right hand partially paralyzed from gout and rheumatism, GP replied: "Madam: I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which Your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting to me by the Earl Russell. •"On the occasion which has attracted Your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under Your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness. •"Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize

the assurance which Your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grand Cross... **7-**GP's April 3, 1866, Reply Cont'd. "The portrait which Your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most gracious heirloom that I can leave to the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which Your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom toward a citizen of the United States. •"I have the honor to be Your Majesty's most obedient servant, George Peabody to Her Majesty the Queen." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grand Cross... **8-**Received Queen's Portrait, Washington, D.C., March 1867. GP was on a whirlwind U.S. trip, May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, to visit family and friends and to strengthen his institutes with further gifts (his 17 gifts that year, including the Feb. 7, 1867, PEF to aid public schools in the South, totaled some $2,312,000, by one account). •He was in Washington, D.C., in March 1867, when British Ambassador Sir Frederick Bruce (1814-67) presented him with Queen Victoria's miniature portrait. It had been painted especially for him by British artist F.A.C. Tilt. The 14" long by 10" wide portrait, baked on porcelain, was set in a solid gold frame, was said to have cost $70,000, and resides in a specially built vault at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Grant & GP

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (1822-85). **1-**PEF Trustee. Gen. U.S. Grant was one of the 16 original PEF trustees during 1867-85. He was succeeded as trustee by Pres. Grover Cleveland (1837-1908) during 1885-99. •U.S. Grant was born in Ohio, was a West Point graduate (1843), served in the Mexican War, was unsuccessful at farming and business before the Civil War, commanded the Union Army, was Interim U.S. Secty. of War (1867) and the 18th U.S. Pres. during 1869-77. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 352-353.

Grant, U.S. **2-**Trustees' Meeting, NYC, March 19-22, 1867. GP met with the PEF trustees during March 19-22, 1867, in NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel. GP invited trustees Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70), Pres. U. S. Grant , and their wives to attend an opera. GP exchanged photos with the two military leaders. •Ref. Lewis, p. 335. •See David Glasgow Farragut.

Grant, U.S. **3-**Other Grant-GP Connections. A prior GP-Farragut-Grant connection occurred when, on Feb. 12 and 24, 1867, to prevent Pres. Andrew Johnson's impeachment, his political advisor Francis Preston Blair, Sr. [1791-1876], proposed a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty., Farragut as Navy Secty., Grant as Secty. of War, and five others. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this plan. •Another GP-Grant connection was that they were

two of the five Americans who were offered and received the Freedom of the City of London, GP on July 10, 1862, and Grant on June 15, 1877. For the eight names proposed in the Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew. For details and source of the six Americans offered and the five who received the Freedom of the City of London (Andrew Stevenson, GP, U.S Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. J.J. Pershing, and Dwight David Eisenhower), •see London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP. •Persons named.

Grant, U.S. 4-PEF Trustees' March 22, 1867, Banquet. On March 22, 1867, GP gave a banquet for the PEF trustees and their wives. Among the 73 guests was **1-**NYC store owner Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76), whose store was later bought by and named Wanamaker's. A.T. Stewart built a model community in Garden City, N.Y., based on the plan of GP's model apartments for London's working poor (from 1862). Other dinner guests were: **2-**NYC financier William Backhouse Astor (1792-1875); **3-**historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49), and others. •Adm. Farragut sat at GP's left and Mrs. Grant on his right. The military men were in full dress uniform. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) rose to speak. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Grant, U.S. 5-R.C. Winthrop's Speech. Winthrop told the banquet guests: "The time is at hand for the departure of George Peabody. I have here resolutions [from] the trustees [who]...thank him for his hospitality to us in Washington and New York. We consider this trust a high honor. We wish him God's blessing as he takes leave of this country." •Winthrop concluded with: "Since he arrived last May he has performed acts of charity without precedent in the annals of the world. It was my friend Daniel Webster who said that the character of Washington was our greatest contribution to the world. Now we can add the example of George Peabody. The greatest philanthropist of his age." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 6-GP's Gifts, 1866-67. GP's charitable gifts during his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, mentioned by Winthrop, totaled $2,210,000 (or $2,312,000 by another account). •These gifts included: **1-**$70,000 for a Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., in memory of his mother who was born there, then named Rowley (ground broken June 19, 1866); $40,000 each added to the **2-**Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868), and the **3-**Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers (name reverted to Danvers, Mass., same date); $150,000 each to found the **4-**Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866) and the **5-**Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866); **6-**$500,000 to the PIB; and $25,000 each to **7-**Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for a professorship of mathematics and natural science (Oct. 30, 1866), and to **8-**Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering (Nov. 6, 1866). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 7-GP's Gifts, 1866-67 Cont'd. GP gave $20, 000 each for publication funds to the **9**-Md. Historical Society, Baltimore (Nov. 5, 1866), and to the **10**-Mass. Historical Society, Boston (Jan. 1, 1867); $15,000 each for a public library fund in **11**-Newburyport, Mass. (Feb. 20, 1867), and **12**-Georgetown,. D.C. (April 20, 1867); **13**-$140,000 for what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867); and **14**-$1 million to create the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867; doubled to $2 million, June 29, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 8-GP's Reply to Winthrop. GP replied to Winthrop: "Never have I been more honored than at this time by the presence of the highest officers of our Army and Navy, by the most distinguished men of the North and the South. May this gathering of friends be an omen of brighter days to come to our beloved country (applause). Let me close with two toasts. I give you our country, our whole country" (enthusiastic applause and the playing of the national anthem). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 9-GP's Reply to Winthrop Cont'd. GP concluded: "Finally, the country where I have lived and prospered, and to its Queen." (Great applause). •Press reports of the banquet and speeches echoed public approval of the PEF and its work, approval of these trustees from the North and South who, two years after the Civil War, worked together to advance public education in the devastated South. •Before dispersing, the trustees, including Grant and GP, went to famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio for their only group photo on March 23, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 10-Trustee Lawrence on GP's Public Relations. Years later, former PEF trustee William Lawrence (1850-1941) described the PEF trustees' banquets and GP's penchant for favorable publicity in his memoirs: "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 11-Trustee Lawrence on GP's Public Relations Cont'd. "The trustees brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund; and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grant, U.S. 12-GP's Funeral. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in London. A funeral service was held for him at Westminster Abbey where his remains rested for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). When his will requiring burial in Mass. became known, British PM William E. Gladstone's

(1809-89) cabinet on Nov. 10, 1869, offered HMS *Monarch* as the funeral ship to transport his remains to the U.S. for burial in Mass. Pres. U.S. Grant, through U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97), ordered the naval corvette, USS *Plymouth*, from Marseilles, France, to accompany the *Monarch* south to Madeira, across the Atlantic, and north to Portland, Me. Pres. Grant, again through Navy Secty. Robeson, ordered Adm. Farragut to command a flotilla of U.S. naval ships to meet HMS *Monarch* and USS *Plymouth* at Portland harbor (Jan. 25, 1870). This was Adm. Farragut's last naval assignment before his death, Aug. 14, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Granville, Earl (1815-91). British statesman Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2d Earl, was an MP (from 1836) and foreign secretary (1851-52, 1870-74, and 1880-85). He attended GP's Oct. 27, 1851, London dinner honoring the departing U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair). At the dinner he was praised by main speaker U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) as the man who had "the skill and enterprise to execute the plan [Great Exhibition]." •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Abbott Lawrence.

Great Eastern (ship), after many attempts, succeeded in laying the Atlantic cable in 1866. GP was a director and helped to finance the Atlantic Telegraph Co. On May 24, 1865, GP, Atlantic cable originator Cyrus West Field (1819-92), Sir Edward Cunard (1816-69), the Prince of Wales (1841-1910, later King Edward VII during 1901-10), and other distinguished persons inspected the *Great Eastern*. •Ref. *Albion* (NYC), June 10, 1865, p. 271, c. 3. •See persons named

Great Exhibition of 1851, London

Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). **1-**Origin. The first world's fair in London in 1851 catapulted several men to prominence, including in a small way GP. Henry Cole (1808-82), member of the Society of Art (later Royal Society of Art), had held several local Society of Art-sponsored industrial exhibits. The idea of a world's fair occurred to him in 1848. Because such a large enterprise needed royal sponsorship, he turned to Prince Albert (1819-61), president in 1848 of the Society of Art. Cole later founded the **1-**South Kensington Museum, London, and **2-**the National Training School, from which came the Royal College of Music, London. •Ref. Gibbs-Smith. •Johnson, B.P.

Great Exhibition, 1851. **2-**Prince Albert's Royal Sponsorship. German-born Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg had studied at the Univ. of Bonn (1837), the year 18-year-old Victoria (1819-1901) became queen. Queen Victoria married Prince Albert on Feb. 10, 1840. A cultured and thoughtful man of large vision, he soon won over those who disdained him as a foreigner. It was

Prince Albert who nurtured the idea of the world fair to reality. •A Royal Commission was appointed (Jan. 3, 1850), funds were raised, and contracts were issued. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Great Exhibition, 1851. **3-**Critics. There were critics of Hyde Park as the exhibition site. The London *Times* reported: "The whole of Hyde Park and, we will venture to predict, the whole of Kensington Gardens, will be turned into the bivouac of all the vagabonds of London so long as the Exhibition shall continue." •Another critic of the Great Exhibition idea said in the House of Commons: "It is the greatest trash, the greatest fraud, and the greatest imposition ever attempted to be palmed upon the people of this country. The object...is to introduce amongst us foreign stuff of every description.... It is meant to bring down prices in this country, and to pave the way for the establishment of cheap and nasty trash... All the bad characters at present scattered over the country will be attracted to Hyde Park.... I advise persons residing near the Park to keep a sharp lookout for their silver forks and spoons and servant maids." •Ref. Gibbs-Smith, p. 8.

Great Exhibition, 1851. **4-**Designed by Joseph Paxton. The building design chosen was submitted at the last moment as an afterthought by Joseph Paxton (1801-65). He began his career as superintendent of gardens for the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, Derbyshire. Greenhouses Paxton built at Chatsworth were models for his Crystal Palace, a strikingly handsome modern glass building supported by barrel-like iron transepts. When tree lovers complained about cutting three giant elms on the site, Paxton roofed them in, giving the building one of its distinguishing features. Later knighted, Paxton was an MP from Coventry, 1854-65. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Exhibitors

Great Exhibition, 1851. 5-U.S. Exhibitors. The U.S. Congress, invited to participate, appointed unpaid commissioners Edward W. Riddle of Boston and Charles R. Stansbury of Washington, D.C. The commissioners in turn helped select the best of U.S. industry and art from some 500 U.S. exhibitors. These products were shipped at exhibitors' expense on the U.S. Navy's *St. Lawrence* under Capt. Joshua R. Sands, which left NYC Feb. 8, 1851, for Southampton. The crisis came in March 1851. •Ref. (U.S. exhibitors): Griffis, p. 86.

No Funds to Decorate

Great Exhibition, 1851. **6-**No Congressional Funds to Decorate. Congress had not appropriated money to decorate the large U.S. exhibit space. The crated exhibits lay scattered like rubble on the 40,000-square foot U.S. pavilion. The U.S. Legation, without funds, the exhibitors, and U.S. residents in London were all embarrassed. British ridicule appeared in the satirical *Punch*: "We could not help...being struck by the glaring contrast between large pretension and little performance...of the large space claimed by...America....What was our astonishment...to find that

their contributions to the world's industry consists...of a few wine-glasses, a square or two of soap, and a pair of salt-cellars! For a calculating people our friends the Americans are thus far terribly out in their calculations." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (U.S. exhibitors without Congressional funds): Griffis, p. 86. •London *Times*, Jan. 29, 1851, p. 4, c. 4; Feb. 24, 1851, p. 8, c. 6. •*Punch*, quoted in •Ffrench, pp. 237-238; also quoted in London •*Times*, May 22, 1851, p. 8, c. 1. •NYC *Evening Post*, July 15, 1851, p. 1, c. 5-6.

Great Exhibition, 1851. 7-U.S. Exhibitors Ridiculed. The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* criticized U.S. Commissioner Edward Riddle: "It is a national disgrace that American wares, which are good, are so barely displayed, so vulgarly and ambitiously spread out over so large a space." •British disdain for brash Americans was reinforced when U.S. locksmith Alfred C. Hobbs (1812-91) walked into a Piccadilly locksmith shop, pointed to a sign offering a reward to anyone opening the firm's famous lock, picked the lock, claimed the reward, and repeated the performance at another locksmith firm. •Without funds, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) was at a loss. He knew it would take months to get Congress to appropriate funds, if at all. •Ref. (Alfred C. Hobbs): Ffrench, *op. cit.*, pp. 240-241.

GP's Loan

Great Exhibition, 1851. 8-GP's Loan. "The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure," a *New York Times* writer later recorded. "At this juncture Mr. Geo. Peabody, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and who was personally unknown to every member of the Commission, offered through a polite note addressed to Mr. Lawrence, to advance £3,000 [$15,000] on the personal responsibility of Mr. [Edward] Riddle and his secretary, Mr. [Nathaniel Shattwell] Dodge [1810-74]. This loan, afterward [three years later] paid by Congress, relieved the Commission of its difficulties, and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe." (Note: Edward Riddle was Commissioner in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors; his assistant N.S. Dodge remained in London to 1861). •Ref. (G.P.'s loan): *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 2, c. 1. "Proceedings of Thirty-third Congress, First Session, House of Representatives, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854," quoted in Washington, D.C., •*Daily Globe*, Aug. 24, 1854, p. 1, c. 6-7. •See persons named.

Great Exhibition, 1851. 9-GP Described, 1851. The article described GP's little known status in 1851: "Mr. Peabody was then 57 years old. A large-framed man, six feet in height, slightly stooping at the shoulders, of easy address, retiring in manner, rather reticent of speech, neat in apparel and dignified in bearing--he appeared rather the English gentleman of leisure than an American merchant.... He had realized a considerable fortune even for London." •"Still," the article explained, "he was not widely known. Mr. [Joshua] Bates [1788-1864], Mr. Sturgis

[1805-87], Mr. (later Sir) Curtis M. Lampson [1806-85] and twenty other Americans [in London] had a larger commercial reputation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Great Exhibition, 1851. 10-GP Urged Friends to Attend. Although occupied with business affairs, GP also hosted some U.S. visitors and helped get for them tickets to the House of Lords, the opera, and the Botanical Gardens. He urged Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) to come for the exhibit: "I...regret that your business will not permit you to come to London.... I hope you will yet come.... The exhibition is worth coming for... I only regret...I have passed but one hour in it since the first day it opened, although I have a season ticket." He wrote to Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), his first senior partner: "To see the buildings alone is worth a voyage across the Atlantic." •Ref. GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C., May 23, 1851, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, p. 95. •Ref. (GP to Elisha Riggs, Sr.): Peabody Papers in PEM, Salem, Mass., quoted in •Hidy, M.E.-b, p. 11.

Six Million Saw U.S. Art & Industry

Great Exhibition, 1851. 11-Over Six Million Saw U.S. Products. On the day the Great Exhibition opened, May 1, 1851, Queen Victoria wrote in her journal: "This is one of the greatest and most glorious days of our lives, with which...the name of my dearly beloved Albert is forever associated!" When the exhibition closed 144 days later, Oct. 19, 1851, over six million visitors to the fair had seen to best advantage at the U.S. pavilion, thanks in part to GP's timely loan: Albert Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. (Queen Victoria's journal): Gibbs-Smith, p. 17.

Improved U.S. Image

Great Exhibition, 1851. 12-GP's Loan Improved U.S. Image in Britain. GP's loan helped improve the U.S. image in Britain, and was for him part of an ongoing effort to improve U.S.-British relations. He regretted strained relations, was sad at witty anti-U.S. digs in London newspapers, and was mindful of past differences. It was ten years since the U.S.-British dispute over the Maine boundary, 37 years since the War of 1812, and 68 years since the American Revolution.

Great Exhibition, 1851. 13-July 4, 1851, U.S.-British Friendship Dinner Proposed. In the international spirit of the exhibition and because there were so many prominent U.S. visitors in London, GP in June 1851 decided to host a U.S.-British friendship dinner. He chose July 4, 1851, a date U.S. visitors would appreciate but the British might resent. Against all odds and

friends' advice, and largely because he invited the Duke of Wellington as special guest, the GP-sponsored July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner was a huge success. It was warmly praised by the press on both sides of the Atlantic. Also, for departing U.S. exhibitors on Oct. 19, 1851, he sponsored an even bigger and better reported U.S. British friendship dinner. •See Dinners, GP's, London (July 4, 1851).

GP's Social Emergence

Great Exhibition, 1851. 14-GP's Emergence. Hitherto a staid and little known U.S. merchant-banker in London, GP emerged socially in 1851. The glow of fame accompanying his social emergence likely encouraged his intended but still unformed philanthropies. During his three U.S. visits (Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869), made mostly to initiate or add to his educational gifts, he became in the 1860s the world's leading philanthropist. •See GP's Philanthropy.

Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass. (May 31, 1811). The Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass. (May 31, 1811), ruined business prospects, including David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop where he employed his 16-year-old brother GP. Also ruined was their paternal Uncle John Peabody's (1768-before 1826) Newburyport store. The Great Fire occurred 13 days after the death of GP's father, Thomas Peabody (1762-May 13, 1811). These calamities came during a New England depression which led GP to leave Newburyport on May 4, 1812, with paternal uncle John Peabody for Georgetown, D.C. They opened a dry goods store in Georgetown, D.C., on May 15, 1812. The management of this store soon fell on 17-year-old GP, his uncle following other interests. •See Georgetown, D.C. •Newburyport, Mass.

Greek Slave (statue) was created in 1843 by U.S. sculptor Hiram Powers (1805-73). It was displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). The U.S. exhibitors, without congressional funds to display adequately U.S. products and art, were saved from embarrassment by GP's timely $15,000 loan. His motive was to relieve the U.S exhibitors, the U.S. Legation in London, and fellow U.S. residents in London from ridicule London newspapers were directing at the brash Americans. GP did not then know if Congress would repay his loan (it did, three years later). His loan enabled the more than six million visitors to the first world's fair to see to best advantage U.S. industry and art. •The second of several copies of the *Greek Slave* is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C., donated by GP's longtime business associate and friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Greeley, Horace (1811-72), was the N.H.-born typesetter, printer, journalist, and founder and editor of the *New York Tribune* (1841), considered one of the best newspapers in the U.S. In 1852, through George Peabody & Co., London, Greeley paid a sum of money he owed U.S.

sculptor Hiram Powers (1805-73), whose studio was in Florence, Italy. •In 1854 when Greeley's wife made a trip to Sweden, he wrote to GP: "My wife goes out in two days by steamship to Sweden.... I believe she is carefully provided with friends and funds but if an unforeseen calamity should overtake her, I beg you to act the Good Samaritan and believe me to be...grateful." •Ref. Greeley, NYC, to GP, Aug. 24, 1852 and Oct. 14, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •GP, London, to Greeley, NYC, Sept. 7, 1852, Greeley Papers, Chicago Historical Society. For the eight names proposed in Pres. Andrew Johnson's proposed Cabinet reshuffle, including GP and Horace Greeley, •see John Albion Andrew.

Green, Samuel Abbott (1830-1918?), a PEF trustee from 1883, replaced second PEF administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) while Curry served as U.S. Minister to Spain for three years (1885-88). Curry resumed his former duties as PEF administrator during 1888-1903. S.A. Green was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Peabody Normal College in 1896. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 89-90, 95. •Green, S.A., p. 746. •See PEF.

Last U.S. Visit

Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. 1-GP's Last U.S. Visit. GP, age 74, was ill and weak during his last four-month U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. He saw family, friends, and made last visits to his Peabody Institutes in New England and Baltimore. Poet Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94), who read a poem about GP at the July 14-16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library in Danvers, Mass., described GP's weakened appearance to historian-statesman John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), as "...the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." •Ref. Holmes, Boston, to Motley, Rome, July 18, 1869, quoted in •Morse, pp. 180-181.

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 2-White Sulphur Springs. Longtime Washington, D.C. business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) urged GP to join him at the White Sulphur Springs health spa in W.Va. GP's nephew, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), wrote to Corcoran: "...Mr. Peabody...is weaker than when he arrived.... He has...decided to go to the White Sulphur Springs...[and asks you to] arrange accommodations for himself, and servant, for Mrs. Russell and myself." •Ref. George Peabody Russell, Salem, Mass., to W.W. Corcoran, July 6, 1869, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms, quoted in •Corcoran, p. 299 (with date believed erroneously listed as June 6, 1869).

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 3-White Sulphur Springs Cont'd. Longtime friend Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) also remarked to GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) how badly GP looked: "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His]

cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year." •Ref. C.P. McIlvaine, Cincinnati, to R.C. Winthrop, July 22, 1869, quoted in •Carus, ed., pp. 298-299.

Elite Gathering

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 4-Elite Gathering. For GP, at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, it was the last summer of his life. Gathered there by chance were outstanding southern and northern statesmen, educators, and military leaders. Tenn.'s superintendent of public instruction John Eaton, Jr. (1829-1906), who was there, wrote in his annual report: "Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Gov. Wise the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Taggart, and others....Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at the cottage.... His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen." •Ref. Eaton, Appendix T, pp. 1-1iii, also quoted in •Dabney, I, p. 107, footnote 10. For educator John Eaton, Jr.'s connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, •see John Eaton, Jr. •See persons named.

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 5-Resolutions of Praise, July 27-28, 1869. GP's confinement to his cottage prompted a July 27 meeting at which former Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) drew up resolutions read publicly in GP's presence amid a crowd gathered on July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor: The resolutions stated in part: "On behalf of the southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •GP, seated, replied, "If I had strength, I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is interwoven with its success." •Ref. (Resolutions): *New York Times*, July 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 7.

Peabody Ball

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 6-Peabody Ball. Merrymakers at the "Old White" held a Peabody Ball on Aug. 11, 1869. GP, too ill to attend, heard the gaiety from his cottage. •Historian Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. (GP Ball): *Richmond Daily Whig* (Va.), Aug. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4. •Ref. Reniers, pp. 218-219.

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 7-Why GP's Presence Was Important. First PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) at White Sulphur Springs recorded why GP's presence there was important to the PEF's work in promoting public education in the South. Sears wrote: "...both on account of

his unparalleled goodness and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people [he received] tokens of love and respect from all, such as I have never before seen shown to any one. This visit...will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health...." •Ref. (Sears on GP): Undated letter from Barnas Sears, quoted in •Curry-b, pp. 52-53.

Historic Photos

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 8-Historic Photos. GP, Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), and others were central figures in historic photos taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during Aug. 15-19, 1869. In the main photograph, the five individuals seated on cane-bottomed chairs were: GP front middle, Robert E. Lee to GP's right; W.W. Corcoran to GP's left; at the right end Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95), Turkish minister to the U.S.; at the left end Richmond lawyer James Lyons (1801-82). •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Greenbrier Hotel, W.Va. 9-Historic Photos Cont'd. Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals, their names in dispute until correctly identified in 1935 by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin W. Gary (1819-73) of Penn., Robert D. Lilley of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph L. Brent of Md. There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Confederate Generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Poem

Greenwood, Grace, was the pen name of Sara Jane Clarke Lippincott (1823-1904), American writer of stories for young people whose unpublished poem about GP (date not known) is one of the 40 items among her papers at the Univ. of Va. Special Collections:

"To George Peabody"
by Grace Greenwood

No Eastern tale, no annals of the past,
Of Greece or Rome, deeds such as these relate
Deeds kings and emperors might emulate
That o'er thy native land new lustre cast
The land that opens all her wide domain
To the oppressed of every name & zone
And with a spirit as generous as thine own
Pours forth the gifts his boundless stores contain
The Land that shall embalm thy memory
In love & honor while long ages hence
The bounteous stream of thy beneficence
Bearing along to millions yet to be
Tributes of light and love its course shall run
Still widening as it flows like the broad Amazon.

•See Sara Jane Clarke Lippincott.

Queen Victoria's Letter

Grey, Charles (1804-70). **1-**GP & Queen Victoria. Col. Charles Grey was Prince Albert's (1819-61) secretary at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. While he was one of Queen Victoria's advisors in June 1869 (he then held the British military rank of general) he reviewed and made minor changes on a June 20, 1869, letter drafted by Arthur Helps (1813-75), a member of Queen Victoria's Privy Council, for Queen Victoria to consider sending to GP. •See Arthur Helps. •Queen Victoria.

Grey, Charles. **2-**GP & Queen Victoria Cont'd. GP decided suddenly to leave England for a U.S. visit to look after his philanthropic institutes (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869). This was his last U.S. visit before his Nov. 4, 1869, death. Before he left London he asked to see Arthur Helps. Helps called on GP, found him ill, and reported to Queen Victoria by letter of June 19, 1869: "The object of the interview which was...brought out with some hesitation...was...to this effect (Helps explained to Queen Victoria): Mr. Peabody would find it very uncomfortable to him, and it would put him in an awkward position, to be asked, as he knew he should be asked perpetually, whether he had an interview with the Queen. He also thought and feared much that when he should reply in the negative, it might occasion some unpleasant remark, and might in some minds, diminish the affectionate respect with which your Majesty is regarded in the United States." Helps concluded: "He then suggested that a letter from Your Majesty might be useful." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Grey, Charles. **3-**Queen to GP, June 20, 1869. Queen Victoria's letter of June 20, 1869, reached GP in Salem, Mass. It read: "Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869. •The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health." •Her letter continued: "She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people. Queen Victoria." •Finally, after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, Gen. Charles Grey, representing Queen Victoria, attended the Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service for GP. •Ref. (Grey): Chichester, Vol. VIII, pp. 622-623.

Grigg, John (1792-1864), had a printing firm in Philadelphia where Benjamin Moran (1820-86) began as an apprentice printer. When J.B. Lippincott (1816-86) took over the Grigg firm, Moran took his savings, went to London to become a freelance writer, and eventually worked in the U.S. Legation in London as clerk, assistant secretary, and secretary (1853-75). Benjamin

Moran was often critical of GP in his private journal, written covertly during 1857-69. •See Benjamin Moran.

Congressional Debate

Grimes, James Wilson (1816-72). 1-U.S. Senate, May 9, 1867. James Wilson Grimes was a U.S. Sen. (R-Iowa) who, with U.S. Sen. Thomas Warren Tipton (1817-99, R-Neb.), challenged the proposed Congressional resolution of thanks to GP and a proposed gold medal for establishing the PEF (total gift $2 million, 1867-69). GP founded the PEF to promote public education, teacher institutes, and teacher training normal schools in the 11 former Confederate states, with W.Va. added because of its poverty. The Congressional resolutions were introduced by U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.), on March 5, 1867. Senators Grimes and Tipton asked why the resolution could not first be looked into by an investigating committee to determine the worthiness of the gift (GP was wrongly suspected by them and others as pro-Confederate). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Grimes, J.W. 2-Sen. Sumner for the Resolutions. Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D-Md.) defended GP's Union loyal[illegible], stating that he had been GP's lawyer in Baltimore in 1817 and had many contacts with him in London. The Senate voted 36 yeas, 2 nays (by Senators Grimes and Tipton), with 15 Senators absent. When the resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Representatives on Mar. 9, 1867, Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "To amend the resolution to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. The U.S. House passed the resolutions March 14, 1867. They were then announced and enrolled in the U.S. Senate March 15 and went to Pres. Andrew Johnson for signature on March 16, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (On Rep. A.C. Harding): Boatner, p. 375.

Congressional Praise & Gold Medal

Grimes, J.W. 3-Congressional Resolution & Gold Medal. The gold medal was finished by NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus in May 1868. It was sent to the Dept. of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet on May 26, 1868, and was exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. On Sept. 18, 1868, GP in London informed U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) that the gold medal would be kept in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. GP added: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation." GP in London saw the gold medal for the first time on Christmas Day, 1868. He opened the package before gathered friends who admired the delicate workmanship. •GP, with a

few months to live, made his last trip to the U.S., June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there Nov. 4, 1869. •See persons named.

Arctic Exploration

Grinnell Expedition, Second U.S. (1853-55). GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55) to search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). For GP it was a way to promote U.S.-British cooperation. For the U.S. it initiated U.S. Arctic research. For details, sources, and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland, •see Sir John Franklin. •Henry Grinnell. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Grinnell, Henry (1799-1874). 1-Loaned Ships in Search for Sir John Franklin. Henry Grinnell was a NYC merchant and head of Grinnell, Mintern & Co. He lent two ships while GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition of 1853-55. This expedition, one of some 40 searches for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), was led by U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57), who had been naval surgeon on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. These expeditions did not find the missing explorer but did initiate U.S. Arctic exploration. •Ref. *Ibid.*

White House Desk

Grinnell, Henry. 2-White House Desk. An incidental connection had to do with HMS *Resolute*, a British ship locked in the Arctic ice in the decade-long search for Sir John Franklin. A Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and gave it to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found the desk in a storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show President Kennedy's young son John Kennedy (1960-99) playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See also persons named.

Grundy, Felix (1777-1840), Tenn. statesman, was for 31 years a trustee (as was Pres. Andrew Jackson for over 50 years during 1792-1845) of Davidson Academy (1785-1806), Nashville, Tenn., and its rechartered successors: Cumberland College (1806-26) and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). Felix Grundy was born in Berkeley County, Va.; was a noted criminal lawyer in Ky. and Tenn.; a member of the Tenn. legislature (1799-1806); Tenn. supreme court judge (1806-11), U.S. Rep. in Congress (1811-14, and a War of 1812 "war hawk"), and U.S. Sen. (1829-37). •See Cumberland College. •Davidson Academy. •Andrew Jackson. •Univ. of Nashville.

Guild Hall, London. The ceremony bestowing the Freedom of the City of London on GP was held at the Guild Hall, London, 3:00 P.M., July 10, 1862. •See London, Freedom of the City.

Guildhall Record Office, London. For details and sources on GP's July 10, 1862, Freedom of the City of London, •see London, Freedom of the City. •References, Britain, London, Corporation of, Guildhall Library.

Transatlantic Funeral

Gull, Sir William Withey (1816-99). 1-British Physician. Sir William Withey Gull was the British physician who, with medical attendant William H. Covey, was called to care for GP during his last illness, Oct. 8 to his death, Nov. 4. 1869, at the home of GP's longtime business friend and Peabody Donation Fund trustee Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), 80 Eaton Sq., London. GP was more gravely ill than he thought when he arrived in London Oct. 8, 1869, after his last four-month U.S. visit (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869). He hastened to Lampson's home to rest, thinking he would go from there for warmth to the south of France. But this last illness proved fatal and he lingered at Lampson's home, Oct. 8 to Nov. 4, 1869, cared for by the Lampsons and seeing only a few intimates. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Curtis Miranda Lampson. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Gull, W.W. 2-GP's 96-Day Transatlantic Funeral. GP's will stipulated burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. A delay was inevitable until his nephew George Peabody Russell's (1835-1909) arrival to convey the remains to the U.S. GP's remains were embalmed by Dr. Frederick William Pavy (1829-1911) of Guy's Hospital, London. Meanwhile, because of his philanthropic gifts in the U.S. and in London, letters from the public published in the press urged funeral honors. The unexpected offer of a GP funeral service by Westminster Abbey's dean, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), started an avalanche of funeral honors. In GP's death and funeral, U.S. and British leaders saw a way to defuse angers over the *Alabama* Claims. An international tribunal, then in formation, in 1872 required Britain to give the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity for British-built Confederate ships that took Union lives and treasure in the Civil War. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Gull, W.W. 3-GP's 96 Day Transatlantic Funeral Cont'd. Britain and the U.S. outdid each other in GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral: transfer of remains at Portsmouth harbor onto Britain's largest and newest warship, HMS *Monarch;* the USS *Plymouth*, hastily summoned from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch*; a U.S. naval flotilla reception in Portland harbor, Me., headed by Adm. D.G. Farragut (1801-70); lying in state in Portland City Hall; train journey for the funeral service and eulogy in Peabody, Mass., attended by Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur (1850-1942); and burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery. •Ref. *Ibid.*

H

Haddock, Charles B. (1796-1861). 1-Gt. Exhibition, 1851, Official. Charles B. Haddock was a U.S. Congress-appointed official concerned with U.S. industry and art products shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851, London. He described this first world's fair and GP's involvement as follows in the *Congregational Journal*: "Mr. Peabody's dinner to the departing Americans had several good effects. (1) It highlighted American achievement at the Exhibition; (2) brought George Peabody into notice; (3) raised Abbott Lawrence's esteem as United States Minister to Britain." •Haddock continued: "It is something to have sent to the Exhibition the best plough, the best reaping machine, the best revolvers--something to have outdone the proudest naval people in the world, in fast sailing and fast steaming, in her own waters.... Moreover, it is a great pride for America to have George Peabody and Abbott Lawrence in England who represent the best of America and uphold its worth and integrity." Ref. (Charles B. Haddock): *Congregational Journal* (Concord, N.H.), Dec. 17, 1851, p. 1, c. 6-7.

Haddock, C.B. 2-America's Cup. Haddock referred to the U.S. yacht *America*, which won the 1851 international yacht race, defeating the English yacht *Baltic* in British waters. The first prize (a silver tankard) was afterward known as America's Cup. •Ref. (America's Cup): Rodgers, C.T. (comp.), and quoted in •Ffrench, p. 242.

Hall, Clifton Landon (1898-1987), was GPCFT professor during 1948-67 who directed Franklin Parker's dissertation: "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy" (Ed. D.: GPCFT, Nashville, Aug. 1956). C.L. Hall was born in Canada, was educated at Bishop Univ. (B.A., Quebec), McGill Univ. (M.A., Montreal), and Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill (Ph.D., 1948), under educational historian Prof. Edgar Wallace Knight (1886-1953). C.L. Hall taught Latin and French and was principal of several high schools and academies in Canada; was a personnel officer, Canadian Army, W.W. II; supt. of Protestant elementary schools, Quebec City (1944-47); visiting education lecturer, Univ. of N.C. at Chapel Hill; GPCFT prof. (1948-67), during which he was for one year Simon Visiting Prof., Univ. of Manchester, England; and was a post-retirement prof., Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville. •See Edgar Wallace Knight.

Hall, Henry Bryan, Jr. (1808-84), engraver-artist, born in London, founded the firm of H.B. Hall & Sons, NYC, where he died. For his engravings of GP, •see Peabody, George, Illus. L. •Ref. New York Historical Society, p. 284.

Most Famous Americans

Hall of Fame of New York Univ. (N.Y.U). 1-Most Famous Americans. GP was one of the 29 most famous Americans elected to N.Y.U.'s Hall of Fame in 1900. GP ranked 16th from the top of the list (or 15th if GP is placed ahead of Henry Clay [1777-1852], with whom he tied for

16th place). •Background: N.Y.U. Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken (1840-1918) originated the idea of the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame as an educational use for the beautiful 630 foot campus colonnade overlooking the Hudson River. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's $100,000 gift made the project possible. She was financier Jay Gould's (1836-92) daughter, Helen (née Gould) Shepard. The public, invited to submit nominations, sent in over 1,000 names. Ninety-seven well known scholar-judges, chosen by the N.Y.U. Senate, reduced the over 1,000 names to 234, of whom 29 were chosen as most famous in such categories as authors, educators, businessmen-philanthropists, and others. •Ref. NY Univ. Hall of Fame-a.

"Looking...beyond my stay on earth"

Hall of Fame, NYU. 2-"Looking...beyond my stay on earth." Of the two most famous businessmen-philanthropists, GP received 74 votes and Peter Cooper (1791-1883) received 69 votes. Of the other 28 most famous names, GP had personal contact with Daniel Webster (1782-1852), U.S. Grant (1822-85), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82), Washington Irving (1783-1859), S.F.B. Morse (1791-1872), D.G. Farragut (1801-70), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64), Peter Cooper, R.E. Lee (1807-70), and Asa Gray (1810-88). •In 1901 a bronze tablet was unveiled in the space allotted to GP. The inscription placed on the bronze tablet was taken from GP's original PEF founding letter, Feb. 7, 1867: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See PEF. •Persons named.

Hall of Fame, NYU. 3-GP Bust Unveiled. In June 1925 Hall of Fame Director Robert Underwood Johnson (1853-1937) urged GP's grand nephew, George Russell Peabody (b.1883) to help raise funds for a bust. The grand nephew pledged $500 and John Pierpont Morgan, Jr. (1867-1943), pledged $500. A PIB trustee suggested that a copy be made of a bronze bust of GP in one of the Baltimore public schools. But this was not allowed because the Hall of Fame required only original busts. Another GP grand nephew, Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872), helped raise funds. By Dec. 1925 trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. had raised $300. When sufficient funds were at last raised, sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1952), born in Alsace Lorraine, Germany, was commissioned to prepare the bust. Ref. (Hall of Fame): Banks, p. 14. •N.Y.U., p. 4. •MacCracken. •Ref. (Funds for GP bust): GP Hall of Fame papers at the PIB Archives.

Hall of Fame, NYU. 4-GP Bust Unveiled Cont'd. The unveiling took place May 12, 1926, on University Heights overlooking the Hudson River. John Work Garrett (1872-1942) represented the PIB trustees; and GP's grand nephew Murray Peabody Brush unveiled the bust. GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) gave the address. •Ref. (Grand nephew George Russell

Peabody), Burke, pp. 2856-2857. •Ref. (Unveiling GP bust): *Who's Who in American Art*, 1940, III, p. 573. •*New York Times*, May 13, 1926, p. 14, c. 1-2. •*Sun* (Baltimore), May 9, 1926, Part 2, Sect. 1, p. 10, c. 2-5. •See persons named.

Hamburg, Germany. Othniel Charles Marsh (1837-99) studied at the German universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Heidelberg at his uncle GP's expense. In mid-May 1863 he met and talked with GP, recuperating at a health spa in Hamburg, Germany. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

First PIB Music Director

Hamerik, Asger (1843-1923). 1-First PIB Music Director. Asger Hamerick, PIB Academy of Music's first director, was born in Copenhagen. His mother was from a musical family. He studied and performed under various music masters in London and Berlin (1862-64); in Paris (1864), where he was famed French composer Hector Berlioz's (1803-69) only pupil; Stockholm; and in Milan and Vienna. Hamerik's appointment as PIB Academy of Music's first director came after PIB trustee Charles J.M. Eaton (1808-93) asked the help of U.S. Consul Fehrman in Vienna, Austria. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Hamerik, Asger. 2-First PIB Music Director Cont'd. U.S. Consul Fehrman's advertisement in a European music journal brought letters of interest from Hamerik and others. Despite unease about Hamerik's limited English and shyness, he was appointed and became a long-tenured director of the PIB Academy (Conservatory after 1874) of Music, during July 11, 1871-1898, or for 27 years. Hamerik enhanced the PIB Academy of Music's reputation, raised admission standards, emphasized American composers' works in concerts, improved the music curriculum, and raised graduate requirements. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hanaford, Phebe Ann (1829-1921), wrote the first laudatory, non-critical book about GP, published five months after his death, compiled from newspaper and periodical accounts. Title page: *The Life of George Peabody, Containing a Record of Those Princely Acts of Benevolence Which Entitled Him to the Esteem and Gratitude of all Friends of Education and the Destitute, Both in America, the Land of His Birth, and in England, the Place of his Death*. By Phebe A. Hanaford, Member of the Essex Institute, and Author of "The Life of Lincoln," Etc. With An Introduction by Dr. Joseph H. Hanaford. "God Loveth a Cheerful Giver." (Boston: B. B. Russell, 1870).

Hanckel, Allen S., claimed to be a witness of the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair, the illegal removal by Union seamen of four Confederate envoys from the British mail ship *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, West Indies. He allegedly objected when GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), called to see after the welfare of the wife of one of the Confederates. •See *Trent* Affair.

Hankey, Thomson (1805-93), was an official of the Bank of England. He was among the 800 guests who attended GP's July 4, 1851, dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The dinner attracted favorable press attention because of the Duke of Wellington's (1769-1852) attendance as guest of honor. Thomson Hankey began as senior partner in his father's West Indian mercantile firm, was elected a director of the Bank of England (1835), was a governor of the Bank of England (1851-52), and was an MP (1853-68, 1874-80). •Ref. [Hankey], I, p. 566. For Hankey's attendance and details of the July 4, 1851, dinner, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Hanna, Hugh Sisson, *Financial History of Maryland, 1789-1848*, described GP's role in selling abroad the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s 8 million bond issue for internal improvements, from 1837. •See Md.'s 8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP. •See also under References.

Hapsburgs. In late Oct. 1850 and again on Nov. 4, 1850, GP was asked for funds to help free imprisoned Lajos Kossuth (1802-94), Hungarian freedom fighter against Hapsburg rule. •See Lajos Kossuth.

Questioned GP's Union Loyalty

Harding, Abner Clark (1807-74). 1-Cast Doubt on GP's Union Loyalty. Abner Clark Harding was the U.S. House of Rep. member (R-Ill.) who on Mar. 9, 1867, cast doubt on GP's Union loyalty in the Civil War. This action occurred after Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.) introduced his joint Congressional resolutions: "Resolved: that both Houses of Congress present thanks to George Peabody of Massachusetts, for his gift for education for the South and Southeastern states.... Resolved: that the President of the United States have a gold medal struck to be given, along with these resolutions, to Mr. Peabody in the name of the people of the United States," March 5, 1867. •See James Wilson Grimes (above). •Congressional Gold Medal and Resolution of Praise to GP.

Harding, A.C. 2-Congressional Resolution and Gold Medal for GP. Sen. Sumner and Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D-Md.) defended GP. The Senate voted 36 yeas, 2 nays (by Senators J. W. Grimes and T.W. Tipton), with 15 senators absent; passage in the U.S. House was on March 14, 1867. Pres. Andrew Johnson signed the Resolutions March 16, 1867. GP's Congressional Resolution and Gold Medal are displayed in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. •Ref. (On Rep. A.C. Harding), Boatner, p. 375.

Portrait by Chester Harding

Harding, Chester (1792-1866). 1-Portrait Painter. Chester Harding was a U.S. artist whose portrait of GP is printed in "Baltimore's 150th Birthday," *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3

(Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2. Under Chester Harding's portrait of GP (on p. 1) is printed, "Painted during the early years of his maturity," probably in GP's early thirties. It is an oil painting on canvas, 30" x 25," in an oval frame. A Mrs. Charles R. Weld (née Frances Eaton, died March 13, 1947) donated this portrait to the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore. She may have been related to Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), one of the original PIB trustees. •See GP Illustrations. •Persons named.

Harding, Chester. 2-Career. Chester Harding was born in Conway, Mass., fought in the War of 1812, was a cabinet maker, sign painter, and largely a self-taught artist although he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Design. He painted portraits in St. Louis, Washington, D.C., and Boston; visited England in 1823 and 1843 and had three years of artistic and social success in London; and became a fashionable painter in Boston. His best known portraits are of Daniel Webster (1782-1852, one in the NYC Bar Association, another in the Cincinnati Art Museum), John Randolph of Roanoke (1773-1843, the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.), U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall (1755-1835), Henry Clay (1777-1852), and Washington Allston (1779-1843). Chester Harding died in Boston. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., is where GP was buried Feb. 8, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Md. Historical Society

Harris, James Morrison (1817-98). 1-Praised GP, Jan. 30, 1857. James Morrison Harris was a member of the Md. Historical Society who praised GP at the society's reception for GP in Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857, marking GP's first return visit to the U.S. from London in nearly 20 years. J.M. Harris said: "Mr. Peabody is a liberal friend of our Society. He donated some of our most valuable books and aided us in the erection of this building [Athenaeum Bldg. on Saratoga and St. Paul Sts., Baltimore]. I express for the people of Maryland thanks to him for sustaining our credit abroad during our darkest hour. I was in London twelve years ago and know personally of Mr. Peabody's hospitality. I saw with my own eyes the credit of our state assailed and then saved by our friend." •See Md. Historical Society.

Harris, James Morrison (1817-98). 2-Career. Born and educated in private schools in Baltimore, J.M. Harris entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. (1833) but left before graduation because of an eye infection. He worked in a Baltimore bank, cofounded the Mercantile Library of Baltimore, studied law under Baltimore lawyer David Stewart, and was admitted to the bar (1843). Failing health led him to travel abroad in England, France, Germany and Italy (about 1845). He served as Md.'s representative in the U.S. Congress (March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1861), stood strongly against Md.'s secession in the Civil War, and was active in educational

and religious work, and spoke at the fiftieth anniversary of the Md. Historical Society (March 12, 1894). •Ref. Harris-a, p. 18. •Harris-b, pp. 645-646. •U.S. Govt.-f, p. 1139.

Harris, William Torrey (1835-1909), educational administrator and philosopher, was born in Conn. and educated at Yale College. He was public school superintendent, St. Louis, Mo., where with Susan Blow (1843-1916) he founded the first permanent public school kindergarten; was the fourth U.S. Commissioner of Education (1889-1906); and introduced the Hegelian philosophy into the U.S. He wrote as follows on the influence of the PEF: "It would appear to the student of education in the Southern States that the practical wisdom in the administration of the Peabody Fund, and the fruitful results that have followed it, could not be surpassed in the history of endowments." •Ref. quoted in Curry-a, p. 230. •See PEF.

Harrison, J.J., Rev., was a chaplain who participated in the Dec. 11, 1869, transfer of GP's remains from the funeral train at Portsmouth harbor, England, to the HMS *Monarch*. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Harrogate, England. For occasional rest and relaxation GP went to Brighton or Harrogate, both English seaside resorts.

PIB-Johns Hopkins Libraries Merger

Hart, Evelyn (née Linthicum) (1923-85). 1-Integrated PIB-Johns Hopkins Libraries. Evelyn Hart, familiarly called Lynn Hart, was the librarian at Enoch Pratt Free Library who, from July 1, 1982, supervised the merger of the PIB Library as part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library system. •Background: GP's philanthropic example influenced Baltimoreans Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) to found Johns Hopkins Univ., Hospital, and Medical School (1876); and Enoch Pratt (1808-96) to found Enoch Pratt Free [public] Library (1882). In the mid 1960s the PIB Reference Library, in financial crisis, became part of the tax-supported Enoch Pratt Free Library (July 2, 1966-July 1, 1982, 16 years). When Baltimore's finances became strained, the PIB Reference Library became part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library system from July 1, 1982. •Some saw poetic justice in GP's gift to Baltimore being aided and sustained by institutes created by two Baltimoreans he had influenced. •See Persons named. •PIB Reference Library.

Hart, Evelyn. 2-Career. Born in Baltimore, she graduated from Goucher College and earned a master's degree in library science from Catholic Univ. of America. She was school liaison librarian at Enoch Pratt Free Library (1942-50), was head circulation librarian at Goucher College (1950-58), returned to Enoch Pratt Free Library as head of book selection (1965-76), and then headed the PIB Library of Enoch Pratt Free Library (1976-82) when, from July 1, 1982, she skillfully supervised the integration of the PIB Reference Library's 250,000 volumes

and seven staff members into the Peabody Library department of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Harvard Astronomical Observatory. GP's thoughts about a gift to Harvard Univ. were: first to add to its astronomical observatory, then to found a school of design (probably art or architecture), and finally the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000. The Peabody Museum idea came partly through the influence of his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), whose education, paid for by GP, enabled Marsh to become the first professor of paleontology at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Harvard school of design (art or architecture). GP's second thought in regard to a gift to Harvard Univ., a school of design, probably art or architecture, had been suggested to him by former Harvard Univ. Pres. Edward Everett (1794-1865) •Ref. *Ibid.*

Honorary Degrees

Harvard Univ., Honorary Degree to GP (July 17, 1867). 1-Oxford, June 26, 1867. Of the two honorary degrees GP received in 1867, he was present for the Doctor of Laws degree from Oxford Univ. on June 26, 1867. When his name was called, Oxford undergraduates and others applauded, waved their caps, and beat the arms of their chairs with the flat of their hands. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, recorded: "The lion of the day was beyond doubt, Mr. Peabody." •Ref. (Oxford degree): *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 4-6. •*Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette*, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Harvard Univ., Hon. Degree to GP. 2-Harvard, July 17, 1867. Harvard Univ. conferred the honorary Doctor of Laws degree on GP, July 17, 1867, *in absentia* (he was then in London). Harvard's honorary degree followed by nine months GP's gift (Oct. 8, 1866) of $150,000 to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard Univ. Some at Harvard would have preferred GP's gift to go to the liberal arts rather than for science. There were then disturbing theological doubts about the theory of evolution proposed in Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). The debate over evolution had swept England and Europe earlier but was delayed in the U.S. by the Civil War. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Harvard Univ., Hon. Degree to GP. 3-Harvard Selling Degree? At the time of GP's gift to Harvard, evolution was being denounced from U.S. pulpits. This controversy may or may not have been behind the charge made against GP in the *Worcester Daily Spy*, July 26, 1867, that Harvard was "selling its degree": "[Harvard] college is flourishing.....It made one man a doctor...whose prescriptions, pellets or what not, to the tune of $150,000, will make up for Dr.

Walker's diversion of his money to Amherst and elsewhere. I mean George Peabody, now a doctor of laws. I don't know about this. If it is not selling titles of honor what is it?" •Ref. (Harvard degree): *Worcester* (Mass.) *Daily Spy*, July 26, 1867, p. 2, c. 6. (Note: Harvard's Pres. James Walker, 1794-1874).

Harvard Univ., Hon. Degree to GP. 4-Doubt and Praise. At the 1867 commencement dinner Harvard's president ran through the year's gifts and said of GP's museum of science: "Then came the largest gift in amount, which, I know, disappointed many of the alumni, who had other views connected with the university,--the gift of George Peabody, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars--Dr. George Peabody, I should have said. He has given us one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has placed it in the hands of the trustees; but the scientific use of it is under the control of the university. He has given [this amount] for the foundation of a museum and professorship, which should investigate and teach not only the highest of the actual existing, but the highest possible physical sciences, making a fitting crown to the museum of comparative zoology." •Ref. (Harvard commencement dinner): *Boston Daily Advertiser*, July 18, 1867, p. 2, c. 2-5.

Harvard Univ., Hon. Degree to GP. 5-Harvard's Baccalaureate Sermon. GP was praised in Harvard's baccalaureate sermon: "In men of charity our country has been fortunate. There is one name which our University and our country will always honor and respect. I refer to our greatest benefactor, George Peabody. This man, in advanced age, looks back upon a life spent in charitable works. He sees the trees of benevolence he has planted bloom around him. He hears his father say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Such men live on.....W ıen men like George Peabody die, their light shines on as brightly as ever, and we never realize that they are not with us." •Ref. (Harvard baccalaureate sermon): Harvard Univ.-a, pp. 32-33. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Hassam, Childe (1859-1935), American artist whose painting *The Ledges* was part of a special "Exhibits of Contemporary American Art," 1911, Peabody Gallery of Art, PIB. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Havana, Cuba. The four Confederate agents seeking aid and arms from England and France had reached Havana, Cuba, and boarded the British mail ship *Trent* from which they were illegally removed Sept. 8, 1861. For the effect on GP of the *Trent* Affair, •see *Trent* Affair.

Haverhill, Mass. GP's father Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) was born in Andover, Mass., served in the American Revolution, and moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he met and married in 1789 (when he was age 27) Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830), then age 19. Their first two children, David Peabody (1790-1841) and Achsah Spofford Peabody (1791-1821), were born in Haverhill, Mass. Thomas Peabody, farmer and sometime cordwainer (leather worker), then

moved with his family to Danvers, Mass., whose water, good for tanning, made it a leather center. The third born of their eight children, GP, was born in the South Parish, Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795.

Havre-de-Grace, Md. On GP's second U.S. visit, May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, he went by train from Philadelphia (Oct. 24, 1866) with a stop at Havre-de-Grace, Md., where some PIB trustees came aboard to escort him to Baltimore for the Oct. 25 PIB opening and dedication and attendant events. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

PCofVU's First Dean

Hawley, Willis David (1938-). 1-PCofVU's First Administrator. Willis David Hawley was PCofVU's first dean from Oct. 15, 1980, to 1989. He came to Vanderbilt Univ. Aug. 1980 to teach political science and to direct the Center for Education and Human Development at Vanderbilt's interdisciplinary Institute for Public Policy. Born in San Francisco, he earned his teaching credentials along with the B.A., M.A., and Ph. D. degrees in political science from the Univ. of California, Berkeley. He taught political science at Yale Univ. (1969-72) and co-directed Yale's training of secondary school teachers. He taught political science at Duke Univ. (1972-80) and directed its Center for Education Policy. He was on leave from Duke (1977-78) to help plan the cabinet-level U.S. Dept. of Education under Pres. Jimmy Carter.

Hawley, W.D. 2-Subsequent Administrators. PCofVU's first Dean Hawley was succeeded by PCofVU's second Dean James William Pellegrino (1947-, dean during 1992-Aug. 1998), who was succeeded by PCofVU third Dean Camilla Persson Benbow (1956-) from Aug. 1998. For Dean W.D. Hawley's influence on PCofVU and sources, and for details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Hawthorne, Charles (Webster) (1872-1930), was an artist born in Lodi, Ill., who established the Cape Cod School of Art, Provincetown, Mass. (1899), and whose painting *Fisher Boys* was part of a special "Exhibits of Contemporary American Art," 1911, Peabody Gallery of Art, PIB. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-64), was the famed author of *The Scarlet Letter*. GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell's (1799-1879) husband, lawyer Jeremiah Russell (d. 1860), sent GP a copy of the Salem, Mass. *Register*, June 11, 1849, containing an article, p. 2, c. 1, about Nathaniel Hawthorne, who had left his job as surveyor at the Salem Custom House and was replaced by Captain Allen Putnam. •Nathaniel Hawthorne, along with GP, was one of 29 great Americans elected to the Hall of Fame of NY Univ., 1900. •Ref. copy of Salem, Mass. *Register*, June 11, 1849, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. See Hall of Fame, NYU.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-93), was a PEF trustees for 15 years, succeeding trustee Samuel Watson of Tenn. R.B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio; graduated from Kenyon College (1842), graduated from Harvard Univ. Dale Law School (1845), where second PEF administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1828-1903) was a classmate; served in the Civil War, and was the 19th U.S. president during 1877-81. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 76, 91, 103-104, 138. •Boatner, p. 389.

Portrait by G.P.A. Healy

Healy, George Peter Alexander (1813-94). 1-Painted GP's Portrait. George Peter Alexander Healy was a Boston-born artist who painted a portrait of GP, when GP was age 59. Healy had gone to Paris about 1836, remained there a few years, with occasional U.S. visits. He was still a struggling artist when Vt.-born London resident bookseller Henry Stevens (1819-86), acting as GP's agent, contacted G.P.A. Healy. Henry Stevens commissioned Healy, then in Paris, to paint GP's portrait for $1,000. The portrait was intended for the trustees of GP's first Peabody Institute Library in South Danvers, Mass. (founded in 1852; South Danvers was renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868). GP sat for his full-length portrait in late April 1854. Healy ordered an elaborate frame and secured an engraving artist who copied the portrait on a plate from which copies could be made. He also painted a bust from the full-length portrait. •Ref. Healy. •Va. Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Va., p. 43.

Healy, G.P.A. 2-GP Aided the Portrait Painter. G.P.A. Healy mentioned to GP his desire to try his fortune in the U.S. GP gave him letters of introduction to friends in Chicago. GP also acted as Healy's agent in collecting a $3,000 debt of two years' standing for a Healy portrait owned by U.S. inventor Charles Goodyear (1800-60). Healy wrote to GP on July 23, 1854: "Everything has prospered with me since the success of your picture." •Ref. George P.A. Healy, Paris, to Henry Stevens, March 29, 1854; George P.A. Healy, Paris, to GP, April 7, 1854; June 14 and 19, 1854; July 23, 1854; Aug. 5, 21, and 27, 1854; George P.A. Healy, Chicago, to GP, Nov. 9, 1857; and July 22, 1858, all in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Healy, G.P.A. 3-Healy's GP Portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. Healy's portrait of GP is in the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., with reproductions in at least two books. Healy's portrait of GP is mentioned but does not appear in De Mare, p. 206. •Ref. (Prints of Healy's GP portrait): Burk, facing p. 80. •Kenin, p. 94. •De Mare, p. 206. •See GP Illustrations.

Heath, William. The Panic of 1857's effects on GP, his illness, his age (63), and his wanting to put his philanthropies in order made him write as follows to a William Heath of Boston, who applied for a position with him: "The influence of the panic year upon my feelings have been such as to greatly modify my ambitious views and I have fully determined not only to keep snug

during the terms of my present copartnership but if my life is spared to its end to then leave business entirely and shall most likely pass any remaining years that may be allotted me by Providence in my native land." •Ref. GP to William Heath, Boston, Dec. 9, 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Heidelberg, Univ. of. GP's nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), attended the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1863-65. At his uncle GP's expense he prepared for a career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Queen Victoria

Helps, Arthur (1813-75). 1-Queen Victoria's Advisor. As clerk of Queen Victoria's Privy Council, Arthur Helps acted as intermediary between the Queen and GP in their exchange of letters just before GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869. Arthur Helps was a British essayist and historian, educated at Eton and Cambridge, was private secretary to Lord Monteagle (Thomas Spring-Rice, first Baron Monteagle of Brandon in Kerry, 1790-1866, Chancellor of the Exchequer from April 1835), clerk of the Privy Council (1860-75), and was created a K.C.B. (1872). Helps wrote the multi-volume *The Conquerors of the New World* (London: Pickering, 1842-52), *Spanish Conquest in America* (London: J.W. Parker, 1855-61), and other works.

Helps, Arthur. 2-GP Planned Last U.S. Visit. In May 1869, in his 75th year, having recovered from his last severe illness, GP determined not to delay his intended U.S. visit which he feared might be his last. Wanting to look into the operation of his institutes, add to them, and double his gift for southern education (PEF), he wrote Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), May 22, that he intended to sail on the *Scotia* for NYC, adding "I fear if I postpone this visit until next year it will be too late." PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) also expressed concern about GP's health in a May 20 letter to PEF trustee Hamilton Fish (1808-98), then U.S. Secty. of State: "Recent advices from Mr. Peabody make me very apprehensive that he is more ill than we had anticipated." •Ref. GP, London, to John Pendleton Kennedy, May 22, 1869, Kennedy Papers, PIB. •Ref. Robert Charles Winthrop, Brookline, Mass., to Hamilton Fish, May 20, 1869, "Correspondence of Hamilton Fish," LX, Nos. 7930 and 7931, Library of Congress Ms.

Helps, Arthur. 3-Helps Visited GP. One delicate matter troubled GP in regard to a U.S. visit that might be his last. It involved Queen Victoria. GP let Arthur Helps know that he wished to see him. Arthur Helps reported GP's concern in a note to the Queen.

Helps, Arthur. 4-Helps Reported to the Queen: "Before Mr. Peabody left England he expressed a wish to see Mr. Helps. Mr. Helps accordingly went to see him. He found him very unwell,

and that he had rather suddenly determined to go to America, to settle certain affairs there, and then, in about a year's time, to return to England." •Helps continued: "The object of the interview which was, of course, brought out with some hesitation, and at some length was practically to this effect (Helps explained)."

Helps, Arthur. 5-Helps Reported to the Queen Cont'd.: "Mr. Peabody would find it very uncomfortable to him, and it would put him in an awkward position, to be asked, as he knew he should be asked perpetually, whether he had an interview with the Queen. He also thought and feared much that when he should reply in the negative, it might occasion some unpleasant remark, and might in some minds, diminish the affectionate respect with which your Majesty is regarded in the United States."

Helps, Arthur. 6-Helps Reported to the Queen Cont'd.: "He then suggested that a letter from Your Majesty might be useful." •Helps enclosed with his report to the Queen a draft of a letter which the Queen, if she decided to write GP, might use as a guide. This correspondence was reviewed by the Queen's advisor Gen. Charles Grey (1804-70), who suggested a few changes. •Ref. General Charles Grey to Queen Victoria, June 20, 1869, Royal Archives, L.18/31, Windsor Castle, England.

Helps, Arthur. 7-Queen Victoria to GP. Queen Victoria's letter dated June 20, 1869, reached GP in Salem, Mass. It read: "Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869. •The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health." •Her letter continued: "She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people. Queen Victoria." •Ref (Queen Victoria's June 20, 1869, letter): Arthur Helps, Privy Council Office, to H.M. Queen Victoria, June 19, 1869, Royal Archives, L.18/30; and •Arthur Helps draft letter from Queen Victoria to GP, June 20, 1869, Royal Archives, L.18/30, both Windsor Castle, England.

Helps, Arthur. 8-At GP's Westminster Abbey Funeral Service. The *New York Times* printed Queen Victoria's letter to GP and added: "Queen Victoria has paid our great countryman a delicate and graceful compliment. Mr. Peabody left England unexpectedly, his departure known only to a few friends. His feeble health became known to the Queen through London newspapers. With her goodness of heart which Americans never fail to appreciate she sent him a personal letter." •GP made his last visit to the U.S. (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869) and returned to London where he died Nov. 4, 1869. Among those at his funeral service in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869, were Arthur Helps and Gen. Charles Grey, representing Queen Victoria. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Benjamin Moran.

Henry, Joseph (1797-1878), first director of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., was the first lecturer in the PIB Lecture Series in 1866. •See PIB Library.

Henry, William Wirt (1831-1900), was a PEF trustee. He was born in Red Rock, Va., graduated from the Univ. of Va., practiced law, was elected to the Va. legislature four times, was an historical researcher, president of the American Historical Association and the Va. Historical Society, and is best known for his *Life, Correspondence, and Speeches of Patrick Henry* (3 vols., 1890-91).

Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Musicians from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, gave a concert at GP's July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship banquet at exclusive Willis's Rooms, London. Most of the 800 guests were connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair. The Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852) was the guest of honor. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

***Herald* (*New York Herald*)**. Founder and editor James Gordon Bennett (1795-1872) was born in Keith, Scotland; came to the U.S. in 1819, was Washington, D.C.; correspondent of the NYC *Enquirer*, assistant editor of the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* (1829-32), and founder and editor of the *New York Herald* (1835-72), a U.S. newspaper known for its sensationalism. For Bennett's criticism of GP in the *New York Herald* during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, with sources, •see James Gordon Bennett. •William Wilson Corcoran. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Hibbs, Henry Clossen (1882-1949), architect, was chosen by first Pres. Bruce R. Payne (1874-1937) to design the GPCFT campus next to Vanderbilt Univ., after Thomas Jefferson's architectural plan for the Univ. of Va. Hibbs, born in Camden, N.J., was educated at the Univ. of Penn, worked in Philadelphia and NYC, came to Nashville as head of NYC's architectural firm of Ludlow and Peabody, and designed, besides GPCFT, such other landmark Nashville buildings as Fisk Univ. Library, Meharry Medical College, and Scarritt College. •Ref. Hoobler, pp. 422-423. •"Architect Helped Build City's Colleges," *Tennessean* (Nashville), Sept. 25, 1999, p. 1B. •See Bruce Ryburn Payne.

Peabody Normal College

Hicks, Edward D. III (1831-94). **1-Univ. of Nashville Trustee.** Before his 1911 retirement as Peabody Normal College president, former Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) told how he helped first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) establish the Peabody Normal College on the campus of the Univ. of Nashville: "...I was with Dr. Sears, the first General Agent of [the] Peabody Board in 1875 [PEF], and he said to me, 'If you will furnish the house I will

establish a normal college in Nashville. I am satisfied it is the best place in the South.' This was within twenty minutes of my inauguration as Governor of the State."

Hicks, E.D., III. 2-Tenn. Gov. J.D. Porter Cont'd. "I said to him, 'Meet me here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will inform you whether I can secure the building for you. I am very anxious to see the school established. Before that hour I interviewed Judge William F. Cooper [1820-1909], Edwin H. Ewing [1809-1902], Edward D. Hicks, III, and other members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville and obtained from them consent to establish the college in buildings of the University, and when Dr. Sears called I was able to offer him the most eligible building and the best location of any point in the City of Nashville. He accepted the offer, and in the winter following, the school was organized and entered upon a career of the very greatest success." •See PCofVU. •PEF. •Persons Named.

GP's Commercial-Banking Career

Hidy, Muriel Emmie (b.1906). 1-Economic Historian. Muriel Emmie Hidy was a professor of economic history at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Her 1939 Ph.D. dissertation in economics at Radcliffe College, woman's division of Harvard Univ., was published with a new preface as *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854* (New York: Arno Press, 1978). Her important study of 25 crucial years of GP's commercial career was based on his papers at the Essex Institute (now Peabody Essex Museum), Salem, Mass., and on related papers in other depositories. She had previously aided her husband's research (he also taught economic history at Wheaton College) for his 1935 Harvard Univ. doctoral dissertation, published with additions: Ralph W. Hidy (1905-77), *The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance, English Merchant Bankers at Work, 1763-1861*, Harvard Studies in Business History (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949). •Ref (Ralph W. Hidy): Hidy, R.W.-a, pp. 53-56. •Hidy, R.W.-b, 131-145.

Hidy, M.E. 2-Economic Historian Cont'd. Trained in economic history, having helped research her husband's related and larger scoped work, M.E. Hidy intended to follow her dissertation with a never completed GP biography. Thoroughly knowledgeable about GP's business career, M.E. Hidy's key insights about GP's business career are given below. •Ref (Muriel Emmie Hidy's writings on or mentioning GP): Hidy, M.E.-a, pp. 1-6; Hidy, M.E.-b, p. 1-19. Hidy, M.E.-c. •Ref (Writings on or mentioning GP by joint authors R.W. Hidy and M.E. Hidy): Hidy, R.W. and M.E. Hidy.

Dry Goods Importer

Hidy, M.E. 3-On GP's Business Career: "The real start of Peabody's career was as an importer of dry goods to Baltimore, but he entered into several side speculations. He sold some goods to

other American cities as well as to China and to South America. As purchaser for his firm, Peabody, Riggs & Co., [he] lived in England. There he secured the short term credits so important in financing American trade and, while handling the financial end of his own house, gradually undertook the same functions for others." •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 361.

Hidy, M.E. 4-On GP from Merchant to Merchant Banker: "The prosperous early thirties were followed by the difficulties of the years from 1836 to 1843 and Peabody, Riggs & Co., after years of success, declined. In addition to the cyclical changes of the period, there were other factors which played a part in Peabody's leaving the dry goods business. The relative decline of the Baltimore market, the growth of American manufactures, the frequent and unsettling changes of the tariff, the improvements in transportation, which not only favored New York but also dictated smaller stocks and more rapid turnover, all changed the trade. Profits were not those which Peabody had enjoyed earlier and he therefore turned to his new interest." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 361-362.

Merchant Banker

Hidy, M.E. 5-On GP from Merchant to Merchant Banker Cont'd.: "Peabody had the attributes necessary for merchant banking and in the years between 1837 to 1843 [he] gradually laid the foundations of a [banking] house. He had experience, capital and credit acquired in his earlier business. To these resources were added the gains from successful speculation in American securities during the period of lack of confidence in American credit [i.e., after the Panic of 1837 nine states, including Md., temporarily stopped interest payments on their bonds sold abroad]. By trade and speculation Peabody had acquired the capital on which to build a house serving American traders and financiers." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hidy, M.E. 6-On GP 's Business Partnerships: "In the course of his career Peabody entered into several close business relations with other men. The partnership was a very common form of organization; it provided for the pooling of capital and a diversity of abilities. In the case of an international banker, it provided significant contacts in another country. Peabody, resident in England when a dry good merchant, had [as U.S.] partner, Samuel Riggs [d. 1853].... As a merchant banker in England Peabody needed a representative in the United States. Between 1844 and 1847 this object was achieved through a secret partnership with two rich and experienced business men, William S. Wetmore [1802-62, Vt.-born NYC merchant], and John Cryder." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 362-363.

Hidy, M.E. 7-On GP 's Business Partnerships Cont'd: "Another device to achieve the linking of mutual interests was the joint account, and for a time Peabody operated an exchange account with a New Orleans firm, Robb & Hoge.... Later Peabody allowed various firms to open credits for others on his house on the basis of sharing risks and commissions. After 1851...he preferred to

do...business on a commission basis. Houses in the United States with the right to grant credits on him had to assume all the risks, as they did in exchange accounts, but in return Peabody shared with them his commissions.... The partnership with Wetmore & Cryder gave Peabody an important contact in China, Wetmore & Co., which he fostered...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 362-363.

Selling Md.'s Bonds Abroad

Hidy, M.E. 8-On GP's Sale of U.S. Bonds Abroad: "In the years which followed [1839-42] he was an active dealer in depreciated American securities and through his knowledge, confidence, methods and the size of his operations was very successful during the period of liquidation. Peabody claimed that in American securities he was the most important dealer.... •"In the 1830's he had served as the agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in marketing Maryland bonds. In 1848 [after the nine defaulting states resumed retroactive interest payments on their bonds sold abroad], when some confidence was reinstated in American securities in England and a market could be developed on the continent, Peabody played his part in marketing the Mexican War loan. Later, he sold other bonds on joint account with parties in the United States, including state securities such as Virginia bonds and later railroad bonds. Finally, in 1853 his firm marketed alone an issue of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company bonds on the English market." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 362-364.

Hidy, M.E. 9-On GP's Sale of U.S. Bonds Abroad Cont'd.: "It was natural that Peabody, interested in American credit, should play a part in reinstating confidence during the period of default after 1841. He continued to perform the function of informing his English friends about American securities and his American associates about the English market. •"Granting credits to other merchants did not prevent Peabody from entering directly into mercantile pursuits.... The most spectacular of his operations were in grain and iron. During the Irish crop failures Peabody and his partners, Wetmore and Cryder, undertook large exportations of Indian corn from the American market and the difficulties which arose indicated some of the problems of a businessman in an age with no Atlantic cable and comparatively poor transportation facilities...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hidy, M.E. 10-On GP Buying British Iron for U.S. Railroads: "In the 1850s the trade which offered the greatest possibility of profit to Peabody was the exportation of British iron for American railroads. His joint account operations with a New York house, Chouteau, Merle & Sanford, and an American merchant in London, C.[urtis] M.[iranda] Lampson [1806-85, Vt.-born fur trader who became rich and a British citizen], illustrates well the flexibility of a joint account. The New York house sold iron, C. M. Lampson purchased it, Peabody acted as banker and the three shared profits...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 365.

Social Life

Hidy, M.E. 11-On GP's Social Life: "Peabody's personal social life contributed to his advancement. He had a vigorous personality, and, in spite of a humble origin, apparently found little difficulty in moving in prominent circles. An ability to attract firm friends among his business contemporaries gave him many useful connections....He benefited by the confidence which as a young man he had awakened in Elisha Riggs [Sr.]. Later his amiability brought him close association with Wetmore, Cryder, Sherman and Lampson. Corcoran [William Wilson Corcoran, 1798-1888], the friend of the American government, was attracted to Peabody by their mutual interest in the Riggs family, but letters indicate that a warm friendship cemented their business relations...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 355-356.

Hidy, M.E. 12-On GP's Social Life Cont'd.: "A comfortable picture of Peabody could be painted [in] his bachelor apartment in London in the forties. E.[zra] J.[enks] Coates, the tall Bostonian, would be relaxed on the couch and Richard Bell, the energetic Englishman, would be arguing the Maine boundary question with the patriotic American, Peabody [over rump steak, ale, or sherry]. Or on another occasion [May 18, 1843] the two bachelors, Peabody and Coates, would be seen entertaining 'all the respectable Americans in London...about 40.' Such contacts contributed...to Peabody's enjoyment...[and] to his knowledge of men and affairs. Intimate letters from the friends of his youth in America added to his understanding of events in the United States and even the local gossip...aided him in formulating his own credit rating of men in America." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 355-356.

Hidy, M.E. 13-On GP's Entertaining U.S. Visitors: "For one who wished to make his firm in England a center of American news and business, a ready personality was an asset. However spontaneous were Peabody's gifts of American apples, Boston crackers, a dish of hominy or some other delicacy from the United States, the business results might follow. When a prominent American visited England in the eighteen fifties, he was likely to have a letter of introduction and Peabody saw that he was well received. A box at the opera with the lavish corsage for the lady, or some other pleasant attention, had a mellowing effect. Peabody had the reputation of entertaining every American who arrived with a letter of credit. ...In July, 1855 [he] remarked that he had entertained eighty Americans for a dinner and thirty-five at the opera within a week." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 357-358.

U.S-British Friendship Dinners

Hidy, M.E. 14-On GP's U.S-British Friendship Dinners: "Peabody combined his delight in large entertainments with his interest in forwarding amicable relations between Americans and Englishmen. In the fifties he became known for his lavish dinners given in honor of various notable persons, such as the American minister. It was during the Crystal Palace Exhibition in

1851 that he gave the first of his July 4th dinners which were to be a feature of London life in the decade before the Civil War." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hidy, M.E. 15-On GP's U.S-British Friendship Dinners Cont'd.: "There had been several irritations to mar the tranquillity of the relations between the two English speaking peoples and the date selected for a big dinner appeared hardly one on which to stimulate the happiest memories. But George Peabody invited the aged Duke of Wellington as guest of honor and prominent social and business leaders perforce accepted his invitation. Among the guests were Thomas Baring, J.P. Horsley Palmer [d. 1858] and Peabody's old partner, Elisha Riggs [Sr.]. That the occasion caught the public fancy is indicated by the large and friendly newspaper reports on the occasion.... The London Times even mentioned the dinner in its brief review of the business for the year 1851. This and later banquets were a great success. Whatever their effect on international relations, they appear to have been social triumphs and to have given Peabody much publicity." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Philanthropy

Hidy, M.E. 16-On the Impact of GP's Philanthropy: "When the American exhibitors [to the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair] needed funds because Congress had failed to provide aid, Peabody advanced them £3,000 [$15,000]. It took him so many years to collect the sum owed that it was often mentioned in the list of his contributions.... It was Peabody's philanthropy that definitely established his international reputation. Not only did he give generously but he also established funds during his life time, which at that period was unique enough to puzzle the London lawyers who were drawing up the papers for a trust fund." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hidy, M.E. 17-On the Impact of GP's Philanthropy Cont'd.: "It was his charity that brought the banker praise from such diverse men as W.E. Gladstone [1809-98, PM], Victor Hugo [1802-85, French writer], Louis Blanc [1811-82] and many prominent Americans of the time.... Even before his most important work days were over Peabody had given generously enough to catch the public fancy.... When Peabody visited the United States in 1856, after an absence of 20 years, Danvers [Mass., his birthplace] gave a celebration in his honor. The New York Herald [whose editor James Gordon Bennett was often critical of GP] carried five and a half columns of a report telegraphed from Massachusetts at considerable cost. The front page carried banner headlines such as few bankers have enjoyed in moments of triumph." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hidy, M.E. 18-"'national' man in a foreign country." Having read glowing newspaper reports of GP's successful U.S.-British friendship dinners, business friend W. W. Corcoran wrote praising GP in 1853 for having made himself a "'national' man in a foreign country." Besides U.S.-British friendship dinners, Corcoran was thinking of GP's years of helpful service to visiting

Americans and of his emerging philanthropy (notably of GP's first Peabody Institute Library, announced in June 1852, in South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868). •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Hidy, M.E. 19-Pride in George Peabody & Co. M.E. Hidy emphasized GP's pride in his London-based banking firm, reflected in his speech to 1,500 friends and townspeople, at the Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration, South Danvers, Mass., after nearly 20 years' absence as a banker in London dealing with American trade and securities: •"Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." Ref. *Ibid.*, p. 360. •See South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

Hidy, Ralph W. (1905-77), was a professor of economic history, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. He wrote *The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance, English Merchant Bankers at Work, 1763-1861*, Harvard Studies in Business History (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949), which included material about GP as U.S. merchant banker in London. •See Muriel Emmie Hidy (above).

GPCFT's Pres. H.H. Hill

Hill, Henry Harrington (1894-1987). 1-GPCFT's Third President. Henry Harrington Hill was GPCFT's third president during 1945-60, for 16 years, and was interim president, 1962-63. Born in Statesville, N.C., he was educated by his father, a professor; attended Davidson College, N.C.; received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from the Univ. of Virginia, and the Ph.D. degree from Columbia Univ. (1930). Before his Ph.D. degree, he had been a teacher, principal, and school superintendent in Ark., and returned to Ark. as state high school supervisor for a year. He was then education professor, Univ. of Ky., and its first education dean. He was school superintendent, Lexington, Ky.; assistant school superintendent in St. Louis, Mo.; and school superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1942-45). •Ref. "Henry Hill at Peabody-a." •"Henry Harrington Hill-b."

Hill, H.H. 2-Enhanced GPCFT's Reputation. His sixteen years as GPCFT president were a period of post-World War II higher education growth and change hastened by the GI Bill. Under H.H. Hill, GPCFT enhanced its national and international prominence. He was adept at securing foundation funds to hire outstanding faculty, secured trustee permission in 1953 to admit 13 black educators as students, a year before the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court desegregation ruling, and encouraged a GPCFT-managed $7 million U.S. Agency for International Development-funded Korea teacher education project. •Ref. *Ibid.* For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Hill, Ruth Henderson (1902-90), was Print Dept. Librarian, Essex Institute (now Peabody Essex Museum), Salem, Mass. She also wrote *George Peabody, "The Great Benefactor," 1795-1869* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute, 1953).

Hirsch, Samuel (1815-89). After GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, in Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1869, at a national convention of Jewish religious leaders (rabbis), the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch (1815-89), Rabbi of Philadelphia's Knesseth Israel (1866-88) and chairman of the convention, spoke of GP's life, philanthropy, and death. The convention unanimously passed a resolution of esteem for GP. •Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch was born in Thalfang, Rhenish Prussia, and was the father of Emil G. Hirsch (1852-1923), leader of U.S. Reformed Judaism. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Historical Society of Penn., Phila., has the papers of James Buchanan (1791-1868), 15th U.S. Pres. during 1857-61; and some GP papers. Buchanan was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1853-56. At GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British Friendship Dinner, as was his custom, he toasted first the Queen and then the U.S. President. Buchanan's London Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), a super patriot, refused to stand, walked out in protest, and soon after accused GP in the press of toadying to the British. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Historical Society of Phila. GP gave $20 to the Historical Society of Phila. publication fund in Jan. 1857.

Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904), was a PEF trustee who succeeded Judge John Lowell (b.1824) as trustee. G.F. Hoar was born in Concord, Mass., the grandson of a Revolutionary War officer, and the son of a lawyer and Congressman from Mass. His mother was the daughter of Roger Sherman (1721-93), a signer of the Declaration of independence. G.F. Hoar graduated from Harvard College (1846) and Harvard Law School (1849), was a lawyer in Worcester, Mass, served in the Mass. House of Representatives (1852-57) and in the Mass. Senate; served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1869-77) and the U.S. Senate (1877-1904). He also served as President, American Antiquarian Society; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution (1880); and trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 117.

Hobbs, Alfred C. (1812-91), was a U.S. locksmith whose unpickable locks were displayed at the U.S. pavilion, Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). GP's $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors (repaid by the U.S. Congress three years later) enabled the U.S. pavilion to be decorated so that U.S. art and products were seen to best advantage. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Hobbs, Nicholas (1915-83), was GPCFT professor of psychology (from 1951); chairman, GPCFT's Division of Human Development (1951-65); director, GPCFT's John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development (1965-70); Vanderbilt Univ. Provost (1967-75); Vanderbilt prof. of psychology (1975-80); and Vanderbilt Prof. Emeritus (since 1980). He was president, Am. Psychological Assn. (1966) and enlarged special education for disabilities programs at both institutions.

Hoe, Richard March (1812-86), developed a better printing press shown at the U.S. pavilion, Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). GP's $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors (repaid by the U.S. Congress three years later) enabled the U.S. pavilion to be decorated so that U.S. art and industry products were seen to best advantage. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Hoffman, David. An undated letter and one dated Nov. 4, 1850, from David Hoffman to GP requested his financial help in an escape plan to free imprisoned Hungarian freedom fighter Lajos Kossuth (1802-94). •See Lajos Kossuth.

Holbrook, Josiah (1788-1854), was an educator who first organized in 1826 in Millbury, Mass., the lyceum (named after Aristotle's 4th century B.C. school), adult education lectures in town halls, libraries, and elsewhere. By 1835 there were 3,000 town lyceums. Peabody Institute Libraries had lecture halls and lecture funds for lyceum speakers. For Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82) as lyceum speaker at the PIB, Jan. 2, 4, 9, 11, 1872, •see Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Holland, Sir Henry (1788-1873), was one of Queen Victoria's physicians whom GP sometimes consulted. Sir Henry Holland was one of the 300 guests who attended the Lord Mayor of London's banquet honoring GP, July 10, 1862. That afternoon GP was the first American to accept the Freedom of the City of London. •See London, Freedom of the City of London.

Oliver Wendell Holmes & GP

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-94). 1-"George Peabody" Poem. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a physician-turned-poet, was born in Cambridge, Mass. He was the father of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841-1935). Poet O.W. Holmes attended the July 14-16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass. GP was then present, age 74, infirm, on his last U.S. visit, with a few months to live (died Nov. 4, 1869, in London). On July 16, 1869, after an ailing GP spoke briefly and haltingly, O.W. Holmes was introduced with a hint that he might have composed a poem for the occasion. O.W. Holmes read his prepared poem to an audience that included former Mass. Govs. Clifford Claflin and Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Boston Mayor Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff (1810-74), U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74), Essex County statesman Alfred A. Abbott (1820-84), recent past

U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), GP's two nephews George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) and Robert Singleton Peabody (b.1834), and others:

"George Peabody"
by Oliver Wendell Holmes

Bankrupt--our Pockets inside out!
Empty of words to speak his praises!
Worcester and Webster up the spout
Dead broke of laudatory phrases!
But why with flowery speeches tease,
With vain superlatives distress him?
Has language better words than these--

THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM.
A simple prayer--but words more sweet
By human lips were never uttered,
Since Adam left the country seat
Where angel wings around him fluttered.
The old look on with tear-dimmed eyes,
The children cluster to caress him,
And every voice unbidden cries,
THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM.

Holmes, O.W. **2-**GP's infirmity. Holmes described GP's weakened appearance in a letter to historian-statesman John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), as "...the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." •Holmes first became known for his poem, "Old Ironsides" (Boston *Advertiser*, 1830), which prevented the break up of the famous frigate *Constitution*. He is also remembered for his essay, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (*Atlantic Monthly*, 1857, published separately 1858) and for his poem, "The Deacon's Masterpiece" (The One Horse Shay, 1858). •Ref. (Peabody Institute dedication): Holmes, II, p. 220. •*New York Times*, July 20, 1869, p. 4, c. 7. •Tapley-a, pp. 169-171. •Tapley-b, pp. 45-46. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), July 21, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-5. •Ref. (GP's infirmity): Holmes, Boston, to Motley, Rome, July 18, 1869, quoted in •Morse, pp. 180-181.

Holton High School, Danvers, Mass. GP gave a $2,000 fund for best scholar medals to Holton High School, Danvers, Mass., 1867; and a $2,600 fund for the same purpose to Peabody High School, Peabody, Mass., 1854-67. •See GP Philanthropy.

Homer, Winslow (1836-1910), famous U.S. landscape and marine painter (*Crack the Whip*, *The Maine Coast*), was age 20 in his native Boston when he worked on the lithographs in *Proceedings at the Reception and Dinner in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856. To Which is appended an Historical Sketch of the Peabody Institute, with the Exercises at the Laying of the Corner-stone and at the Dedication* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856). His initials appear on the illustrations facing pp. 21, 89. •Some Winslow Homer paintings are owned by the PIB Gallery of Art. •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration. •PIB Gallery of Art.

Peabody Homes of London

Homes for London's working poor. 1-First Mention of GP's Intended Gift to London. On Feb. 7, 1857, GP was in Baltimore with John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) and William Edward Mayhew to draft his Feb. 12, 1857 letter founding the PIB. He also mentioned to them his intent to make a gift to London. GP's first thought for his London gift was a network of drinking fountains, which he discussed and then discarded with long time business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) after GP's return to London in late Aug. 1857. GP next discussed the possibility of aiding the charitable Ragged School Union with a visiting friend, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), during Aug. 1858-March 1859. For full account, •see Peabody Homes of London.

Homes for London's working poor. 2-Lord Shaftesbury Suggested Low Cost Housing. The suggestion for model homes for London's working poor came from social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl, 1801-85). In early Feb. 1859 Shaftesbury told GP's friend and intermediary Bishop McIlvaine that the London poor's greatest need, even more than schools, was low cost housing. GP's gift to London was delayed by the Civil War and by U.S.-British frictionable incidents over the Civil War, particularly the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair. On March 12, 1862, GP created the Peabody Donation Fund, London, which built the Peabody Homes of London and to which GP gave a total of $2.5 million For full account, •see Peabody Homes of London. •Persons named. •*Trent* Affair.

Honorary degrees, GP's. •See **1-**Honors, GP's (below). **2-**Harvard Univ. (July 17, 1867). **3-**Oxford Univ. (June 26, 1867).

Honors

Honors, GP's, in Life and after Death (in chronological order). **1-**Md.'s Resolutions of Praise (March 7, 1848). Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad, sold in part by GP in London during Feb. 1837-40s, raised foreign capital to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the B&O RR. On March 7, 1848, the Md. legislature passed unanimously resolutions of praise for GP's sale of its bonds abroad. GP accomplished this sale despite the financial Panic of 1837, the depression which followed, and stoppage of interest payments on their bonds by Md. and eight other states. Md.'s resolutions of praise, sent to GP by Md.'s governor, thanked him for upholding Md.'s credit abroad, for assuring foreign investors that Md. would resume interest payment retroactively, and for declining the $60,000 commission due him while Md. was in financial difficulty. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Honors, GP's. 2-Clubs, London, GP's (1848-50). GP was denied membership in the Reform Club in 1844 when Americans in London were disdained because nine states repudiated interest

payments on their bonds. He was admitted into the Parthenon Club in 1848, the City of London Club in 1850, and the Athenaeum Club, March 12, 1862. •See Clubs, London, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 3-Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore (1851). The Md. Institute of Baltimore made GP an honorary member in 1851. Reading of its effort to raise funds for a school of chemistry, GP sent its president $1,000 on Oct. 31, 1851. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore.

Honors, GP's. 4-South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration (Oct. 9, 1856). The South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration was an all day occasion at his birthplace (renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868). The visit marked his first return to the U.S. in nearly twenty years since leaving for London, Feb. 1837. Speeches by dignitaries included former Harvard president and past U.S. Minister to Britain Edward Everett (1794-1865), who praised GP for his successful career as London banker, for promoting U.S.-British friendship, and for founding his first Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, 1852, to which he gave a total of $217,600. •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Honors, GP's. 5-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit (March-April, 1857). During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was made a Chamber of Commerce member in New Orleans, La. (March 19-23, 1857); stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60) in Indianapolis (c. April 7, 1857); and received resolutions of praise from Cincinnati, Ohio, merchants (April 10, 1857). •See Augusta, Ga.

Honors, GP's. 6-Clothworkers' Co. of London Membership (July 2, 1862). The ancient guild of The Clothworkers' Co. of London granted GP honorary membership, the first of several honors following publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage low rent housing for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). •See The Clothworkers' Co. of London.

Honors, GP's. 7-Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862). The Freedom of the City of London was granted to GP in London's Guildhall. GP was the first U.S. citizen so honored. Later U.S. recipients were U.S. Grant, June 15, 1877; Theodore Roosevelt, May 31, 1910; John J. Pershing, July 18, 1919; and Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 12, 1945. •See London, Freedom of the City of London.

Honors, GP's. 8-Fishmongers' Co. of London (April 18, 1866). The ancient guild of Fishmonger's Co. of London granted GP honorary membership. •See Fishmongers' Co. of London.

Honors, GP's. 9-Pres. Andrew Johnson Called on GP (Feb. 9, 1867). U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) and his Secty. Col. William George Moore (1829-93) called on GP at

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., soon after announcement of GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, to which he gave a total of $2 million. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand and said that he called as a private citizen to thank GP for aiding public education in the South and that he considered it a national gift. •Pres. Johnson was advised to avoid impeachment by a complete change of cabinet, including GP as U.S. Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this action. •See Andrew Johnson. •PEF. For the eight names suggested in the proposed Pres. Andrew Johnson Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew.

Honors, GP's. 10-Queen Victoria's Letter and Miniature Portrait (March 28, 1866). Queen Victoria wrote to GP, March 28, 1866, to thank him for his second gift to the Peabody Homes of London. She also had a miniature portrait of herself painted by British artist F.A.C. Tilt (fl. 1866-68), enameled on porcelain, set in a gold frame, made especially for GP (estimated cost, $70,000), which was presented to him, March 1867, Washington, D.C., by the British ambassador to the U.S. •See Victoria, Queen.

Honors, GP's. 11-U.S. Congressional Resolutions of Thanks and a Gold Medal (March 5, 8, 9, 14-16, 1867). U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74) introduced (March 5) joint congressional resolutions of thanks and ordered a gold medal for GP's Feb. 7, 1867, PEF ($2 million total) as a national gift (PEF's intent: to advance public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va.). •The resolutions were debated, challenged, defended, and passed in the Senate, 36 yeas, 2 nays (March 8); debated, challenged, defended, an amendment to strike out the gold medal defeated, and passed in the House (March 9); announced and enrolled in the Senate (March 15); and signed by Pres. Andrew Johnson (March 16). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Charles Sumner.

Honors, GP's. 12-GP Greeted at the White House (April 25, 1867). GP called on Pres. Andrew Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House on April 25, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See White House, Washington, D.C.

Honors, GP's. 13-Oxford Univ. Hon. LL.D. Degree (June 26, 1867). Oxford Univ. granted GP an honorary LL.D. degree. •See Oxford Univ.

Honors, GP's. 14-Harvard Univ. Hon. LL.D. Degree (July 17, 1867). Harvard Univ. granted GP an honorary LL.D. degree. •See Harvard Univ.

Honors, GP's. 15-Pope Pius IX Audience (Feb. 19-28, 1868). Pope Pius IX granted an audience to GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). GP and Winthrop then visited Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76), through whom GP gave a $19,300 gift to the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital in Rome. •See Pope Pius IX. •San Spirito Hospital in Rome. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Honors, GP's. 16-Audience with Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie (about March 16, 1868). In Paris Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie granted GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop an audience. •See Empress Eugénie. •Napoleon III.

Honors, GP's. 17-GP's Birthplace Renamed Peabody, Mass. (April 13, 1868). GP's birthplace, 19 miles from Boston, a village originally named Brooksby (1626), then called Salem Village, then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers (1855-68), was renamed Peabody, Mass. •See Peabody, Mass.

Honors, GP's. 18-GP's Seated Statue in London Unveiled (July 23, 1869). A seated statue of GP, created by Salem, Mass.-born sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), paid for by public contributions, was unveiled July 23, 1869, on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange, in London's inner city, with speeches by the Prince of Wales (1841-1910, Queen Victoria's eldest son, later King Edward VII during 1901-10) and U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77). •London has monuments to four Americans: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •See Statues of GP. •Persons named.

Honors, GP's. 19-Queen Victoria's Second Letter of Thanks to GP (June 20, 1869). Queen Victoria wrote her second letter of thanks to GP, who replied on July 19, 1869. •See Victoria, Queen.

Honors, GP's. 20-Resolutions of Praise at White Sulphur Spring, W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869). Resolutions of praise drafted by former Va. Gov. H.A. Wise (1806-76) and others were read to GP before a gathering at the "Old White" Hotel, White Sulphur Spring, W.Va. GP dined with and walked arm in arm with former Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70). A Peabody Ball was held in his honor and historic photos were taken of Lee, GP, ex-Civil War generals, and others. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •William Wilson Corcoran. •Others named.

Honors, GP's. 21-GP, Very Ill, Invited to Rest at Windsor Castle (late Oct. 1869). Learning of his return to London, not knowing how near death he was, Queen Victoria invited GP to rest at Windsor Castle, but he died on Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Victoria, Queen.

Honors, GP's. 22-HMS *Monarch* Offered as Funeral Ship (Nov. 10, 1869). On Nov. 9, 1869, speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, PM W.E. Gladstone (1809-98), mentioning GP's death, said about the U.S.-British clash over the *Alabama* Claims controversy (U.S. anger over British-built Confederate ships which cost U.S. lives and treasure): "My Lord Mayor, with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel" [loud cheers]. The next day (Nov. 10, 1869) at W.E. Gladstone's 2:00 P.M. Cabinet meeting, HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, was offered as the funeral ship to return GP's remains for burial in his hometown

(sources indicate that Queen Victoria was the first to suggest returning GP's remains on a royal vessel). •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 23-U.S. Govt. Sent USS *Plymouth* to Accompany HMS *Monarch* (Nov. 12-15, 1869). Britain's decision to return GP's remains for burial in Mass. on HMS *Monarch* led U.S. officials to send USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 24-Proposal for GP Statue in NYC's Central Park Failed (Nov. 20, 23, 1869). Merchants met at the NYC Stock Exchange, Nov. 20, 1869, formed an association, and collected funds for a statue of GP in NYC's Central Park. Opponents spoke against the idea and walked out. •NYC banker J.H. Bloodgood made another attempt on Nov. 23, 1869, formed an association, collected funds, and published a subscription list, but also failed. The reason later given was that mounting international funeral honors for GP offended some patriotic believers in republican simplicity. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •J.H. Bloodgood.

Honors, GP's. 25-Westminster Abbey Funeral Service and Temporary Burial (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). A funeral service for GP was held at Westminster Abbey, London, Nov. 12, 1869, attended by high officials. GP's coffin lay in state in the Abbey for 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869. A nine-stone marker was placed permanently where his body rested. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 26-GP's Remains Received at Portland, Me. (Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870). U.S. Pres. Grant and U.S. Navy Secty. George Maxwell Robeson (1829-97) ordered Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) to head a flotilla of receiving ships which met HMS *Monarch*, bearing GP's remains, and the USS *Plymouth*, Jan. 25, 1870, at Portland Harbor. After a wrangle about protocol, Maine's legislature and government officials attended *en masse* the solemn transfer of GP's remains from the *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, somberly decorated, where GP's remains lay in state until Feb. 1, 1870, when the coffin was moved by funeral train to Peabody, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 27-Remains Lay in State, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1-8, 1870). GP's remains lay in state for a week at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 28-Funeral Service & Eulogy, Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). Final funeral service at South Congregational Church with the eulogy by philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop was attended by 1-Prince Arthur (William Patrick Albert, Queen Victoria's son) and his retinue, 2-the British Minister to the U.S., 3-New England dignitaries, 4-past and current

Mass. governors, 5-mayors of nearby towns, 6-Harvard Univ. Pres. Charles W. Eliot (1834-1926), and others. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 29-Final Burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). Some 200 sleigh coaches that cold stormy day accompanied GP's remains for final burial at the Peabody family plot, Anemone Ave., lot 51, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., ending an unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Honors, GP's. 30-GP Statue, Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives (unsuccessful, 1885-96). An unsuccessful attempt was made to place a GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, where each state has statues of two great citizens. The proposal was first made in a conference of Va. Superintendents of Education, recorded in Va. Superintendent of Public Instruction 1885 annual report. Second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry's (1825-1903) stirring endorsement to Va.'s General Assembly in 1895 led Va. state Sen. William Lovenstein (1840-96) to propose and the Va. Senate to ask the Va. governor to write other southern governors about securing funds for a GP statue. The S.C. and Tenn. legislatures and governor did the same in 1896, but all efforts failed. •See Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives. •Persons named. •Manarin, pp. 225-226. •"To Honor Peabody," *Richmond Dispatch* (Va.), Feb. 2, 1896, p. 12, c. 1

Honors, GP's. 31-Copy of GP's London Seated Statue Erected, PIB (April 7, 1890). A copy of GP's seated statue in London by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story, unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales, was placed in front of the PIB, paid for by Robert Garrett (1847-96). •See Statues of GP. •Robert Garrett.

Honors, GP's. 32-GP Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1895). A GP Centennial Celebration was held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., with speeches by Francis Henry Appleton (1847-1939, Mass. House of Rep. member), Mass. Lt. Gov. Roger Wolcott (1847-1901), and Harvard Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody (1847-1936), whose speech someone else read (he was ill). Also read aloud was a cablegram from Queen Victoria, then age 76; and a message by Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908). •See GP Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1895).

Honors, GP's. 33-GP Elected to NYU Hall of Fame (1900). GP was chosen one of 29 most famous Americans from over 1,000 names submitted by the public for inclusion in the University Heights campus Colonnade overlooking the Hudson River. •See Hall of Fame of NYU.

Honors, GP's. 34-"Apotheosis of America" (1904-08). Italian-born U.S. naturalized artist Louis Amateis designed two bronze doors for the west entrance, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington,

D.C., whose transom panel tableau titled "Apotheosis of America" featured images of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, GP, Johns Hopkins, and Horace Mann, symbolizing U.S. intellectual development. •See Louis Amateis.

Honors, GP's. 35-GP Bust Unveiled in NYU Hall of Fame (May 12, 1926). Sculptor Hans Schuler's (1874-1952) bust of GP was unveiled May 12, 1926, at NYU's Hall of Fame, to which GP was elected in 1900. The unveiling address was by GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne (1874-1937). •See Hall of Fame of NYU.

Honors, GP's. 36-GP U.S. Postage Stamp (1941). Tennesseans in 1941 proposed, unsuccessfully, a commemorative GP U.S. postage stamp. •See U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP.

Honors, GP's. 37-GP U.S. Postage Stamp (1993). Mass. citizens in 1993 proposed, unsuccessfully, a commemorative George Peabody U.S. postage stamp for the bicentennial of his birth (Feb. 12, 1795-1995). •See U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP.

Honors, GP's. 38-GP Bicentennial (1995). For the 200th anniversary of his birth a traveling GP Bicentennial Exhibition of photos, letters, and artifacts was shown in London, Baltimore, Peabody, and Danvers, Mass. •See GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 39-GP Bicentennial (1995). Yale Univ.'s Peabody Museum of Natural History displayed GP's correspondence with nephews whose education he paid for and careers he made possible, including Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99). •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 40-GP Bicentennial (1995). In Nashville, Tenn. (March 25, 1995), PCofVU students, faculty, friends held a "Day of Service" cleaning, painting, refurbishing the Edgehill community near the Peabody College part of the Vanderbilt Univ. campus. •See GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 41-GP Bicentennial (1995). London's Westminster Abbey held a special "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869" (Nov. 16, 1995), with distinguished guests and Peabody Homes of London residents as participants. GP's Abbey marker, where his remains rested 30 days, was refurbished for the GP Bicentennial Celebrations. •See GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 42-GP Bicentennial (1995). The Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass., held a bicentennial reception and dinner with speaker (Sept. 30, 1995). •See GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 43-GP Bicentennial (1995). At the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass, lectures were held on GP's life and influence during March-May 1995. •See GP Bicentennial.

Honors, GP's. 44-U.S. Postage Cancellation Postmak (1999).. Although attempts to secure a GP U.S. postage stamp were unsuccessful in Md. In 1941 and in Mass. In 1993 for the 1995 bicentennial, a GP U.S. postage pictorial cancellation stamp was achieved in 1999 by U.S. Army retired Chief Warrant Officer Edward F. Nevins, a Peabody, Mass. Native. and a GP booster, The cancellation mark consisted of GP's name spelled out and his motto "Education-a Debt Due from Present to Future Generaltions," in capital letters, circling an outline of GP's face in old age, together with his birth and death years. GP cancellation marked envelopes seen by the authors included one dated November 4, 1999, Lexington, Ky. 40506, and one dated Jan. 4, 2000, North Plainfield, N.J., 07060 (CWO E.F. Nevins's city of residence). •Ref. Correspondence with CWO Edward F. Nevins, 1999-2000.

Hooker, Mr., was a former U.S. Legation in Rome Secty. who, on Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, introduced GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) to Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, 1792-1878, Pope during 1846-78). •See Pope Pius IX. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Hope, Sir James (1808-81), was the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth harbor, England, during the Dec. 11, 1869, ceremonies placing GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*. •Ref. "Sir James Hope (1808-81)," Vol. IX, pp. 1212-1214. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Benjamin Moran.

GP's Influence on Johns Hopkins

Hopkins, Johns (1795-1873). 1-Career. Johns Hopkins was the wealthy Baltimore Quaker merchant influenced in part by GP to endow the Johns Hopkins Univ., Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, 1876. •Of English lineage and originally Anglican, his forebear Gerald Hopkins, influenced by George Fox (1624-91), became a Quaker and married a planter's daughter named Margaret Johns. Johns was thus the given first name of both Gerald Hopkins' son and later of his great grandson. •Ref. Mitchell, IX, pp. 213-214.

Hopkins, Johns. 2-Career Cont'd. Johns Hopkins was born in 1795 (as was GP) on a tobacco estate using slave labor between Baltimore and Annapolis. In 1807 the local Quakers, convinced that slavery was wrong, freed their slaves. Johns Hopkins, age 12, was taken from the South River School to work on the farm. At age 17 (about the time GP went with his paternal uncle John Peabody to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.), Johns Hopkins' uncle took him to Baltimore to work in his wholesale grocery firm. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 3-Career Cont'd. Young Johns Hopkins was given full responsibility while his uncle attended a yearly Quaker meeting in Ohio, an absence occasioned by difficulties in the

War of 1812. Backed financially by this uncle, Johns Hopkins went into business as a wholesale grocer and brought three younger brothers as salesmen into the Hopkins Brothers firm which managed large Baltimore warehouses. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 4-Career Cont'd. Johns Hopkins' wealth increased when he invested in and became a B&O RR director (1847) and finance committee chairman (1855). Although in love with a cousin, he bowed to his uncle's prohibition of marriage to a first cousin, remained a bachelor, but gave her a home of her own. •Ref. *Ibid.*

B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's Account

Hopkins, Johns. 5-GP's Influence on Hopkins (J.W. Garrett). B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's (1820-84) account, the prime source for GP's influence on Johns Hopkins' philanthropy, is in his published speech to the Young Men's Christian Association, Baltimore, on its thirtieth anniversary, Jan. 30, 1883. A supporter of the YMCA, Garrett told how he obtained a gift of $10,000 for the YMCA from Johns Hopkins. He then reminisced about Johns Hopkins' life and told of the meeting he had arranged between GP and Hopkins. Garrett's account follows.

Hopkins, Johns. 6-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett's Account): "Mr. Hopkins had on many occasions introduced the subject of the disposition of his estate, and conferred with me as to the best course to [take].... His plans...continued indefinite until during a visit of Geo. Peabody to Baltimore. When a guest at my house I stated to him [GP] Mr. Hopkins' uncertainties and difficulties, and asked if I should invited Mr. Hopkins to dine with him, so that he might give his experience and views.... Mr. Peabody replied that he never gave advice but would, if Mr. Hopkins wished, gladly confer with him." •Ref. Garrett, J.W., pp. 9-10 (copies in the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library and the •Garrett Papers, Library of Congress Ms.); also quoted in •Baltimore *Sun*, Jan. 31, 1883, p. 1, c. 4; and mentioned in •"Johns Hopkins, Bachelor Father to a Great University," Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 23, 1973.

Hopkins, Johns. 7-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett's Account): "I called upon Mr. Hopkins and invited him to dine that evening, narrating the conversation between Mr. Peabody and myself. He accepted the invitation cordially. When my family left the table about 8 o'clock, I introduced the subject, and the conference continued until an hour past midnight." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 8-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett's Account): "The conversation was remarkable. Mr. Peabody, after observing that he would only give his own experience, without deigning any advice, began by saying (Garrett quoted GP as saying): 'Mr. Hopkins, we both commenced our commercial life in Baltimore, and we knew each other well. I,' said Mr. Peabody, 'left Baltimore for London, and from the commencement of my busy life, I must state

that I was extremely fond of money, and very happy in acquiring it. I labored, struggled and economized continuously, and increased my store, and I have been proud of my achievements. Leaving Baltimore, after a successful career in a relatively limited sphere, I began in London, the seat of the greatest intellectual forces connected with commerce, and there I succeeded wonderfully, and, in competition with houses that had been wealthy, prosperous and famous for generations, I carved my way to opulence.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 9-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett still quoting GP): "'It is due to you, Mr. Hopkins, to say, remembering you so well, that you are the only man I have met in all my experience more thoroughly anxious to make money and more determined to succeed than myself; and you have enjoyed the pleasure of success, too.... I had the satisfaction, as you have had, of feeling that success is the test of merit, and I was happy in the view that I was, in this sense at least, very meritorious. You also have enjoyed a great share of success and of commercial power and honor.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 10-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett still quoting GP) "'But, Mr. Hopkins, though my progress was for a long period satisfactory and gratifying, yet, when age came upon me, and when aches and pains made me realize that I was not immortal, I felt, after taking care of my relatives, great anxiety to place the millions I had accumulated, so as to accomplish the greatest good for humanity. I looked about me and formed the conclusion that there were men who were just as anxious to work with integrity and faithfulness for the comfort, consolation and advancement of the suffering and the struggling poor as I had been to gather fortune.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 11-GP's Influence on Hopkins (Garrett still quoting GP): "'After careful consideration, I called a number of my friends in whom I had confidence, to meet me, and I proposed that they should act as my trustees, and I organized my first scheme of benevolence. The trust was accepted, and I then, for the first time, felt there was a higher pleasure and a greater happiness than accumulating money, and that was derived from giving it for good and humane purposes; and so, sir, I have gone on, and from that day realized with increasing enjoyment the pleasure of arranging for the greatest practicable good for those who would need my means to aid their well-being, progress and happiness.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Evangelist D.L. Moody's Account

Hopkins, Johns. 12-GP's Influence on Hopkins (D.L. Moody). When U.S. evangelist Dwight Lyman Moody (1837-99) attended the 25th anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ. (founded 1876; 25th anniversary in 1901), he told of hearing of the GP-Johns Hopkins conversation from John Work Garrett's son. •Moody's account: "I was a guest of John Garrett once and he told me that his father used to entertain Peabody and Johns Hopkins. Peabody went

to England, and Hopkins stayed in Baltimore. They both became immensely wealthy. Garrett tried to get Hopkins to make a will, but he wouldn't. Finally, Garrett invited them both to dinner, and afterward asked Peabody which he enjoyed most, the making of money or giving it away." •Ref. (Dwight L. Moody): Curry-b, pp. 17-18. Also quoted in •Dabney, I, p. 103. •Baltimore *Sun*, May 24, 1935. •MacCracken, p. 180.

Hopkins, Johns. 13-GP's Influence on Hopkins (D.L. Moody Cont'd.): "Hopkins cocked up his ears, and then Peabody told him that he had a struggle at first, and it lasted until he went into his remodeled London houses and saw the little children so happy. 'Then,' said Peabody, 'I began to find out it was pleasanter to give money away than it was to make it.' Forty-eight hours later Hopkins was making out his will, founding the university and the hospital." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. D.C. Gilman's Account

Hopkins, Johns. 14-GP's Influence on Hopkins (D.C. Gilman). Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908), Johns Hopkins Univ.'s first president during 1876-1901, is another source for the GP-Johns Hopkins conversation. Gilman wrote: "When George Peabody, near the end of his life, came to Baltimore, the place of his former residence, he was invited to dine by Mr. John W. Garrett, and Mr. Hopkins was invited to meet him. It is my impression that they were alone at the table. The substance of Mr. Peabody's remarks has thus been given by the host [D.C. Gilman's account then closely follows John Work Garrett's earlier and original document]." •Ref. (D.C. Gilman): Gilman-b, pp. 10-12.

Hopkins, Johns. 15-GP's Influence on Hopkins (D.C. Gilman Cont'd.). After relating this GP-Johns Hopkins conversation, much as John Work Garrett originally recorded it, D.C. Gilman added: "The story is current that a sagacious friend said to [Johns Hopkins], 'There are two things which are sure to live--a university, for there will always be the youth to train; and a hospital, for there will always be the suffering to relieve.'" •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Date of GP-Hopkins Meeting

Hopkins, Johns. 16-Date of GP-Hopkins Meeting? No date of the GP-Johns Hopkins conversation is given by Garrett or Moody or Gilman. During GP's second U.S. visit since settling in London in Feb. 1837 (May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867), he was in Baltimore four times. 1-He first arrived in Baltimore Oct. 24, 1866, spoke at the dedication of the PIB on Oct. 25, greeted 20,000 Baltimore school children who marched by the PIB on Oct. 26, shook hands with some 3,000 Baltimoreans on Oct. 27, attended Baltimore's First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Oct. 28, wrote letters from Garrett's home on Oct. 30, and left Baltimore on Oct. 31 to visit relatives in Zanesville, Ohio. •See Visits to the U.S., GP's.

Hopkins, Johns. 17-Date of GP-Hopkins Meeting? Cont'd. 2-GP's second Baltimore visit, on returning from Zanesville, was Nov. 12 and 13, 1866, a relatively quieter period when he stayed at Garrett's home. Also, Garrett's statement that Hopkins "informed me on the following day that he had determined to commence making his will" and the introduction into the Md. Assembly of bills to incorporate the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins Univ. in Jan. 1867, lend some weight but not certitude to Nov. 12 or 13 as the date of meeting. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 18-Date of GP-Hopkins Meeting? Cont'd. 3-GP was in Baltimore for the third time on Feb. 3, 1867, where philanthropic adviser Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) joined him, both leaving for Washington, D.C., to found the PEF and confer with its trustees, Feb. 4-7, 1867, a busy time. 4-GP's fourth stay at Garrett's home near Baltimore was on April 24-26, saying good-bye to many friends before his May 1, 1867, NYC departure for England. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dr. Joseph Parrish's Influence

Hopkins, Johns. 19-J. Parrish's Influences on Johns Hopkins. A Dr. Joseph Parrish (1818-91), President of the Medical Society of N.J. in 1885, is mentioned by author Alan M. Chesney as influencing Johns Hopkins. Chesney cited Parrish's obituary, whose author wrote: "On his way to Washington, on a public errand, Dr. Parrish was met one morning at Baltimore, by Mr. Garrett (then president of the B. & O. R.R.) with whom he was well acquainted. Mr. Garrett accosting him with earnestness exclaimed in haste--'you must not leave town today. I have promised to drive you out and introduce you to Mr. Johns Hopkins as soon as possible. At 4 p.m. my carriage will come for you.'" •Ref. Chesney, I, p. 6.

Hopkins, Johns. 20-J. Parrish's Influences on Johns Hopkins Cont'd.: "Assuming that Mr. Hopkins' motive for meeting him (with which Mr. Garrett was utterly unacquainted) would justify the concession, Doctor Parrish remained and was introduced as proposed. He was received privately in Mr. Hopkins' library, who said--'I am not going to live much longer. I have millions of money, which I desire to devote to the welfare of mankind, but am totally at a loss to formulate any rational plan for so doing. I want you to advise me and tell me what to do with it.' It was in vain for the Doctor to modestly protest his unfitness for such a purpose. Mr. Hopkins replied: 'You *can* and *must* do it for me. I am helpless. Take the subject home with you, cogitate upon it, and let me hear from you soon.'" •Ref. (Dr. Joseph Parrish's obituary): English, pp. 243-254.

Hopkins, Johns. 21-J. Parrish's Influences on Johns Hopkins Cont'd.: "To the unaffected earnestness of Mr. Hopkins Dr. Parrish felt obliged to succumb. He promised to comply; and in a short time delivered to him in writing what proved to be the embryonic creation of the Johns

Hopkins University." •In his history of The Johns Hopkins Univ. author John C. French dated the above Parrish-Hopkins meeting in 1873, the year Johns Hopkins died. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dr. Patrick Macaulay's Influence

Hopkins, Johns. 22-P. Macaulay's Influences on Johns Hopkins. Author John C. French described another possible influence on Johns Hopkins, a Patrick Macaulay, M.D., a graduate of the Univ. of Penn., an eminent Baltimore physician, active in civic affairs, and a stockholder and fellow director, with Johns Hopkins, of the B&O RR. Macaulay and Hopkins also had nearby summer homes. A library of books came into Johns Hopkins' possession, many of them medical books, and some of these with Dr. Patrick Macaulay's nameplate. In 1824, Dr. Macaulay published a pamphlet, *Medical Improvement*, describing his plan for medical education which was far ahead of its time. Dr. Macaulay urged that a hospital be part of a medical school because bedside teaching was "indispensable to the attainment of a proper medical education." •Ref. French-b, pp. 562-566.

Hopkins, Johns. 23-P. Macaulay's Influences on Johns Hopkins Cont'd. In March 1873 Johns Hopkins instructed the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Univ.: "In all your arrangements in relation to this hospital you will bear constantly in mind that it is my wish and purpose that the institution should ultimately form a part of the medical school of that university for which I have made ample provision by my will." Author French concluded that Dr. Macaulay's clinical teaching idea (medical student treating a patient under a supervising physician) "...may have influenced the thoughts of Mr. Johns Hopkins when laying his plans for his great endowment." •Ref. French-a, pp. 10-12.

Hopkins, Johns. 24-P. Macaulay's Influences on Johns Hopkins Cont'd. In sum, GP, documented as one of several persons who influenced Johns Hopkins, stands honorably in the shadow of the Johns Hopkins Univ., the first U.S. graduate university, and its hospital and medical school. •Ref. (GP and other influences on Johns Hopkins): Andrews, p. 595. •Jacob, pp. 13-17. •*Johns Hopkins Hullabaloo*, pp. 9-11. •Ryan, p. 16. •Scharf-a, p. 231.

PIB-Johns Hopkins Univ. Merger

Hopkins, Johns. 25-PIB Library, Part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. PIB Library financial difficulties led to a suggestion in May 1966 that the Enoch Pratt Free Library administer the PIB Library. •Mass.-born Enoch Pratt (1808-96) moved to Baltimore (1831), where he became wealthy as a wholesale iron merchant and in other enterprises. He was a PIB trustee and treasurer, intimately involved in day-by-day library affairs. Knowing that the PIB's specialized reference collection was primarily for researchers, he saw the need for a Baltimore tax-supported

public library available to all. •See PIB Conservatory of Music. •PIB Reference Library. •Enoch Pratt.

Hopkins, Johns. 26-PIB Library, Part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Cont'd. Encouraged and aided by PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90), Pratt gave $1,145,000 to found the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1882). For sixteen years (July 2, 1966, to July 1, 1982), the PIB Library was part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, supported by the City of Baltimore. In the summer of 1982 the trustees of the Enoch Pratt, the PIB Library, and the Johns Hopkins Univ. agreed to transfer administration of the PIB Library to the Johns Hopkins Univ. library system. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hopkins, Johns. 27-PIB Library, Part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. From July 1, 1982, Enoch Pratt Librarian Evelyn née Linthicum Hart (1923-85) skillfully supervised the merger of the PIB Library's 250,000 volumes and seven staff members into the Peabody Dept. of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. •Earlier, in similar financial difficulty, the PIB Conservatory of Music became part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. in the summer of 1977. Thus, in an interesting turnabout, GP's PIB, having inspired the founder of the Johns Hopkins Univ. in 1867, was in turn a century later financially salvaged by affiliation with Johns Hopkins Univ. The PIB reference library, Conservatory of Music, art collection, and lectures, as constituent units of Johns Hopkins Univ., still serve Baltimore, the U.S., and the world. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Broken Engagement

Hoppin, Esther Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander Lardner, 1819-1905). 1-Broken Engagement. There are few documents on the broken engagement between GP and Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. No letters between them have been found. Business friends William B. Bend, NYC, and William Brown (1784-1864) of Liverpool (then visiting NYC) congratulated GP on his engagement. A business friend's wife, Mrs. W. Hyde of NYC, wrote to GP to express sorrow at the broken engagement. The obituaries of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin and Alexander Lardner (1808-48), the man she married, tell little more than basic facts about their lives.

Hoppin, Esther E. 2-Broken Engagement Cont'd. What is known is that GP and Esther Elizabeth Hoppin became engaged in London in late 1838 and that the engagement was broken about Jan. 1839. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin was born June 4, 1819, into a Providence, R.I., family prominent since the American Revolution. Members of the Hoppin family were eminent in business and political affairs. The family had a strain of artistic and literary talent. Esther Elizabeth is believed to have been a pupil of John Kingsbury (1801-74), who conducted the first high school in R.I. for young women. •Ref. (Hoppin family): Coles (comp.), p. 7.

Hoppin, Esther E. 3-Broken Engagement Cont'd. A few years before her trip to London, probably in 1835, Esther Hoppin visited Philadelphia and met Alexander Lardner. She at 16 and he at 27 formed a friendship and an infatuation. But Esther was still in school. He had yet to establish himself in a career. They parted, perhaps with the hope but no definite promise of future marriage. She returned to Providence, finished school, and shortly after went to England for Queen Victoria's coronation (June 28, 1838).

Hoppin, Esther E. 4-Broken Engagement Cont'd. Esther was said to have been the most beautiful girl in Providence. Her portrait by famed English-born U.S. artist Thomas Sully (1783-1872), painted just after her marriage in 1840 and now in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library, shows her in all her glory: classic features framed by lovely auburn hair, a face at once charming and enigmatic.

Hoppin, Esther E. 5-Broken Engagement Cont'd. Where and how she and GP met in London is not known. GP, the proverbial bachelor, fell in love with Esther Hoppin. He was 42 and established. She was unusually mature at 19. A difference of 24 years would ordinarily have loomed large. But he was in the prime of life, a successful merchant turned banker, ambitious, with fine prospects for the future. It was not uncommon for men with money to marry much younger women. Friends considered them a good match and encouraged the romance. •Ref. (Thomas Sully's portrait of Esther Elizabeth [Hoppin] Lardner): Biddle and Field, p. 205. •Sully, p. 68.

Wm. B. Bend

Hoppin, Esther E. 6-Wm. B. Bend on the Engagement. News of the engagement and forthcoming marriage spread fast and far among GP's friends and business associates in London, NYC, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Many a joke must have been made at GP's expense. Longtime intimate friend and fellow merchant William B. Bend wrote teasingly from NYC, Oct. 4, 1838, to GP in London: "I am very busy or I would write a gossipy letter to you. There is a report in circulation here that you are going to be married. Is the story true, and if it is, who is to be the happy fair? Mr. Stell [merchant friend] I understand professes to know all about the affair. I hope it is really to take place. You will be too old if you put it off much longer." •Ref. William B. Bend, NYC, to GP, Oct. 4, 1838, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Wm. Brown

Hoppin, Esther E. 7-Wm. Brown on the Engagement. Another longtime business friend William Brown of Liverpool, England, in NYC on business, learned that GP was engaged to be married. He added a word of congratulations in his Jan. 2, 1839, business letter to GP. •William Brown, the son of Alexander Brown of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, was a

philanthropic benefactor to his native city of Liverpool, England, and was honored by a knighthood. •Ref. William Brown, NYC, to GP, Jan. 2, 1839, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Boase-a, Vol. 3, p. 37.

Search for Family History

Hoppin, Esther E. 8-Search for Family History. The prospect of marriage made GP want to know more about his family background. He asked younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody to learn what he could of their forebears through Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass. Cousin Adolphus was the son of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) with whom GP at age 17 had left Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1812, on the brig *Fame*, and opened a store in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. After Adolphus' father's death, GP paid for his cousin's education at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., during 1827-29. Adolphus also worked for Peabody, Riggs & Co., in NYC in the mid-1830s. Joseph Peabody, family patriarch in Salem, had owned 83 clipper ships engaged in Far Eastern trade. •See Adolphus W. Peabody.

Hoppin, Esther E. 9-Queen Boadicia Origin of Peabody. The family history notes Joseph Peabody had from London's Heraldry Office indicated that their family name originated in 61 A.D. from Queen Boadicia, whose husband reigned in Icena, Britain, and was vassal to Roman Emperor Nero. When Queen Boadicia's husband died and left half his wealth to Nero, Nero seized all of it. When Queen Boadicia objected, Nero had her whipped. Queen Boadicia and a kinsman named Boadie led an unsuccessful revolt against Rome, she ending her life with poison, while Boadie fled to Wales.

Hoppin, Esther E. 10-Queen Boadicia Origin of Peabody Cont'd. Boadie in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while Pea meant 'hill" or 'mountain." By this account Peabodie meant "mountain man" or "great man of the mountain." The coat of arms for the Peabodys, Adolphus related, was given by King Arthur shortly after the battle on the River Douglas. •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody, Baltimore, to GP, London, Jan. 14, 1838 [note: possibly 1839], Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Pope, ed., p. viii (Note: rejecting the Queen Boadicia origin of "Peabody," Pope's 1909 genealogical study held that when English surnames were crystallized in the 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials; i.e., they were selected by character and ability as paymasters or paying-tellers.)

Peabody Coat of Arm

Hoppin, Esther E. 11-Peabody Coat of Arms. Relating all this to GP by letter on Jan. 14, 1838, Adolphus W. Peabody added: "So with all these numbers and folios. If you are curious thereabout the next time you go over, you can see if it be a recorded derivation of our patronymic or not.... You have the garb, crest, and scroll etc. (enclosed). [Joseph] says, I have heard my mother say a great many things in this way. She mostly had her information from our paternal grandmother. Sophronia [Adolphus' sister] can tell you as much as you can well listen of a long day." Pope stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant literally "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze." Since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, a better translation is, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Peabody coat of arms and Latin inscription): London-a, College of Heralds, quoted in •Endicott, pp. 1-3. •Wilson, P.W., pp. 7-8, 93-94.

Hoppin, Esther E. 12-Broken Engagement, Mrs. Hyde's Role. The engagement was broken sometime before Jan. 11, 1839. What happened must be surmised from three letters which touch on its termination. The first is from Mrs. W. Hyde, NYC, believed to be the wife of one of GP's business associates and evidently Elizabeth Hoppin's confidante and chosen intermediary.

Mrs. Hyde's Letter

Hoppin, Esther E. 13-Broken Engagement, Mrs. Hyde's Letter. Mrs. W. Hyde wrote to GP on Jan. 11 (no year given but 1839 by context): "Dear Sir: Miss Hoppin feels your kindness in wishing her to retain the muff and fur, at the same time propriety will not allow her to accept of your kind proposal. Custom has made it imperative that after an engagement is broken that all presents will be returned even to the value of a pin." •Ref. Mrs. W. Hyde, NYC, to GP, London, Jan. 11 (probably 1839), Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Hoppin, Esther E. 14-Broken Engagement, Mrs. Hyde's Letter Cont'd.: "No one can regret more than myself the circumstances which makes the muff & fur mine. I shall keep them and value them highly for the giver's sake and accept my best thanks not only for this munificent present but for others and the parcel of silk today. You are too kind to me. I shall make a beautiful chain of the satin and give it [in] your name as a memento to my grandchildren. I hope on my return you will visit us whenever you feel inclined for a quiet cry. We shall always be happy to see you. You must take a bachelor's dinner with Mr. Hyde even in my absence. Yours very Sincerely, Mrs. W. Hyde." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wm. B. Bend's Letter

Hoppin, Esther E. 15-Broken Engagement, Bend's Letter. William B. Bend, NYC, who had written GP a teasing letter Oct. 4, 1838, about the engagement, congratulated GP again, Feb. 10,

1839, on his forthcoming marriage. Eight days later he received GP's Jan. 26, 1839, letter telling of the broken engagement. Keenly touched, Bend apologized for his recent teasing letters, stating that he had not known of the disappointment. He wrote sympathetically to GP, Feb. 18, 1839:

Hoppin, Esther E. 16-Broken Engagement, Bend's Letter Cont'd.: "My dear Peabody, I have this morning received your favour of the 26th ulto and with my wife, grieve sincerely and deeply over its melancholy intelligence. Having myself experienced a misfortune, somewhat similar to that which has fallen you, and remember most distinctly now, though twenty years have since elapsed, the agony which I endured, I feel the more called on and the more adequate to sympathize with you, than I otherwise should do. Then in the true spirit of friendship do I offer to you my heartfelt condolence." •Ref. William B. Bend, NYC, to GP, London, Feb. 10 and 18, 1839, both in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Hoppin, Esther E. 17-Broken Engagement, Bend's Letter Cont'd.: "I share in the anguish of your feelings, at the blighting of hopes so fondly cherished, at the crushing of expectations, so warmly, so sanguinely indulged in.... The pangs of despised love, though poignant must be resisted. The balmy effects of time, and the natural elasticity and recuperative energy of the human character, will afford you great relief, and I hope to see you here in the Summer quite yourself again." •Ref. *Ibid.*

T. Macaulay's Letter

Hoppin, Esther E. 18-Broken Engagement, Macaulay's Letter. The third and last known letter on the broken engagement, from NYC business friend T. Macaulay, March 7, 1839, was less sympathetic, praised GP for acting correctly in the affair, and intimated that some indiscretion came from Esther Hoppin. Macaulay wrote: "While upon the subject of family affairs I have learned of matters connected with yourself, and as I should sincerely rejoice in any thing which would contribute to your happiness, did not fail to make myself acquainted with what had transpired since I left England--and I am fully convinced that you have acted as became your character for honorable and manly feeling in so delicate an affair--for although we may err in judgment we must never sacrifice these sentiments of delicacy and propriety upon which our happiness in such matters must rest. I should have expected it from you and I feel gratified that you have acted accordingly." •Ref. T. Macaulay, NYC, to GP, London, March 7, 1839, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Married Alexander Lardner

Hoppin, Esther E. 19-Married Alexander Lardner. After the engagement to GP Esther Elizabeth Hoppin returned to the U.S. In Providence, R.I., she again met Alexander Lardner. The budding

romance of three years past returned. She realized her engagement to GP was a mistake. Whether she asked GP by letter or through an intermediary to release her from the engagement is not known. She returned his gifts, perhaps through Mrs. W. Hyde of NYC as intermediary. She married Alexander Lardner Oct. 2, 1840, in Providence, R.I. They moved to Philadelphia, where Lardner was a cashier in the Bank of the U.S. They had two children. Alexander Lardner died in 1848, age 40. •Ref. (Alexander Lardner's obituaries in Philadelphia newspapers): *Dollar Newspaper*, Jan. 19, 1848, p. 3, c. 7. •*Public Ledger*, Jan. 15, 1848, p. 2, c. 4. •*North American and United States Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1848, p. 2, c. 7. •Pennsylvania *Inquirer and National Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1848, p. 2, c. 7.

Hoppin, Esther E. 20-Cryder Wrote of Lardner's Death. GP's close NYC business friend John Cryder, knowing of the broken engagement, learning of Lardner's death, and knowing GP would be keenly interested, wrote to GP, Jan. 27, 1848: "Poor Lardner died in Phila. a few days since leaving his young & interesting widow with two children & about $20,000. He was an excellent man & his death is much lamented." •Ref. John Cryder to GP, Jan. 27, 1848, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Hoppin, Esther E. 21-Broken Engagement Mentioned Amid GP's Funeral Publicity. Esther Elizabeth (Hoppin) Lardner died in 1905, outliving GP by 35 years and her husband by 57 years. •In the vast publicity at GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and his unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral, bare facts of GP's broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin appeared in some newspapers. The *Providence Journal* (Dec. 22, 1869) printed the following from an anonymous letter writer about the broken engagement: "I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle of American friends; and also, at a brilliant dinner-party given by General Cass in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth." The Gen. Cass referred to was Lewis Cass (1782-1866), who was U.S. Minister to France during 1836-42. •Ref. (Esther Elizabeth [Hoppin] Lardner's obituary): Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2. •Ref. (Engagement accounts after GP's death): *Providence Journal* (R.I.), Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •*Newark Daily Advertiser* (N.J.), Jan. 27, 1870, p. 2, c. 2 and 5. •*New York Semi-Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28, 1869. •Hanaford, pp. 53-54.

Mr. Humphreys' Daughter's Account

Hoppin, Esther E. 22-J.L.M. Curry's Account. In his GP biography and PEF history, J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903), second PEF administrator (during 1881-85, 1888-1903) printed a letter he received (no date given) from the daughter of a Mr. Humphreys. She wrote that when GP arrived during a U.S. visit (no date given but possibly May 1, 1866, in NYC), her father, a commercial friend of GP of long standing, went to see GP and congratulated him on his amazing philanthropy. GP, then an old man, said quietly, "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago,

I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that dedication to my best ability." •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry.

Hoppin, Esther E. 23-Curry Quoting Mr. Humphreys' Daughter Cont'd. : "These expressions made to my father, and as far as I am aware, to him alone, referred to an incident which had, in its day and among the circle of Mr. Peabody's friends, its certain halo of romance. Mr. Peabody's own touching reference to it can, after the lapse of so many years, be recorded without indiscretion, as showing his own reading of an important page in his life's history." For Humphreys' daughter's full account, with sources, •see Mr. Humphreys (below).

Hoppin, Esther E. 24-Mr. Humphreys' Daughter. GP's alleged remark to Humphreys, "my disappointment long ago," may or may not refer to his broken engagement about Jan. 1839 to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. If so, this alleged remark is his only known indication that the loss of Esther Hoppin was a prime motive for his philanthropy. •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. •Humphreys (below). •Alexander Lardner. •Thomas Sully. •Other persons named.

Horowitz, Vladimir (1903-89), was a Russian-born pianist who performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, under its third Director Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979). During Ortmann's tenure as third PIB Conservatory of Music director (1924-41), he also invited to perform and lecture Polish born pianist Arthur Rubinstein (1887-1982) and Russian cellist Gregor Piatigiorsky (1903-76). •See Otto Randolph Ortmann. •PIB Conservatory of Music.

Hospital, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. GP gave $165 to this hospital during 1850-55 and perhaps more but it is not recorded. •Ref. Parker, F. "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy," Ed. D., GPCFT, 1956, p. 1085.

Hospital, Mental, London. GP gave $100 to this hospital in 1864 and perhaps more but it is not recorded. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hospital, San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. For details of GP's Feb. 19-28, 1868, visit to Rome, Italy, with Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), their audience with Pope Pius IX, and GP's $19,300 gift to Rome's San Spirito Hospital via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76), and sources, •see San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy.

House of Rep., U.S. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Housing for London's working poor. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Housing, Ministry of. George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe (1918-), second Earl of Jellicoe, was Joint Parliamentary Secty., Ministry of Housing, British government, when he gave the

major address on GP on July 11, 1962, celebrating the centenary of the Peabody Donation Fund (1862-1962). •See Peabody Homes of London.

Insights on GP

Hoyt, Edwin Palmer. 1-Insights on GP. Author Edwin P. Hoyt wondered why some families achieved great commercial wealth in his books: *The House of Morgan* (1966), *The Guggenheims and the American Dream* (1967), and *The Vanderbilts and Their Fortunes*. His book, *The Peabody Influence: How a Great New England Family Helped to Build America* (1968), continued his search for "clues to the pattern of monetary success in a capitalistic society" (from his Introduction). Hoyt's six chapters and over 60 pages on GP are not closely footnoted, contain some minor factual errors, are apparently based largely on press clippings on GP's death and funeral, and yet suggest some insights into GP's life, motivations, and place in U.S. history. Some insights follow below, with comments. •Ref. Hoyt, pp. vii-xiii.

Hoyt, E.P. 2-Morgans Prospered; GP Forgotten. Why? In his Introduction to *The Peabody Influence* Hoyt asked: "Why would Peabody behave in one way [about riches] and the Morgans in another? And as this problem bedeviled me, I began studying the fortunes of the Morgans and the fortunes of [GP] with a more interested eye." •Hoyt continued: "Peabody turned his wealth over to the man he chose [as partner: Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90].... What Peabody had built in his British-American banking enterprise was incalculable in terms of money alone. Yet he walked away from it and left the field to Junius S. Morgan." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hoyt, E.P. 3-Morgans Prospered; GP Forgotten. Why? Cont'd.: "Furthermore, George Peabody is one of the few millionaires to have left his money to the people of the United States and Britain, in charities, for good works--and one must say ruefully that this is part of the reason he is virtually unknown a hundred years after his death (1869) when he died one of the richest of all Americans. We recognize the name, in Peabody Institutes, Peabody Museums, Peabody Funds; but aside from the few who are benefited by or operate these charities and institutions, Americans know little of the man who founded them, and most Englishmen know very little about his benefactions to their country, although he refused high honors from Queen Victoria herself, and the British gratefully erected a statue of him in that inner sanctum of London known as The City, where Peabody operated for so long as a banker." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hoyt, E.P. 4-Morgans Prospered; GP Forgotten. Why? (Comment). Hoyt's thought may have some merit: that GP's fame faded because of his widely distributed charitable institutes in the U.S. and England and because he withdrew his name from George Peabody & Co. on retirement. •J.S. Morgan's inherited wealth and partnership in the greatly respected George Peabody & Co. banking firm were phenomenally enlarged by his more famous son, John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913). Also, had GP, like Johns Hopkins (1795-1873), whom he

influenced, focused on one philanthropy, his name like that of Johns Hopkins, might have been better known. But GP was born poor, succeeded beyond his early imagining, and without a male heir was not interested in establishing a dynasty.

Hoyt, E.P. 5-Morgans Prospered; GP Forgotten. Why? (Comment) Cont'd. GP did what in his Puritan conscience he early set out to do: repay Providence for good fortune and hard work by establishing institutes in towns and cities where he lived, worked, and prospered. He also early paid for the education of many relatives and at death left them a large family inheritance. Old and ill and having done his commercial and philanthropic best, on retirement he withdrew his name from a firm he could no longer influence. Before Morgan, Guggenheim, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Ford, and others, GP may have done something better than found a banking dynasty. He founded a philanthropic tradition in the U.S. and gave us a motto, the heart beat of his philanthropy: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations."

Hoyt, E.P. 6-GP & the Civil War. (Hoyt): "Immediately Peabody aligned himself with the Union--not an easy decision, since he had his loyalties in Baltimore and southern allegiances from the cotton brokerage days, and since the sentiment in England was very strongly pro-Confederate. But...the Union was the United States and the United States would be a union. He bought even more heavily [of]...United States government bonds and northern railroad securities.... He had been away so long--twenty-four years in 1861--that he...played no role in London as agent [for North or South]. He did not help the Confederates...to raise support and money, but neither did he use his important position in a political way on behalf of the Union." [Comment: after GP's death, political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) and Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), both Pres. Lincoln's emissaries to keep England neutral in the Civil War, made public in the press that GP helped them in Nov. 1861 to meet British leaders]. •Ref. Hoyt, p. 132. •See Civil War and GP. •Persons named.

Hoyt, E.P. 7-Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale. (Hoyt): "Often, too, George Peabody combined his philanthropy in public and private ways: Yale University was to have $100,000 for [the] establishment of a museum to promote the natural sciences--and one of the trustees was O.C. Marsh [1831-99], who would be Yale's premier professor of paleontology, and who was also George Peabody's nephew." [Comment: GP gave $150,000 each to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Oct. 8, 1866; and to the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., Oct. 22, 1866. GP paid for nephew O.C. Marsh's complete education through the doctoral level at German universities and paid for Marsh's science library, and mineral rock collection]. •Ref. Hoyt, p. 134.

Hoyt, E.P. 8-Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Cont'd. Hoyt's implication was correct--that GP's gift to Yale helped to make Marsh the first paleontology professor in the U.S. and the second such professor in the world. In retrospect, Marsh's successful science career more than

justified GP's investment in his nephew's education. Charles Darwin (1809-82) himself acknowledged that Marsh's fossil finds provided the best proof of Darwinian evolution. Marsh proved the origin of the horse in North America. His fossil finds are the basis of most of what is known about dinosaurs today. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Hoyt, E.P. 9-Peabody Homes of London, 1862. (Hoyt): "Having decided to donate his money [to London], Peabody sought the best method of doing so. He considered a large gift to Lord Shaftesbury's Ragged School Union--an attempt to bring education to the poor. With great public spirit and presence of mind, Lord Shaftesbury dissuaded Peabody from this course. He described to the American millionaire in grimy and bawdy detail the manner in which London's poor lived. He spoke of the crowding of whole families into single rooms or shacks, the sickness and the wretchedness of people who froze in winter, roasted in summer, who had no medical attention, not enough food, and no privacy. From his own experience, Lord Shaftesbury had come to the conclusion that nothing could be done for the London poor in the way of education until something had been done to relieve the tribulations of their daily lives." •Ref. Hoyt, pp. 134-135.

Hoyt, E.P. 10-Peabody Homes of London, 1862, Cont'd. (Hoyt): "So the trustees of the Peabody fund in London were advised that the donor would like to have them consider using the money to build housing for the poor. The concept was revolutionary. When complete--the work took half a dozen years--the Peabody housing project was one of the new wonders of the civilized world." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Peabody Homes of London. •Lord Shaftesbury.

Howe Mather & Co. was a dry goods firm in Hartford, Conn. When Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) became a partner the firm became Mather Morgan & Co. Morgan left in 1851 to become a partner in J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. of Boston, and then was GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., London (1854-64), the London firm continuing as J.S. Morgan & Co. and under other names to the present. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Hughes, John Joseph (1797-1864), Roman Catholic Archbishop of NYC, was one of Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissaries to keep France neutral in the Civil War. Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), another such Lincoln emissary to keep Britain neutral (Nov. 1861-early 1862), was helped by GP in London to meet British officials. •See Thurlow Weed.

Victor Hugo's Eulogy

Hugo, Victor-Marie (1802-85). 1-Eulogy on George Peabody. Victor-Marie Hugo was the famed French writer and novelist who, prompted by invitation from the funeral arrangements committee, Peabody, Mass., sent a eulogy on GP's death which read in part: "America has

reason to be proud of this great citizen of the world, and great brother of all men,--George Peabody. Peabody [was a man who suffered] in all sufferings, a...man who [felt] the cold, the hunger, and thirst of the poor. Having a place near Rothschild, he found means to change it for one near Vincent de Paul. •"May Peabody return to you, blessed by us! Our world envies yours.... The free American flag can never display enough stars above his coffin." Victor Hugo. •Ref. (First Hugo quote): London *Times*, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 6, c. 1-2. •Hanaford, pp. 240-241.

Hugo, Victor-Marie 2-Eulogy on GP Cont'd.: "...Like Jesus Christ, he had a wound in the side, this wound was the misery of others. It was not blood that flowed from this wound: it was gold which now came from a heart.... It was on the face of [such] men that we can see the smile of God." Also invited to send a eulogy was French political writer Louis Blanc. •Ref. (Second Hugo quote): Kenin and Wintle, p. 590.

GP's First British Honor

Humphery, Sir John (d. 1863). 1-The Clothworkers' Co., London, July 2, 1862. Sir John Humphery was an alderman of the City of London who, at the Clothworkers' Hall, London, on July 2, 1862, seconded the motion, made by Alderman Sir John Musgrove (1793-1881), "that the Freedom and Livery of the Company be presented to George Peabody, Esq." The motion was carried unanimously. •See The Clothworkers' Co., London.

Humphery, Sir John. 2-First of GP's British Honors. GP, accompanied by longtime business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), was present at the colorful ceremony. The Master of the Company, Josiah Wilson (c.1793-1862), then referred to eminent men on whom the same honor had been earlier bestowed: Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) and Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert (1819-61). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Humphery, Sir John. 3-Other British Honors Followed. This honor followed GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund to build model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69). Britons had been surprised and grateful for this gift. This, GP's first British honor following that gift, came eight days before GP was made a Freeman of the City of London on July 10, 1862. Other honors followed. •See Honors, GP. •Fishmongers' Co. •London, Freedom of the City of London.

Humphreys (full name and other facts not known). 1-Letter from Humphreys' Daughter about Broken Engagement. The undated letter J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) received from a Mr. Humphreys' daughter about the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement, given in part in Esther Elizabeth Hoppin entry (above), follows in full below. •Her letter related that when GP arrived on a U.S. visit (believed to be NYC, May 1, 1866), her father congratulated GP on his philanthropy. GP replied that after suffering a disappointment long ago, he made up his mind to

do good things for his fellow men through philanthropy. Curry began: "A lady of rare intelligence and refinement, in a recent letter, kindly furnished me some interesting contemporary reminiscences." •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (above).

Humphreys. 2-Humphreys' Daughter's Letter (quoted by Curry): "'Mr. Peabody was a welcome guest at my father's house, near Liverpool. I believe they had business relations in Baltimore before my father's marriage. To me Mr. Peabody was a benevolent fairy in a high black-satin stock. I did not understand why I, a child of eight years, should be endowed with a valuable sable muff, nor why, on a later holiday visit to London, the same little girl was taken to see the notabilities in Hyde Park by Mr. Peabody, in his cabriolet, with tiger in top boots standing behind.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Humphreys. 3-Humphreys' Daughter's Letter Cont'd.: "'His visit to the United States, after the successful inauguration of his London charities (acknowledged by a gift from Queen Victoria of her portrait), was an ovation. My father called to see his old friend immediately on arrival, congratulating him on the carrying out of his benevolent plans and on their gratifying acknowledgment by the British Government. In all the confusion of open trunks in a small room (Mr. Peabody never condescended to a valet, nor allowed himself personal luxuries), the old man replied quietly [she quoted GP as saying], "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that decision to my best ability." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Humphreys. 4-Humphreys' Daughter's Letter Cont'd.: "'We were all invited to be present at the opening of the case containing her Majesty's likeness, at the house of Mr. Samuel Wetmore. The British Consul was among the favored few, and edified the company by kneeling before the picture, as if in actual presence of his royal mistress. •The precision of business habits and a long old bachelor hood, combined with constitutional shyness, caused Mr. Peabody, at times, to appear to disadvantage, but geniality prevailed over awkwardness, and years imparted dignity. Later, the old gentleman became autocratic, one might say. He had himself accomplished so much, could already see such magnificent results, derived from his far-sighted philanthropy, that he felt expressed wishes on his part should become instantaneous facts--his small due from those around him. Nevertheless, the ruthless serenity with which their guest countermanded luncheon and advanced the dinner hour to meet business exigencies, carried dismay to the hearts of the most devoted hostesses. I do not suppose Mr. Peabody ever thought of giving trouble, and certainly no one ever thought of remonstrating.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Humphreys. 5-Was it E.E. Hoppin or Another? GP's alleged remark to Humphreys, "my disappointment long ago," may have referred to his engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), broken by her about Jan. 1839. If so, this alleged remark is his only known indication that the loss of Esther Hoppin was a prime motive for his philanthropy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

•See Richard Bell. •William B. Bend. •Elizabeth Carson. •Alexander Lardner. •Mrs. Charles Rieman. •Thomas Sully. •Romance and GP.

Hungarian Revolution. In 1850 GP was asked for funds to help the escape of jailed Hungarian revolutionary leader Lajos Kossuth (1802-94). •See Lajos Kossuth.

Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95), British biologist and supporter of Darwinian evolution theory. For GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh's (1831-99) visit to Huxley, Darwin, and other scientists during his 1863-65 study at German universities, with sources, •see Othniel Charles Marsh.

Hyde, Mrs. W., was believed to be wife of GP's NYC business friend. She was an intermediary in the broken engagement between GP and Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (above).

I

Illness, GP. •See Sickness, GP.

Illustrations and photos of GP (1795-1869). •See GP Illustrations.

Indianapolis, Ind. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Indianapolis, Ind., April 7, 1857, and stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60). For details and sources of GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

Ingersoll, Ernest (1852-1946), anthropologist who wrote about the importance of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ., founded by GP on Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000 gift. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

U.S.-British Friendship Dinners

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed (1786-1868). 1-GP's Oct. 12, 1852, Dinner for Minister Ingersoll. Joseph Reed Ingersoll of Penn. was U.S. Minister to Britain from Aug. 21, 1852, to Aug. 23, 1853. •GP's Oct. 12, 1852, U.S.-British friendship dinner introduced Minister Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks to U.S. residents in London and prominent Britishers. The dinner also honored departing U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). •GP's gifts of apples and tea, use of his opera box, and U.S.-British friendship dinner earned Minister Ingersoll's thanks. He wrote to GP (June 16, 1852): "I do but echo the general sentiment, in expressing to you the feelings of regard and esteem which you have inspired." •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Ingersoll, J.R. 2-GP's May 18, 1853, Dinner. GP's May 18, 1853, dinner provided more contact with London society for Minister J.R. Ingersoll and Miss Wilcocks. The dinner, held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames, had 150 guests (65 English, 85 Americans). One guest, Harvard Univ. professor (and president in 1860) Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-62), later wrote in his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe*, of being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" in 1853 by GP with Martin Van Buren (1782-62, eighth U.S. Pres., 1837-41) and "many very distinguished persons" present. The dinner and speeches received favorable transatlantic press coverage. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ingersoll, J.R. 3-Hint of Romance. Although sometimes ill in the summer of 1853, GP's social entertainment included Miss Wilcocks and another lady, Elise Tiffany, daughter of GP's Baltimore friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). From Paris in June 1853 Elise Tiffany's brother George Tiffany asked GP by letter to help get an apartment for them in London. He added, "I just asked Elise if she had any message for you. She says, 'No, I have nothing to say to him whilst Miss Wilcocks is there.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ingersoll, J.R. 4-Hint of Romance Cont'd. GP had gone to the opera with Miss Wilcocks and they appeared together at social functions. A London reporter for a NYC newspaper hinted at a possible romance: "Mr. Ingersoll gave his second soiree recently. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show...." •GP, then age 58, had no matrimonial intentions, as he explained in a letter to intimate Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888): "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Innes, George (1824-94), American artist. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

GP in Ireland

Ireland. 1-First Visit, 1827-28. GP's first mention of visiting rural Ireland was in his April 16, 1828, letter to his youngest sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809). He wrote of the poverty he saw in rural Ireland during his first nine-month commercial buying trip to Europe (Nov. 1827 to August 1828). He wrote : "As soon as you leave this city [Dublin] the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages are in the most deplorable state of Poverty and wretchedness. It was not unusual, on leaving a public house in a country town, to be [surrounded] by 20 or 30 beggars at a time, which always excited in my mind feelings of congratulations, that I lived in a country where such things are unknown, but where industry and economy never fail to procure the comforts of life." •See Dublin, Ireland. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Ireland. 2-Fishing for Salmon, 1865. Seeking relief from gout attacks, GP, during June-Aug. 1865, rented a lake on the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, where he fished for salmon. The owner at the time is believed to be a descendent, Paget Standish (1835-77), 4th Viscount. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Ireland. 3-Castle Connell near Limerick. In 1867 GP rented the Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon River where he liked to fish. He invited for a visit his British friend MP John Bright (1811-99), born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, the son of a Quaker cotton manufacturer. As MP he represented Durham (from 1843), Manchester (from 1847), and Birmingham (from 1858); was anti-slavery and pro-Union during the U.S. Civil War; and was president of the Board of Trade in PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) cabinet (1868). •See John Bright.

Ireland. 4-Fishing, Castle Connell near Limerick Cont'd. John Bright recorded this visit in his diary on June 4, 1867: "Call from Mr. Peabody, on proposed visit to him at Castle Connell on the Shannon. Agreed to go there on Saturday next, nothing unforeseen preventing. A fine looking man and happy in the review of his great generosity in the bestowal of his great wealth." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ireland. 5-Fishing, Castle Connell near Limerick Cont'd. John Bright was again GP's guest for a week at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, in July 1868. Bright described his visit and wrote of GP in his diary: "Went to Ireland on a visit to Mr. P at Castle-Connell on the Shannon. Spent more than a week with him pleasantly. Weather intensely hot; river low; fishing very bad. •"Mr. Peabody is a remarkable man. He is 74 years old, large and has been powerful of frame. He has made an enormous fortune, which he is giving for good objects--chiefly for education in America and for useful purposes in London. He has had almost no schooling and has not read books, but has had much experience, and is deeply versed in questions of commerce and banking. He is a man of strong will, and can decide questions for himself. He has been very kind to me, and my visit to him has been very pleasant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ireland. 6-Surprise Gift, Catholic Church, Limerick. A July 1998 Peabody Trust, London, *Grapevine* newsletter (circulated among Peabody Trust staff), reported a little known GP gift in Ireland. The *Grapevine* lead story is headlined "Irish trip reveals Peabody surprise." A photo shows a smiling visitor, Sheila Eburah, standing near a tall thick stone post anchoring a stone-based metal railing in front of the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland. The stone post has carved on it: "THIS RAILING IS THE GIFT OF GEORGE PEABODY ESQ." •Ref. "Irish trip reveals Peabody Surprise," *Grapevine* (July? 1998), p. 1 (Public Relations Dept., Peabody Trust, London).

Ireland. 7-Surprise Gift, Catholic Church, Limerick Cont'd. The article stated: "Sheila Eburah was visiting Castleconnell in Ireland when she was surprised to see the generosity of George Peabody had stretched to the Emerald Isle." •"On the pillars to the gateway of the Catholic church where she was attending a wedding, it read 'Donated by George Peabody.' Intrigued, Sheila delved into a local history book and discovered that GP had been staying nearby while on a fishing trip." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ireland. 8-Surprise Gift, Catholic Church, Limerick Cont'd.: "It [the local history book] said he met Father Hennessy, with whom he was on friendly terms, who asked him what he thought of the new church. 'Yes, a fine building, I must say,' replied Mr Peabody. 'Do you want to give me something towards it?' asked the Father." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ireland. 9-Surprise Gift, Catholic Church, Limerick Cont'd. "'It is not consistent with my views to assist a Roman Catholic church in any way: in fact I would give something to keep people out of it.'" •"'Well, Mr Peabody, I want to put up a good, strong railing to keep the Protestants out. Will you help me?' asked Father Hennessy.'" •"Taken aback, the millionaire was silent for a moment and then replied with a smile, 'You must have it.'" •"Sheila said she thought the story showed George Peabody's sense of humour." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ireland. 10-Why Unusual? This report of GP's gift to the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland, is unusual. His founding letters always contained an injunction that his institute library or museum or other gift would never be used for divisive sectarian or political purposes. There was a critical reaction to this injunction once, in the $70,000 Memorial Church he built (1866-68) in his mother's memory in her birthplace, Georgetown, Mass., at his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels' (1799-1879) suggestion. The story in brief follows.

Ireland. 11-Poet Objected to GP's Gift Restriction. GP's sister, who lived in Georgetown, and some 85 parishioners differed over doctrine with their pastor, formed a separate congregation (Jan. 17, 1864) and lacked funds to build another church. At sister Judith's suggestion GP had a site selected, broke ground (June 19, 1866), the cornerstone laid (Sept. 19, 1866), and the Memorial Church dedicated (Jan. 8, 1868). Poet John Greenleaf Whittier's (1807-92) specially written poem was read along with GP's Oct. 18, 1867, letter from London containing his stipulation that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes." •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. •John Greenleaf Whittier.

Ireland. 12-Poet Whittier Objected. Learning of and objecting to GP's restriction, Whittier wrote to the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* editor that his "Memorial Hymn" poem was written to praise a son and daughter's tribute to their mother. But he had since learned with surprise and sorrow of GP's restrictions. A N.Y. *Independent* article entitled "A Marred Memorial" stated that the poem would never have been written nor the poet's name lent to the occasion had

Whittier known of this restriction. •GP's well intentioned $70,000 Memorial Church gift to honor his mother was among his lesser known and less appreciated gifts. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Irving, Washington (1783-1859), was the author of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." He was one of the hundred or so prominent New Yorkers to offer GP a public dinner on arrival (Sept. 15, 1856), his first return in nearly 20 years (since 1837). GP courteously declined, explaining that he had promised to be thus greeted first at Danvers, his hometown (renamed Peabody, Mass, April 13, 1868). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Italy. GP's second European buying trip (April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831, some 15 months) was made with an unknown American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. •During Feb. 19-28, 1868, GP visited Rome, Italy, with Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) where they had an audience with Pope Pius IX, and GP gave a $19,300 gift to Rome's San Spirito Hospital via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •Following the Rome, Italy, visit, GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, and soon after to Paris, France, where he was received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). For GP's second European buying trip (1830-31), •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniel (sister). For GP's Feb. 1868 visit to Italy and France, with sources, •see San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Empress Eugénie.

J

Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845), U.S. general and seventh U.S. president (1829-37), was trustee for over 50 years (1792-1845) of Davidson Academy (1785-1806), Nashville, and its successor institutions: Cumberland College (1806-26) and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). •Ref. Dillingham, p. 12. •Crabb-b, reprinted in •Windrow, ed., p. 29. •See institutions named. •Felix Grundy.

Jackson, Henry Rootes (1820-98), was elected as PEF trustee during 1875-88, succeeding William Alexander Graham (1804-75). Born in Athens, Ga., and a Yale College graduate, Jackson was a lawyer (1840); served in the Mexican War; was judge of Ga.'s Superior Court (1848-53); was chargé d'affaires, then Minister to Vienna (1853-58); Confederate general in the Civil War; and Minister to Mexico, 1885-86. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 430-431. •See William Alexander Graham.

Jackson, John (1811-85), was the Rt. Hon. & Rt. Rev. Bishop of London who, taking as his text Hebrews 6:11, gave the sermon on the meaning of GP's life and influence, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869, at Westminster Abbey, London, to the largest Abbey Sunday congregation to that time. •See Death & Funeral, GP's.

Jackson's Oxford Journal. •See Oxford Univ.

Jacquemart, Jules-Ferdinand (1837-80), was an artist-engraver who made an etching of the Congressional gold medal the U.S. Congress awarded GP (March 5, 9, 14, 16, 1867) for GP's PEF ($2 million gift for public education in the South). This etching appeared in Joseph Flourimund Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S. 1776-1876* (New York: Loubat, 1880). II, plate 78. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. • GP Illustrations.

Jeanes Foundation, Anna T. (1908-1937). •See PEF.

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826), was featured, along with GP, Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Johns Hopkins, and Horace Mann in artist Louis Amateis's (1855-1913) "Apotheoses if America" tableau atop two bronze doors intended for the west entrance of the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. •See Louis Amateis.

Jellicoe, George Patrick John Rushworth (1918-), second Earl of Jellicoe, was Joint Parliamentary Secty., Ministry of Housing, British government, when he gave the major address on GP (July 11, 1962), celebrating the centenary of the Peabody Donation Fund (1862-1962), •See Peabody Homes of London.

Jenkins, Henry T. (b.1815), was employed in Peabody, Riggs & Co., summer 1837, on the promise of a later partnership. On Jan. 1, 1840, he and another employee of the firm, Augustus W. Peabody, GP's first cousin, son of paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1828), were given one-sixteenth share of profits, without having to contribute any capital. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 93.

Jewett, Ezekiel, called Colonel Ezekiel Jewett, was a local engineer and fossil hunter living near Lockport, N.Y., where GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) grew up with his father and stepmother. Jewett befriended the boy and explained about fossils which they hunted together about 1841 in the nearby recently excavated and fossil-rich Erie Canal. This experience with Jewett sparked Marsh's later passion for paleontology. Otherwise, O.C. Marsh had an erratic schooling and drifted aimlessly until about age 20. GP paid for this nephew's education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Yale College (B.A., 1860); Yale's graduate Sheffield School of Science (M.A., 1862); and German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau (Ph.D.). GP paid for Marsh's scientific library and fossil collection, thus enabling Marsh to become the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale, the second such professor in the world, a chief supporter of the Darwinian theory of evolution, and a chief discoverer of almost all that is known of North American dinosaurs. Marsh, in turn, influenced GP's founding of the Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale universities and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem,

Mass. See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Contributions to Science and Science Education.

Maternal Relations

Jewett, Jeremiah (1757-1836), was born in Rowley (later renamed Georgetown), Mass. He was a physician who married GP's maternal aunt (his mother Judith [née Dodge] Peabody's [1770-1830] sister), Temperance Dodge (1772-1872?). Uncle Jeremiah and Aunt Temperance Jewett lived in Barnstead, N.H. GP visited them there in the winter of 1810, after visiting his maternal grandparents Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828) and her husband Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) at Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt. In 1866 GP gave $10,000 for a Peabody Library, Thetford, Vt., in memory of his maternal grandparents. •See Jeremiah Dodge. •Barnstead, N.H.

Jewett, Temperance (née Dodge) (1772-1872?), was GP's maternal aunt, sister of his mother Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830). Temperance Dodge married Jeremiah Jewett (see immediately above).

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. For GP's influence on Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) in founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital, with sources, •see Johns Hopkins.

Pres. Andrew Johnson & GP

Johnson, Andrew (1808-75). 1-Pres. Johnson Called on GP. On Feb. 9, 1867, after public news of GP's PEF founding letter (Feb. 7, 1867, $2 million total gift), Pres. Andrew Johnson (17th U.S. president during 1865-69), his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others, called at GP's Washington, D.C., Willard's Hotel rooms. •Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was 72 and often ill) and said he thought he would find GP alone (GP had guests), that he called as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that the gift would do much to unite the country, that he was glad a man like GP represented the U.S. in England. He invited GP to visit him in the White House. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Johnson, Andrew. 2-GP's Response. GP thanked Pres. Johnson, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Johnson, Andrew. 3-GP Visited White House. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •On April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House. They spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. Robert Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Ref. *Ibid.* For the eight names proposed in the suggested Pres. Andrew Johnson Cabinet reshuffle, •see John Albion Andrew.

Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson & GP

Johnson, Reverdy (1796-1876). 1-Career. GP's long-time friend in Baltimore, Reverdy Johnson, was born in Annapolis, Md., attended St. John's College in Annapolis, was a Baltimore criminal defense lawyer (from 1817, when he first knew GP), became Md. State Sen. (1821-29), U.S. Sen. (1845-49, D-Md.), U.S. Atty. Gen. (1849), U.S. arbitrator in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) disputes in 1853-54, was again U.S. Sen. (1863-68, D-Md.), and succeeded Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) as arbiter in the *Alabama* Claims controversy (1871-72). He was partially blind during the last half of his life.

Johnson, Reverdy. 2-Contacts with GP. Reverdy Johnson's contacts with GP, explained below, were **1-**in London in 1854 when GP asked Johnson to plan with other Baltimoreans GP's intended gift to Baltimore; and **2-**in 1867 when Johnson defended GP's Union loyalty in the Civil War during the U.S. Senate debate over the Congressional resolutions of praise and gold medal for GP for his $2 million (total) PEF to promote public education in the former 11 Confederate states plus W.Va. For Reverdy Johnson as U.S. arbiter in 1853-54 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), with sources, •see Nathan G. Upham. For Reverdy Johnson's connection with the PIB, •see PIB. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Johnson, Reverdy. 3-Reverdy Johnson and the PIB. In 1854 Reverdy Johnson was in London with James Watson Webb (1802-84), editor of the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* during 1827-61. GP called on Johnson and Webb to ask their advice about an educational institution he planned to establish in Baltimore. Returning to Baltimore, Reverdy Johnson told John Pendleton Kennedy of GP's wish for the three Baltimore leaders (Reverdy Johnson, John Pendleton Kennedy, and William Edward Mayhew), to help him plan what came to be the PIB. •Ref. (GP asked Webb and Johnson's help on Baltimore gift): London *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 2, 1869. •See PIB.

Johnson, Reverdy. 4-PIB Largely Kennedy's Plan. The PIB was largely Kennedy's plan, based partly on the British Museum in London and made possible by GP's total gift of $1.4 million. It

was originally conceived of as a five-part institute: 1-specialized reference library; 2-lecture hall, lecture series, and lecture fund; 3-academy of music; 4-gallery of art; and 5-prizes for best scholars in Baltimore public schools. Kennedy helped draft GP's Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter. The PIB building, delayed by the Civil War, was dedicated on Oct. 23-24, 1866, and was opened on Oct. 26, 1866, with GP present. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Johnson, Reverdy. 5-Defended GP in the U.S. Senate. On March 5, 1867, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R.-Mass.) introduced resolutions of Congressional thanks and a gold medal to GP for establishing the PEF (total gift $2 million). GP had established the PEF to promote public education, teacher institutes, and teacher training normal schools in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. Senators Thomas Warren Tipton (1817-99, R-Neb.) and James Wilson Grimes (1816-72, R-Iowa) asked why the resolutions could not first go to an investigating committee to determine the worthiness of the gift (some Senate members wrongly charged GP as pro-Confederate). Sen. Reverdy Johnson then defended GP as staunchly Union, stating that he had been GP's lawyer in Baltimore in 1817 and had later contacts with him in London. The Senate voted 36 yeas for the resolutions, 2 nays (Senators Grimes and Tipton), with 15 Senators absent. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Persons named.

Johnson, Reverdy. 6-Defended GP in the U.S. Senate Cont'd. The resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Representatives on Mar. 9, 1867. Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "To amend the resolution to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. The U.S. House passed the resolutions March 14, 1867. They were announced and enrolled in the U.S. Senate March 15 and were signed by Pres. Andrew Johnson on March 16, 1867. •During GP's May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, he attended the wedding of Reverdy Johnson's daughter (c. April 24, 1867). Ref. *Ibid.* •(wedding): *Baltimore Gazette*, April 25, 1867, p. 1, c. 5. •See persons named.

Johnson, Reverdy. 7-GP Saw Gold Medal Christmas Day 1868. NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus finished the gold medal in May 1868. It was sent to the U.S. Dept. of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet on May 26, 1868, and was exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. GP in London informed (Sept. 18, 1868) U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) that the gold medal would be kept safely in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., adding: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation." GP saw the gold medal for the first time in London on Christmas Day 1868. He opened the package before gathered friends who admired the delicate workmanship. •GP, with a

few months to live, made his last trip to the U.S., June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there on Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Johnson, Reverdy. 8-Last Meeting, Brighton, England, 1868. In Nov. 1868 GP was in Brighton, England, with Reverdy Johnson, then U.S. Minister to Britain (1868-69), and longtime friend and MP Sir James Emerson Tennent. Reverdy Johnson had special responsibility to negotiate the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty to settle the *Alabama* Claims (U.S. indemnity demands for British-built ships, including the *Alabama*, sold to Confederate emissaries, which sunk federal ships and cost Union lives and treasure). •Ref. (For GP's Sept. 1868 visit to Tennent in Ireland): *Albion* (NYC), Sept. 19, 1868, p. 452, c. 1. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Johnson, Reverdy. 9-Public Dinner at Brighton, Nov. 21, 1868. A public dinner was held Nov. 21, 1868, to honor Reverdy Johnson, GP, and Tennent, but GP was too ill to attend. At the dinner Reverdy Johnson spoke of his efforts to reconcile the *Alabama* Claims. He also complimented GP's past efforts to promote British-U.S. friendship. On Nov 22, 1868, GP and Reverdy Johnson attended Christ Church in Brighton. The Rev. Robert Ainslie's sermon was largely about the two distinguished visitors. Reverdy Johnson was praised for promoting peace. GP was favorably compared to British reformer John Howard (1726-90). •It was GP's last meeting with Reverdy Johnson and also with Sir Emerson Tennent who died March 6, 1869. •Ref. (Reverdy Johnson's speech in Brighton): *Brighton Guardian* (England), Nov. 18, 1868, p. 5, c. 6; and Nov. 25, 1868, p. 7. •*Brighton Herald* (England), Nov. 21, 1868, p. 3, c. 5; and Nov. 28, 1868, p. 4, c. 2-3. •Ref. (Rev. Ainslie's sermon): Ainslie. •Ref (Sir James Emerson Tennent's obituary): London *Times*, March 12, 1869 (born April 7, 1791). •See persons named.

N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame

Johnson, Robert Underwood (1853-1937). **1-**Director, N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame. Robert Underwood Johnson was director of the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame (1919-37). In June 1925 he urged GP's grand nephew George Russell Peabody to help raise funds for a bust of GP, elected in 1900 as one of 29 of the most famous Americans. •In 1901 a bronze tablet, unveiled in GP's allotted space, contained this selection from GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the $2 million PEF: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth."

Johnson, R.U. 2-Funds for a GP Bust. The help of another GP grand nephew, Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872), was also enlisted to raise funds for the GP bust. Trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., helped raise $300. The GP bust by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade.

Johnson, R.U. 3-Career. Robert Underwood Johnson was born in Washington, D.C., graduated from Earlham College, Ind., was a writer and editor of *Century Magazine* (1873-1913), helped achieve passage of the International Copyright Law of 1891, was secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, U.S. Ambassador to Italy (from 1920), and director of the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame (1919-37). •See Hall of Fame of N.Y.U. •Henry Mitchell MacCracken.

Johnstone, George, was a Peabody Homes of London tenant who participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Seventh PIB Librarian

Jones, Frank Nicholas (1906-). 1-Seventh PIB Librarian. Frank Nicholas Jones was the seventh PIB Librarian during 1956-66, for 10 years. He was born in Reading, Penn., and earned degrees from Harvard College and Columbia Univ. School of Library Service. He had been assistant librarian of the NYC Bar Association Library; librarian in Newburyport, Mass. (where GP had worked in older brother David Peabody's dry goods store); was deputy supervisor of Boston Public Library Reference Division; had served in the U.S. Army in Europe; was administrative assistant at Harvard College Library; and came to the PIB Library after being librarian at Ohio Univ. in Athens. •Ref. Jones, F.N.-a. •Jones, F.N.-b, p. 7. •"New Library Director [F.N. Jones]," *Sun*, June 17, 1957.

Jones, F.N. 2-PIB Library Financial Difficulties, 1963-64. The PIB Library had financial difficulties during 1963-64, while plans were afoot to enlarge the reference section of the Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Milton S. Eisenhower Library. There was talk of a PIB-Johns Hopkins library merger. A *Sun* article, Nov. 12, 1963, reported some Baltimoreans' objections to merger as contrary to GP's original intent. Others accepted the idea to help solve the PIB Library's financial troubles and to keep the PIB reference collection intact, even if not in its original home. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Jones, F.N. 3-Aided by Enoch Pratt, 1966-82; Johns Hopkins Since. The PIB Library did become part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library for 16 years, from July 2, 1966, to July 1, 1982, supported by the City of Baltimore. But city budget cuts in the late 1970s and early 1980s forced an end to of the PIB-Enoch Pratt connection. Since the summer of 1982 the PIB Library's 250,000 volumes and staff members have been the Peabody Library department of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Many thought the final merger appropriate, since GP had influenced his fellow Baltimore business acquaintance Johns Hopkins to found the university, medical school, and hospital which bear his name. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Jones, F.N. 4-Alleged GP Romance. In F.N. Jones's pamphlet, *George Peabody and the Peabody Institute* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute Library, 1965), he wrote that in 1958 a Mrs. Charles Rieman gave the PIB Library an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist John Wilson Leakin (1857-1922), "Family Tree of the Knoxes and Their Connections." That manuscript is the source for the following story of an alleged romance in GP's life. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Jones, F.N. 5-Alleged GP Romance Cont'd. According to the J.W. Leakin manuscript, sometime during GP's 22 years in Baltimore (1815-37) he proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (née Gilmore) Knox of Baltimore. Her father advised against the marriage, preferring his daughter to marry a banker. Elizabeth Knox married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of the couple's fourth child. In the Carson family [illegible]ion, when GP returned to Baltimore for a visit in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Cars[illegible]en supporting herself by managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married GP solely for his money. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Jones, F.N. 6-Alleged GP Romance Cont'd. A PIB Art Gallery catalog listed an 1840 portrait of Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson, describing her as the "Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand." •Author Jones's pamphlet identified Mrs. Charles Rieman who deposited the J.W. Leakin manuscript as the former Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin who married Charles Rieman in 1899. •Note: James Wilson Leakin's gift enabled the Preparatory Dept. of the PIB Conservatory of Music to move into its own building, Leakin Hall, in 1927. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •PIB, Music. •Romance and GP.

Jones, John Edward (1806-62), was an Irish-born sculptor who made a bust of GP in 1856 and attended GP's July 4, 1856, dinner for more than 100 Americans and a few Englishmen at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. Also present were U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864) who spoke and U.S. inventor Samuel F.B Morse (1791-1872) who responded to a toast to [his invention] "The Telegraph." •J.E. Jones, born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of painter Edward Jones (c1775-1862), was first trained as an engineer and built bridges. About 1840 he turned to sculpturing, achieved success in portrait busts, and had his works exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1844 to his death. He sculpted a bust of Queen Victoria in 1854. •Ref. Strickland, pp. 557-559. •See George Mifflin Dallas. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Selling Md.'s Bonds Abroad

Jones, Samuel, Jr. (1800-74). **1-**Md. Agents. Under the Md. Act of 1835, Samuel Jones, Jr., was one of three commissioners appointed by the Md. Assembly to sell abroad its $8 million in bonds for internal improvements. Jones, who resigned early to become a state senator, backed GP to replace him. Despite some opposition, GP was appointed commissioner. GP and the

other two commissioners, John Buchanan (1772-1844) and Thomas Emory, tried unsuccessfully to sell the bonds in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. The other two agents returned to the U.S. by Oct. 8, 1837. •See Maryland's $8 Million Bond Issue Sold Abroad, and GP.

Jones, Samuel, Jr. 2-GP as Md. Agent. On this, his fifth business trip to Europe, GP remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits: Sept. 1856 to Aug. 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. •The Panic of 1837 and an economic depression that followed for a few years hindered GP's sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 million in bonds. Worse still, the depression induced Md. and eight other states to halt their bond interest payments in part or whole. GP finally approached his major competitor, Baring Brothers, Britain's large banking firm. He sold them the bonds cheaply for exclusive resale. Not wanting to burden economically depressed Md., GP never applied for and ultimately declined the $60,000 commission due him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Jones, Samuel, Jr. 3- GP as Md. Agent Cont'd. By the time Md. had recovered economically and resumed its bond interest payments (1847), GP had withdrawn his capital from Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48) and was for a few years in transition from merchandise dealer to broker-banker in U.S. securities. The Md. governor's annual report of 1847 to the legislative Assembly singled out GP "who never claimed or received one dollar of the $60,000 commission due him...whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties." On March 7, 1848, both houses of Md.'s Assembly passed a unanimous resolution of praise to GP, sent to him in London, with Gov. Philip Francis Thomas' (1810-90) comment: "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." GP's earlier letters assuring European purchasers that the state would resume interest payments, and retroactively, along with Md.'s resolution of praise, were widely printed. It thus took ten years for GP's difficulties in selling Md. bonds to be fully appreciated. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. House Debate on Reception for GP's Remains

Jones, Thomas Laurens (1819-87). **1-**U.S. Navy Reception for GP's Remains. Thomas Laurens Jones was a U.S. House member (D-Ky.) who on Dec. 15, 1869, introduced U.S. House Resolution No. 96 which praised the late GP and asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a naval reception to receive his remains at the U.S. receiving port "in a manner commensurate with the...dignity of a great people." The British HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, and USS *Plymouth* as U.S. escort vessel, were awaiting the end of storms at Spithead near Portsmouth, England, to return GP's remains for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Jones, T.L **2-**The resolution, debated on Dec. 21, 1869, was passed that day in the House but amid charge and rebuttal that GP had been pro-Confederate and anti-Union. House Resolution

No. 96 was passed in the Senate (Dec. 23, 1869) and was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. It read in part: "Whereas, in the death of George Peabody...our country and the world have sustained [great] loss.... •"And whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land; therefore, •"It is resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America Congress, •"That the President of the United States...in a manner commensurate with the...dignity of a great people... order as many ships as were convenient to meet at sea the European convoy conducting George Peabody's remains home." •see Death and funeral, GP's. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Josephson, Matthew (1899-1978), was the author of *The Robber Barons* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934 and 1962). On p. 60 he repeated the charge that GP was a Confederate sympathizer in the Civil War, a charge made first without evidence by John Bigelow (1817-1911), U.S. Consul General in Paris in 1862; repeated by Samuel Bowles (1826-78), editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866; uncritically repeated in Gustavus Myers' (1872-1942) *History of the Great American Fortunes;* in Carl Sandburg's (1878-1967) Pulitzer prize-winning *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939; and in Leland DeWitt Baldwin's, *Stream of American History*. •See Civil War and GP. •Charles Wilson Felt. •William Lloyd Garrison. •Gustavson Myers. •Carl Sandburg. •Thurlow Weed. •Other names listed.

K

Kahn, Roseann, wrote "A History of the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Maryland, 1857-1916" (Master's thesis, Catholic University of America, 1953), published as ACRL Microcard Series No. 16 (Rochester, New York: University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954).

U.S. Arctic Research & GP

Kane, Elisha Kent (1820-57). **1-**Arctic Search for Sir John Franklin. GP gave $10,000 (March 4, 1852) for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition to find lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). This expedition enabled U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane, M.D., to initiate U.S. Arctic exploration. He had been medical officer on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1850-52) and commanded the Second Expedition (1853-55), using two ships donated by NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874). •Born in Philadelphia, Kane had a medical degree from the Univ. of Penn. (1842). Kane, seeking adventure, enlisted in the U.S. Navy and saw service in the Mexican War. •See Sir John Franklin.

Kane, E.K. 2-International Search. During 1845-1850s there was an international call to find lost Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin and his crew. Lady Jane Franklin (1792-1875) appealed to

Pres. Zachary Taylor and to the U.S. Congress for help to "snatch the lost navigators from a dreary grave." She added £3,000 (then about $15,000) to the British government's £20,000 reward (then about $100,000) to find Sir John Franklin. Her appeal influenced NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (head of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.) to offer two ships. Elisha Kent Kane's offer to serve on any U.S.-sponsored search won U.S. Congressional and U.S. Naval approval. But the 1850-52 First U.S. Grinnell Expedition did not find the lost explorer. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 3-GP's Previous Aid to U.S.-British Relations. GP's interest in helping the search for Sir John Franklin began in 1852. He had attracted minor international attention in the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first world's fair, held in the new Crystal Palace, London. The U.S. Congress approved U.S. participation but did not appropriate funds to display U.S. industrial and cultural products. The U.S. Minister to Britain, U.S. exhibitors, and U.S. residents in London were embarrassed. London's satirical *Punch* poked fun at the U.S. "We could not help...being struck by the glaring contrast between large pretension and little performance...by America." GP's timely $15,000 loan to the exhibitors enabled some 6.7 million visitors to see U.S. industry and art to best advantage. Pressed by its appointed commissioner, the U.S. Congress, three years later, repaid GP's loan. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Kane, E.K. 4-GP's U.S.-British Friendship Dinners. GP had also promoted British-U.S. friendship through jointly attended dinners, often held on July 4, American Independence Day, in which GP toasted first the Queen and then the U.S. President. Also, in 1852 he was readying his first major gift of a Peabody Institute library to his hometown of South Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass. •Moved by Lady Franklin's appeal, knowing of Henry Grinnell's renewed offer of two ships, GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment on March 4, 1852, enabled U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) to coordinate the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. Kennedy, a Baltimorean, first knew GP as a fellow soldier in the War of 1812. •See Sir John Franklin.

Kane, E.K. 5-U.S. Navy Secty. J.P. Kennedy. Dining with Dr. Kane in mid-Nov. 1852, Kennedy wrote in his journal: "Pleasant little party at dinner with Dr. Kane of the Arctic Expedition and Lt. Gillis of the Astronomical Dept..... Kane had brought his drawings--a rich portfolio of Polar scenes--to show us. I have given him permission to go again, at the request of Lady Franklin on the new expedition recently set on foot by Mr. Henry Grinnell and Mr. Peabody." •See James Melvin Gillis. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 6-New Search Underway. Kennedy gave Dr. Kane naval command of the *Advance*, ten naval volunteers, and made the purpose of the expedition a scientific and geographical one. Business friend William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) transferred GP's $10,000 gift to Kane. Kane, needing additional funds for instruments and equipment, published GP's letter of gift;

lectured to raise funds; got aid and endorsements from the Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of N.Y., and the American Philosophical Society. Kane also rushed into print his account of the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition before leaving NYC on the *Advance* on May 30, 1853, for Smith Sound in the Arctic. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 7-Kane Did Not Find Sir John Franklin. The *Advance* became frozen in the Arctic. On May 24, 1855, Kane and his men were forced to abandon their ship. They trekked 1,300 miles in 84 days during which one-third of the crew perished. Kane and the rest of his crew were saved by a passing Danish vessel. Kane wrote to GP of his ill-fated voyage. To spread the news rapidly GP had the correspondence published in newspapers. To Lady Franklin GP wrote: "Having been instrumental in promoting Docr. Kane's expedition in search for your late lamented husband...I have...felt much anxiety for their safety & it is therefore a great relief to my mind that Docr. Kane and so large a portion of the brave men [with] him safely arrived in their own country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 8-Kane's Arctic Influence. Two later explorers found conclusive proof that Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847. All of his crew also perished. Kane spent the last year of his life writing an account of the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. His book sold 145,000 copies in its first three years and was probably the most read of all early books on the Arctic. Kane initiated Arctic exploration by the U.S. government. His influence was to remove some of its terror in the public mind. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 9-Kane's Arctic Influence Cont'd. Kane's Arctic exploration influenced the later more successful U.S. Arctic explorations, particularly of Adm. Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920). Of Kane's discoveries, his most objective critic wrote: "Kane's expedition was rich in results. [His] expedition discovered and indicated approximately the boundaries of Kane's Basin and the southern part of Kennedy Kanal. Further the expedition discovered and mapped the coast of Inglefield Land, Humboldt Glacier, and the southern part of Washington Land, and Kane extended the Greenland coast from about 78° 20' Northwest to about 80° 30' N. latitude." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 10-Peabody Bay, off Greenland. In gratitude for GP's financial help, Kane named Peabody Bay, off Greenland, for him. In his report to the U.S. Navy Secty., Kane wrote: "The large bay which separates it (Washington Land) from the coast of Greenland and the Glacier I have described bears on my chart the name of our liberal country-man and contributor to the expense of the expedition, Mr. George Peabody." •GP's aid put him honorably in the shadow of Elisha Kent Kane's Arctic exploration. GP's motivation in aiding the search for Sir John Franklin was, like his $15,000 loan to U.S. exhibitors at the 1851 first world's fair, and his dozens of Anglo-U.S. friendship dinners, to promote British-U.S. friendship. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kane, E.K. 11-White House Desk. Of incidental interest to GP's $10,000 gift to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, is the following story. HMS *Resolute* was a British ship abandoned in the Arctic ice in the search for Sir John Franklin. A Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and sent as a present to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found the desk in a storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. Kennedy's use. Famous photos show Pres. John F. Kennedy's young son, John Kennedy (1960-99) playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. *Ibid.*

***Kearsarge*, USS**, a Union ship, rushed to intercept the British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama*, in Cherbourg harbor, France, where it had stopped for repairs. On June 19, 1864, the *Kearsarge* sank the *Alabama*, which had cost Union lives and treasure and for which an international court awarded the U.S. $15.5 million reparations paid by Britain. GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London occurred amid U.S.-British angers over the *Alabama* Claims. To ease these angers, British and U.S. officials cooperated in GP's unusual 96-day transatlantic funeral. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Keep, Nathan Cooley (1801-75, age 74), Dr., was a Boston physician whom GP consulted several times during his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867 second U.S. visit. Dr. Keep is listed as physician and dentist, Boylston St., Boston, who was admitted into the Mass. Medical Society in 1830. •Ref. Mass. Medical Society.

Keighler, William H. (1804-85), was president of the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, who solicited funds from GP in London Sept. 1, 1851, and to whom GP donated $1,000 for a chemistry laboratory and school, Oct. 31, 1851. •Ref. (W.H. Keighler's death notice): Baltimore *Sun*, Jan. 10, 1885, p. 2. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore.

Keller, Harrison (b.1888), was a music consultant called by the PIB Conservatory of Music trustees to evaluate its music programs after the resignation in late 1957 of Conservatory Dir. Reginald Stewart (1900-84). Stewart had assembled the Conservatory's largest and most illustrious faculty. Consultant Harrison Keller's advice was to keep admission standards high. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Kelso, William Henry (1812-79), was a U.S. House member (NY-R) who spoke at the Dec. 21, 1869, debate on U.S. House Resolution No. 96 which asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a naval reception for GP's remains at the U.S. receiving port. Rep. Kelso began the debate by saying that the resolution should go to the Appropriations Committee. The House declined

this proposal. The resolution, with some objection, was passed in the House that day, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Insights on GP in London

Kenin, Richard (1947-). **1-**GP Insights. U.S.-born Richard Kenin earned a doctorate degree at Oxford Univ. and was picture editor of Time Life Books. His book, *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979), examined Americans who lived and worked in England during the period covered. Chap. 4, titled "The Lords of Change Alley: George Peabody and 'Co.,'" 18 pp., while not footnoted, is perceptive about GP's 32 years in London, GP's character, motives, and importance. •Kenin described Morley's Hotel at 4 Trafalgar Square, in London's West End, as a "fashionable place," a "mecca for Americans," with a crowded bar, good food, and many private dining rooms, where GP often dined with the Vt.-born and London-based successful rare book dealer Henry Stevens (1819-86). •Ref. Kenin, pp. 93, 95.

Kenin, Richard. 2-On GP and Books "When Peabody bought books from Stevens, it was not for his own shelves (Peabody never read anything more serious than a newspaper); rather it was for one of the numerous libraries...he... endow[ed]. Peabody regarded books as just another of nature's commodities. Frequently he would ask Stevens, 'How are books today?' as one might query the price of hogs." •On GP's simplicity, Kenin wrote: "George Peabody was not a witty man. He was formal to the point of stiffness.... He carried his afternoon meal to work in a small metal lunchbox; and when not entertaining publicly, he preferred to dine in inexpensive chop houses.... In the world of finance, where integrity and reliability were the keystones to a man's reputation, Peabody was a rock of respectability. He lived alone, and he lived exclusively for his work...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kenin, Richard. 3-On GP's $15,000 Loan, U.S. Exhibitors, 1851, London: "Having...pulled his compatriots' fat out of the fire, Peabody celebrated the success of the American exhibition by hosting a great banquet at the London Coffee House, where Americans...gathered since the days of Benjamin Franklin. Henry Stevens supervised the decorations and later produced a...volume commemorating the occasion.... The dinner attracted much favorable comment in the press. It was a marvelous public relations event, just the thing to attract popular attention, for Peabody never spent or gave money away quietly." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 96-97.

Kenin, Richard. 4-After Wellington as Guest of Honor : "On the morning of July 5, 1851, George Peabody's name was in the mouths of half the kingdom. Peabody's Fourth of July dinners became an annual event on the London social calendar. Invitations became a highly

prized commodity, and as his business grew so, too, did the length of his guest list. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Kenin, Richard. 5-On How GP Saved Himself in the Panic of 1857: "Peabody extended...overtures to...private banks, asking temporary assistance until the crisis abated.... His competitors swooped down, offering short-term loans only on condition that Peabody [give] up his banking business...and return to America.... Here was an ideal chance to destroy a firm which was disliked as much for its success as it was respected for its integrity." •Kenin wrote how GP saved himself: "In desperation Peabody turned to Thomson Hankey, Jr. [1805-93], Governor of the Bank of England, whom he had cultivated since the early 1830s. In an action that was unprecedented, the bank [lent] £1 million to George Peabody and Co..... With the Bank of England behind him, Peabody had no trouble in securing ample credits.... When the Panic of 1857 passed and the American economy began to recover...Peabody and Morgan...[became as]...wealthy as Croesus." •Ref. Kenin, pp. 98-99. For GP and the Panic of 1857, •see Benjamin Moran. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Kenin, Richard. 6-On GP's Apartments for London's Working Poor ($2.5 million housing gift): "What Peabody created, and what still survives today, was no less than the first large housing agency in Britain, operating completely independently of government on a noncommercial basis.... Parliament...between 1868 and 1890 [passed] a number of bills...to deal with the problems of substandard [urban housing]. Peabody's work was a catalyst which spurred government action toward the creation of a national housing policy. This in itself was a major political achievement." •Ref. Kenin, p. 101. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Kenin, Richard. 7-On GP's Honors (after his London housing gift): "The public response to Peabody's gift to London was swift. The Court of Common Council of the Corporation of the City of London granted Peabody the freedom of the City and commissioned a portrait of him to hang in the Guildhall..., the first American to be so honored. The Lord Mayor of London held a great banquet in Peabody's honor at the Mansion House, and he was admitted as a Freeman of the ancient livery companies of Fishmongers and Clothworkers." •"The Queen," Kenin noted, "enquired...[if] he would accept the honor of a baronetcy or perhaps the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. [These] would have required him to surrender his citizenship and declare allegiance to the Crown of Britain, which he could not bring himself to do.... What sort of gift [would] he accept [?] Peabody replied that all he desired was a portrait miniature of the Queen, together with a personal note in her own hand." •Ref. Kenin, p. 102.

Kenin, Richard. 8-On the PEF: "In America, Peabody's beneficence...was extensive. But it was in the aftermath of the Civil War, when he gave $2 million to restore Southern education...that his reputation as the founder of modern educational philanthropy was established. A chorus of praise was raised across the nation. Harvard...granted Peabody an honorary doctorate of civil

law. The U.S. Congress...commissioned the New York silversmiths Starr and Marcus to design the most elaborate gold medal ever created in America.... It was a moving testimony...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 102-103.

Kenin, Richard. 9-On GP's Philanthropic Motive (GP's May 18, 1831, letter to nephew asking to attend college): "Deprived as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society in which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those that come under my care as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •GP paid for the schooling of his younger brothers, sisters, cousins, nephews, and their children (his great nieces and great nephews). •Ref. (GP's May 18, 1831, letter): Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass., quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 21. •Ref. Kenin, pp. 103-104. •See George Peabody (1815-32, GP's nephew).

Kenin, Richard. 10-On GP's Fame at Death: "Peabody was more than just a man of the stock exchange and the banks. He had become a national possession--even pubs were named after him.... The Dean and Chapter of Westminster offered space in the Abbey for [his] burial--the highest honor that can be conferred on any British subject, here offered for the first time to an American." •Kenin quoted the *New York Times* London reporter's description of the Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey GP funeral service: "My trans-Atlantic heart beat...quicker at the thought of clergy and nobility, Prime Minister and people, of this great realm gathered to lay [GP] among sleeping Kings and statesmen. The crowd outside was, if possible, more interesting than that within. The gaunt, famished London poor were gathered in thousands to testify their respect for the foreigner who has done more than any Englishman for their class, and whose last will contains an additional bequest to them of £150,000." •Unfortunately Kenin shed no light on why GP's fame faded, why he is now so little remembered. •Ref. (Westminster Abbey): *New York Times*, Nov. 26, 1869, p. 2, c. 3. •Ref. Kenin, pp. 104-105.

Kennedy, Jacqueline (1929-1994), later Jacqueline Onassis. The first lady found in storage and had brought to the White House for Pres. John F. Kennedy's use the desk made from the timbers of the *Resolute*, connected with the search for the 19th century lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), with which GP was also connected. Famed photos show the Kennedy's small son John playing under that desk. •See Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917-63). •See Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane. •Jacqueline Kennedy.

Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy & GP

Kennedy, John Pendleton (1795-1870). **1**-Contact with GP. Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy had contact with GP for 55 years. Born the same year (1795), they first met in the War of 1812 when both were 18-year-old soldiers in the military district of Washington, D.C. In 1853-55 Kennedy, as U.S. Navy Secty., placed under U.S. Navy command two privately donated ships and used GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment in the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). During 1854-57 at GP's request Kennedy planned the PIB to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million. GP also confided to Kennedy (Feb. 7, 1857) his intended gift to the City of London, to which he gave a total of $2.5 million for low cost model housing for London's working poor (1862-69). They had many meetings and talks in London and the U.S. almost to the end of their lives. •See Charles James Madison Eaton, also intimately involved in the origin of the PIB. •PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. **2**-First Meeting. J.P. Kennedy was born in Baltimore, the son of a prosperous merchant. He graduated from Baltimore College (1812) and fought in the War of 1812 battles of Bladensburg and North Point. Fifty years later Kennedy recorded in his journal his first sight of fellow soldier GP: "My remembrance of him oddly enough now brings him to view in the character of a rather ambitious and showy, well-dressed and trig young soldier...--an apparition strangely incongruous with that peaceful aspect and solid gravity we are accustomed to...." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, "Sketch of George Peabody," LXXIII, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. **3**-War of 1812 Soldier GP, then age 18, served 11 days (July 15-26, 1813) as a private in Capt. George Peter's (1779-1861) company, at Fort Warburton, Md. He also served three days (Oct. 5-7, 1814) in Capt. Joseph T. Pike's Co., Col. Merrill's Regiment, while visiting in Newburyport, Mass. •Forty five years later in Washington, D.C. (Feb. 14-23, 1857), learning he was eligible, he applied for and received, as a memento (not for profit), a War of 1812 veteran's land bounty •See War of 1812. •Persons named. *William Henry Winder.

Kennedy, J.P. **4**-Fellow Soldier Elisha Riggs, Sr. GP also met fellow soldier and older established merchant Elisha Riggs. [Sr.] (1779-1853), then age 34, who took him as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). Background: In May 1812, GP, age 17, had arrived in Georgetown, D.C., from economically depressed Newburyport, Mass., with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826). Management of the dry goods store they opened May 15, 1812, in Georgetown, D.C., soon fell on young GP. He kept store and for a time was a house-to-house pack peddler in the area. In Riggs's family records, GP began as Riggs's office boy. But young GP was able to put up enough capital to become junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), a wholesale dry goods importing firm which moved to Baltimore in 1815. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Kennedy, J.P. 5-Lawyer-Statesman. Kennedy, a Baltimore lawyer, was elected to the Md. House of Delegates (1820-22), filled a Md. vacancy in the U.S. House of Representatives (1838), was reelected (1840-44), during which terms he influenced the Congress to vote $30,000 to test Samuel F.B. Morse's (1791-1872) telegraph. He was again elected to the Md. House of Delegates, where he was its Speaker in 1846. Appointed U.S. Navy Secty. under Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74) during 1852-54, Kennedy encouraged Commodore Matthew C. Perry's (1794-1858) trip to open trade with Japan. He also gave U.S. Navy backing to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's (1853-55) search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, to which GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment. •Ref. Bohner.

Kennedy, J.P. 6-Novelist. J.P. Kennedy was also an important novelist whose descriptions of early American culture broke new ground and challenged English and European literature, which had hitherto dominated the U.S. Kennedy's *Swallow Barn* (1832) consisted of sketches of Va. plantation life after the American Revolution. Kennedy's *Horse-Shoe Robinson* (1835) was a novel of the Battle of King's Mountain, S.C. (Oct. 7, 1780) when U.S. backwoodsmen defeated a British and Tory force. His *Rob of the Bowl* (1838) is still highly regarded. His *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt* (Philadelphia, 1848) described the famed Md. writer and jurist who was U.S. Atty. Gen. during 1817-29. •A literary pioneer and a politician, Kennedy was an influential member of the Whig party and an early supporter of its successor Republican Party. He was pro-Union, a Lincoln supporter in the Civil War, and favored an industrialized U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 7-Helped Edgar Allen Poe. Kennedy also helped struggling writer Edgar Allen Poe (1809-49). In June 1833, just after Kennedy had published *Swallow Barn*, he was one of three judges for the Baltimore *Saturday Visitor*'s writing contest. Kennedy and the other two judges awarded the $50 short story prize to Edgar Allen Poe for his "MS Found in a Bottle," one of six stories Poe had submitted. Kennedy called on Poe, found him sick and hungry, helped sell some of Poe's stories, gave him food and shelter, and recommended Poe for writing and teaching jobs. Poe later told Kennedy: "Without the timely kindness you once evinced towards me, I should not at this moment be among the living." Poe told others, "Mr. Kennedy has been...a true friend to me--he was the first true friend I ever had--I am indebted to him *for life itself.*" •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 194-197.

Kennedy, J.P. 8-Helped Edgar Allen Poe Cont'd. After Poe's death on Oct. 7, 1849, Kennedy recorded in his journal, "I found him [1833] in a state of starvation. I gave him clothing, free access to my table and the use of a horse...-- in fact brought him up from the very verge of despair. I then got him employment...in one department of the editorship of the *Southern Literary Messenger* at Richmond [Va.]. His talents made that periodical quite brilliant....But he was irregular, eccentric, and querulous.... He always remembered my kindness with gratitude.... He is gone. A bright but unsteady light has been awfully quenched."

Kennedy, J.P. 9-Helped Edgar Allen Poe Cont'd. In 1867, 18 years after Poe's death, when Kennedy was asked to verify a photo of Poe, he wrote to the inquirer: "I was very intimate with Poe during the period of his residence in this city and followed...his unhappy career with great interest after he left us.... His [life] was debauched by the most groveling appetites and exalted by the richest conception of genius.... Our country has produced no poet or prose writer superior to him.... This photograph is very good, though it does not belong to his best days." (Poe is now regarded as a literary genius; Kennedy, his mentor, is largely forgotten). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 10-Lady Franklin's Appeal. The late 1840s and early '50s saw several international searches for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost on his second Arctic exploration, with two ships and 137 seamen, never seen again after May 1847. Lady Jane Franklin (1792-1875) appealed to U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), 12th U.S. president during 1849-50, and the U.S. Congress to search for her lost husband and the other seamen. •Her appeal led to the first U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1851-52), which failed to find Sir John Franklin. •See Elisha Kent Kane. •Persons named.

Kennedy, J.P. 11-Grinnell's Offer of Ships. Also touched by Lady Franklin's appeal and wanting to help, GP learned that U.S. Sen. from N.Y. Hamilton Fish (1809-93) had presented a memorial to Congress from NYC shipping merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) asking for U.S. Navy support for a Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 12-GP's Financial Offer. GP also heard that the U.S. Congress had been asked for funds but had delayed making appropriations. On March 4, 1852, GP offered through NYC business associate William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) $10,000 to aid the search. Wetmore wrote to William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), another GP business associate in Washington, D.C., to verify Congress's intent through Sen. Hamilton Fish. With Grinnell's offer of ships and GP's financial offer, U.S. Navy Secty. J.P. Kennedy authorized 10 U.S. naval volunteers and placed Grinnell's two ships, the 144-ton *Advance* and the 91-ton *Rescue*, under the command of U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), M.D., who had been the U.S. Naval medical officer on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 13-U.S. Navy Secty. Kennedy. Kane publicized GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment, which helped secure aid from the Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of N.Y., and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. •Dining with Dr. Kane, Kennedy wrote in his journal (Dec. 5, 1852): "Pleasant little party at dinner with Dr. Kane of the Arctic Expedition and Lt. Gillis of the Astronomical Dept. [James Melvin Gillis, 1811-65]... Kane had brought his drawings--a rich portfolio of Polar scenes--to show us. I have given him permission to go again, at the request of Lady Franklin on the new expedition recently set on foot by Mr. Henry Grinnell and Mr. Peabody." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, VIIg (June 1, 1852 to July 17, 1852), entry Washington, D.C., Dec. 5, 1852, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 14-Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. Kane rushed into print his account of the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition before leaving NYC on the *Advance* on May 30, 1853, for Smith Sound in the Arctic. •The *Advance* became frozen in the Arctic. On May 24, 1855, Kane and his men abandoned ship, trekked 1,300 miles in 84 days during which one-third of the crew perished, and the remainder were saved by a passing Danish vessel. Kane wrote to GP of his ill-fated voyage. To spread the news quickly, GP had the correspondence published in newspapers. •Ref. London *Times*, Oct. 26, 1855, p. 7, c. 5; London *Morning Post*, Oct. 26, 1855.

Kennedy, J.P. 15-Initiated U.S. Arctic Exploration. To Lady Franklin, GP wrote: "Having been instrumental in promoting Docr. Kane's expedition in search for your late lamented husband...I have...felt much anxiety for their safety & it is therefore a great relief to my mind that Docr. Kane and so large a portion of the brave men [with] him safely arrived in their own country." •Later explorers found conclusive proof that Sir John Franklin had died, June 11, 1847, and that all of his crew had perished. Kane's book on the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition was the most read of all early books on the Arctic, helped remove the Arctic terror in the public mind, and led to the more successful U.S. Arctic exploration by Adm. Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920). •Ref. GP to Lady Franklin, Oct. 27, 1855, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Kennedy, J.P. 16-Peabody Bay off Greenland. Kane's most objective critic wrote: "Kane's expedition was rich in results. [His] expedition discovered and indicated approximately the boundaries of Kane's Basin and the southern part of Kennedy Kanal [named after U.S. Naval Secty. J.P. Kennedy]." Kane, who also named Peabody Bay off Greenland in appreciation for GP's financial help, wrote: "The large bay which separates it (Washington Land) from the coast of Greenland and the Glacier I have described bears on my chart the name of our liberal countryman and contributor to the expense of the expedition, Mr. George Peabody." •Ref. Kane-c, p. 8; •*New York Daily Times*, Oct. 12, 1855, p. 1, c. 1.

Kennedy, J.P. 17-White House Desk. Of related interest is that in the search for Sir John Franklin, the British ship HMS *Resolute* was abandoned in the Arctic ice. A Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and presented it to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found that desk in a storeroom in 1961, and had it placed in the Oval Office for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos showed Pres. Kennedy's young son John Kennedy (1960-99) playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. Wilson, P.W., p. 50.

Kennedy, J.P. 18-PIB Origins. GP early determined to found an educational institution in towns and cities where he had lived and worked. He founded his first Peabody Institute Library,

Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), June 16, 1852, to which he gave a total of $217,000 (1852-69). With that first gift he sent his philanthropic motto: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." •In 1854, seeking a plan for an educational gift for Baltimore, where he had worked for 22 years (1815-37), he conferred with Baltimore lawyer and statesman Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876), arriving in London as U.S. arbiter in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. GP urged Johnson to confer with other Baltimore leaders about an educational institution for Baltimore. Back in Baltimore Reverdy Johnson talked to John Pendleton Kennedy and William Edward Mayhew. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 19-PIB Plan Needed. J.P. Kennedy recorded in his journal (Dec. 8, 1854): "This morning Reverdy Johnson called. He has just returned from London. He wanted to tell me [that] Mr. Peabody desires to found some great charitable establishment for the benefit of the City of Baltimore. Thinks a school or a large and useful foundation may be the best. He wishes Reverdy Johnson and myself and Mr. Mayhew to digest some plan to which he says he will contribute $100,000 or $150,000 if necessary, and will afterwards bequeath some three or four hundred thousand more. He wants an advertisement to be made for a plan of organization and buildings, which will be published in the United States and in England. Johnson wants me to prepare something to be sent out to Mr. P. by the next steamer. I promise to do it." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, VII (July 1, 1854-July 31, 1855), entry Dec. 8, 1854, pp. 197-199 ff, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 20-PIB Plan Needed Cont'd. Kennedy again recorded in his journal (Dec. 19, 1854): "I saw Mayhew yesterday and he showed me Peabody's letter from London, which requests him (Mayhew) together with Reverdy Johnson and myself to devise a plan for a large beneficent establishment for the City of Baltimore, which Mr. Peabody is anxious to institute--and to communicate with him on the subject. I tell Mayhew I will endeavor to plan something on a munificent scale which may serve to educate a large number of students in the most useful arts & sciences." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry Dec. 19, 1854.

Kennedy, J.P. 21-Kennedy's Plan. Kennedy's five-part PIB, based partly on London's British Museum, to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million (1857-69), consisted of 1-a specialized reference library, 2-music conservatory, 3-art gallery, 4-lecture hall and fund, and 5-annual prizes to Baltimore's best public school scholars--all to be administered jointly by PIB trustees and Md. Historical Society trustees, with the Society housed in the PIB building. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 22-Kennedy's Plan Cont'd. Baltimore, with over 200,000 population, was a thriving port city; a commercial, industrial, and shipbuilding center; but was culturally inferior to NYC, Boston, and Philadelphia. Baltimore was then the only major U.S. city without a noteworthy univ. or art gallery or music school or public library. News of a GP-endowed and Kennedy-conceived PIB cultural center attracted favorable press attention and public appreciation. But

Civil War divisions soon split the trustees into hostile camps, Confederate vs. Union, hampered site selection, delayed building plans, and almost ruined the grand conception. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 23-GP's June 13, 1856, London Dinner. J.P. Kennedy visited London and attended GP's June 13, 1856, dinner to introduce incoming U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1772-1864). Kennedy and GP likely spoke of PIB plans but Kennedy's journal entry does not mention it. Kennedy recorded, June 13, 1856: "A great banquet given by Mr. P., with tickets to the Concert there at 3.... We got to dinner about 7. We number nearly 130." Kennedy's later journal entries read: "June 17. Visit Peabody etc.,--see the papers [GP's office received major U.S. newspapers and journals for U.S. visitors' use]. June 19. Peabody takes us to the Royal Opera house. July 19. Then to Old Broad and see Peabody who lectures me for not having come to his Fourth of July dinner." •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Kennedy, J.P. 24-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. GP was then planning a U.S. visit to see family and friends, and particularly to found the PIB. During this eleven month U.S. visit (Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857), his first in nearly 20 years (1837-56), J.P. Kennedy worked closely with GP to prepare the Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter, which received much acclaim. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 25-Kennedy on GP in Baltimore, 1857. Kennedy's journal entries: "Monday, Jany 26 [1857]: ...I learned that Mr. Geo. Peabody who left London in September and has been spending his time in the North has arrived today in this city. He has been anxiously looked for some days, and preparations are made here to give him a most hospitable reception." "Tuesday, Jany 27: I call and see Peabody at Barnums [hotel]. The Historical Society have determined to give him an entertainment in their rooms on Friday night. I have subscribed 20 dollars for this purpose." •Ref. Kennedy journal, VIIj (August 1, 1855-March 14, 1857), entries as dated above, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 26-Kennedy on GP in Baltimore, 1857, Cont'd.: "Wednesday, Jany 28: I am obliged to go to the rooms of the Historical Society to accompany the committee of which I am a member to wait on Mr. Peabody. I attend them to Barnums where we sit with the Lion about an hour.... Tonight I am invited to Wm. B. McKims--a supper given to Peabody--but finding that I have taken a cold by my exposure this morning I decline going." •"Thursday, Jany 29: Very disagreeable weather.... I am invited to dine tomorrow with Mr. Mayhew--a dinner to Peabody--I am obliged to decline" [has a cold]. •"Friday, Jany 30: A splendid reception this evening at the Md. Hist. Society rooms. Much speaking. Latrobe takes my place, as I cannot attend." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entries as dated above. •Scharf-a, p. 552. •PIB, *Founders*, pp. 49-50. •*Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 30, 1857, p. 3, c. 1; Jan. 31, 1857, p. 2, c. 5; and Feb. 2, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-5. •*Historical Magazine*, Vol. I (1857), pp. 76-77. •See Md. Historical Society (for its Jan. 30, 1857, GP reception). •Md. Institute (for its Feb. 2, 1857, GP reception). •PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 27-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation: "Thursday, Feby 5 [1857]: Mr. Mayhew called to talk to me about Peabody's purpose to establish some useful public institution in Baltimore, in regard to which Peabody wrote from London some two years ago to Mayhew, asking him to confer with Reverdy Johnson and myself to suggest some scheme of this kind. Johnson never met us, and I could do nothing without having further instructions from Peabody." •Ref. Kennedy journal, VIIj (August 1, 1855-March 14, 1857), entry Feb. 5, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 28-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Thursday, Feby 5 [1857]: I have thought over this matter heretofore and told M.[ayhew] I could submit a plan, but did not know how far it fell in with Mr. P's. notions. I tell M.[ayhew] that I will now put its general outline on paper in a letter to him, and he promises to come for this tomorrow morning when we will go and have an interview with Peabody on the subject and I can then explain my scheme more fully. I accordingly write a hasty letter embodying the outline or leading features of my plan to be submitted to Mr. P. with a personal explanation of the details to carry it into execution." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 29-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Thursday, Feby 5 [1857]: I tell Mayhew in our interview that $100,000 offered to be given by Mr. Peabody, will not be sufficient for an effective institution, and that I think if Mr. P. wishes to do something that will be permanently useful he should make it upon a basis that will be sufficient to sustain the institution by the fund given it, as we cannot expect much aid, if any, from the population of this City, who are not much inclined to contribute to public endowments. My letter therefore presents a pretty broad and comprehensive plan which will require a large amount--certainly not less than double the amount he has proposed to give." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 30-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Friday, Feby 6: I am to dine today with Tom Swann the Mayor who entertains Peabody.... We have a large party...--over 82...a sumptuous dinner--and a great deal of talk as usual about wine...." •"Saturday, Feby. 7: At 12 Mr. Mayhew calls to go with us to see Peabody who is confined to his bed by gout. We confer on the Institute. Peabody approves my plan in all particulars and wants it done speedily. Make[s] $300,000 available. Suggests immediate purchase of large lot which will permit future extension if needed. Prefers a lot with buildings already on it to draw income from them. Suggests we buy extra land nearby and sell at profit when project is complete." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entries as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 31-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Saturday, Feby. 7: Wants Institute building to fit the taste of the city. Do not spare expenses. He wants a most capacious lecture room and a splendid music saloon. Must provide ample and convenient accommodations for the Maryland Historical Society which is to be the...Director of the trust. His final injunction

to us is to relieve him of further care, to prosecute it vigorously, and please ourselves in the plan. He asks me to prepare a clause for his (Peabody's) will giving $200,000 more to the Institute. He mentions Charles Eaton as an active coadjutor...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 32-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Saturday, Feby. 7: Peabody speaks of the amplitude of his means to accomplish this purpose and others, and told us that eight years ago his revenue was $300,000 a year and has been increasing ever since.... He told us in confidence that he plans to return permanently to America and would show his gratitude to the City of London for his success there, by leaving, if his fortune should admit it, £100,000 sterling [$500,000] to some useful charity there. That he did not wish to bring away all the money he had amassed in England, but to manifest his regard for the country by leaving a good portion behind to some institution, hoping by this to promote kindness and respect between the people of the two countries." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 33-Kennedy's Journal on PIB Creation Cont'd.: "Saturday, Feby. 7: What a noble, liberal and capacious principle of good feeling and elevated purposes actuate this man! How few like him in any country!" •This Feb. 7, 1857 Kennedy journal entry contained GP's first mention (to Kennedy and Mayhew) of his still unformed but intended gift to London. That gift became the Peabody Donation Fund, March 12, 1862, now the Peabody Trust, to which he gave a total of $2.5 million (1862-69) for building model apartments for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 34-PIB Building Site Differences. Kennedy, as PIB trustee vice president, clashed over the building site with C.J.M. Eaton, trustee building committee chairman. Kennedy recorded (March 12, 1857): "We have got to wrangling about the object and the plan. One portion of the Board are narrow in their views and do not appreciate the object as they ought to. They would make it a kind of literary and gossiping Club house. I want a large lot and arrangement for an Institution that will be national as well as local. My impression is that for the sake of ample accommodations we should get a few acres of grounds in the suburbs--and there build on them according to our means.--I have no opinion of a Board to do any good work.--I begin to fear we shall not get on well." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 35-PIB Building Site Differences Cont'd. News that PIB property was being sought, Kennedy heard, had raised land costs. Lots outside Baltimore were offered free in hope that adjacent property would rise in value. Kennedy recorded (April 2, 1857): "I go to the Athenaeum rooms at 12 where I meet the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. The proposals to sell lots are reported--twenty-three offers--but all that are most desirable [are] so exorbitant they are inadvisable. We decline them all. Real property has gone up a hundred per cent since the Peabody donation. The committee are directed to continue their search in their own way." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 36-PIB Building Site Differences Cont'd. Kennedy wanted a large lot of 200 or more square feet for later expansion. He proposed an available city reservoir lot outside Baltimore. Eaton objected, wanting a small lot of 100 square feet in the city. Kennedy recorded (April 23, 1857): "My offering this proposition kindles great irritation in Eaton, the Chairman of the Building Committee, who treats it very rudely. He is in a most ridiculous state of petulance and nervous agitation, and makes some silly speeches today, in reply to [Mayor Thomas] Swann, who supports my resolution. He has been electioneering amongst the members of the Board and seems to have persuaded them that he can build and organize the institute upon a plan which will not require over 100 ft. lot.... After a great deal of wrangling we adjourn until tomorrow." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Kennedy, J.P. 37-PIB Building Site Differences Cont'd. When GP returned to Baltimore from a southern tour, Kennedy recorded (May 12, 1857): "Peabody arrives here today. He sends for me and we have a good deal of conversation in reference to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. The difficulties are in the selection of a site. We visit the several lots spoken of. He is greatly pleased with the lot at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Washington Place... The whole would cost upwards of $100,000." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 38-Kennedy Quoted GP as Saying: "'You know, my letter inculcates harmony of action, and I want you all to be satisfied.... They talk of making the building a monument to me. I do not want a monument. The monument will be in the usefulness of the Institute.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 39-Kennedy-Eaton Clash on Site. Kennedy wrote (May 16, 1857): "Eaton has gone to work to reverse the decision of Thursday and to my utter astonishment succeeds. He represents Mr. Peabody as discontented with our decision for the college lot--that is to say disappointed." Kennedy thought the Mt. Vernon Place lot too expensive. He deplored Eaton's talk of hiring out halls and having shops on the first floor of the PIB as "quite incompetent," "not in keeping with Peabody's wish," and a "frivolous" [view] "of mere ostentation." Kennedy confined his doubts to his journal. Eaton, not above slander, wrote to GP that a "disappointed politician makes an irritable trustee." •Ref. *Ibid.*, entry as dated above.

Kennedy, J.P. 40-Early PIB Clash Told by Kennedy Biographer. "Forced by petty jealousy and snobbery to compromise," wrote Kennedy's biographer, Charles H. Bohner, "he [Kennedy] decided to resign but Peabody persuaded him to continue." Bohner added: "Peabody, on his part, found that philanthropy embroiled him in the bickerings of men who grew officious when invited to spend his money." Kennedy persisted, serving as elected PIB board of trustees president (1860 to his death in 1870), weathering two storms that threatened to end the grand PIB experiment: 1-the Panic of 1857 and 2-a near fatal clash between PIB and Md. Historical Society trustees over which would rule. •Ref. Bohner, p. 215.

Kennedy, J.P. 41-Panic of 1857. Early reports of financial difficulties worried GP, who left NYC Aug. 19, 1857, to face the Panic of 1857 in London. Pressed to pay outstanding bills and unable to collect what was owed to him by Boston's Lawrence, Stone & Co., GP borrowed £300,000 ($1.5 million) from the Bank of England, which he soon repaid, and emerged practically unscathed. Eaton and other trustees wrote GP that the PIB plans were on hold, that the trustees would not ask for money during the crisis and that a charter of incorporation had been secured on March 9, 1858. When the financial crisis eased, British-born architect practicing in Baltimore Edmund George Lind (1828-1909) planned a white marble building in grand Renaissance style, 150 feet long by 75 feet wide. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Kennedy, J.P. 42-Which Set of Trustees to Have Control? The PIB cornerstone was laid on April 16, 1859. On May 18, 1859, W.E. Mayhew wrote GP of growing apprehension about what role the Md. Historical Society would play in the PIB, about which set of trustees, PIB or Md. Historical Society, would have ultimate control. Eaton wrote GP that if the Society wished to withdraw it would be best to let them go and that GP could placate them with a contribution to their publication fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 43-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit. With the Civil War ended, GP prepared for a year's U.S. visit, May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867. While still in England he received a copy of the PIB trustees' Feb. 12, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society trustees. This troublesome letter asked the Md. Historical Society not to enter the PIB as outlined in GP's Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter. A Md. Historical Society committee responded with a lengthy denunciation on April 5, 1866, with a copy to GP, that recommended legal action to settle the dispute. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kennedy, J.P. 44-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit Cont'd. GP was 71, often ill, knew he was nearing the end of life, with much still to do. He left England for the U.S. determined 1-to see relatives and friends, 2-to resolve the PIB-Md. Historical Society dispute and to dedicate and open the PIB, 3-to add to his institutes, 4-to found Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale universities, and 5-to found the PEF and make other donations. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Kennedy, J.P. 45-PIB-MHS Clash. Rethinking the controversy, GP saw that the Md. Historical Society was in the right, that it would win a legal decision, and that he had to intercede to soften this dispute. J.P. Kennedy was also distraught and wrote in his journal (June 6, 1865): "I am myself responsible for Mr. Peabody's committing the Institute to the Society but this was done at a time when the Society nobly showed some appreciation of its object...." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal entry as listed above.

Kennedy, J.P. 46-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. Kennedy helped draft GP's conciliatory May 8, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society. In this letter GP acknowledged the Society's moral and legal right of entry into the PIB. He admitted the wrong done the Society by the PIB trustees. He

said that one purpose of his U.S. visit was to see the PIB safely opened and that its opening depended on the Society's forbearance and good will. Noting the insurmountable difference, he humbly asked Society members as a personal favor to him to withdraw from the original agreement. •Ref. GP, Georgetown, Mass., to Md. Historical Society, May 8, 1866, PIB Archives. PIB, *Founder's Letters*, pp. 40-41. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Kennedy, J.P. 47-PIB-MHS Clash Cont'd. GP's character cut through painful animosity built up over nine years. Md. Historical Society members decided at a May 24, 1866, meeting to relinquish the PIB role GP had originally assigned them. With the dispute thus muted, GP mingled with friends in Baltimore, where he was honored and fêted. He was present and spoke at the PIB dedication, Oct. 24, and at its opening, Oct. 25, 1866. He waited until Nov. 5, 1866, to thank personally Md. Historical Society members and asked to be allowed the privilege of contributing $20,000 to their publications fund. •Ref. *Ibid.* For GP's 1866-67 itinerary and philanthropic gifts, especially the Feb. 7, 1867, founding of the PEF, •see PEF. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Kennedy, J.P. 48-GP's London Dinner, July 9, 1858. J.P. Kennedy, again in England, attended GP's July 9, 1858, banquet at the Crystal Palace for 50 Americans, including U.S. Minister Dallas and family, and one Englishman, London *Times* editor Marmaduke Blake Sampson (d.1876). The previous day, U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), often critical of GP, recorded: "Peabody was here this morning to invite the Dallases to his *fête* at the Crystal Palace to-morrow; but he would not take a seat when I asked him." •See Benjamin Moran. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Kennedy, J.P. 49-GP's London Dinner, July 22, 1858. On July 22, 1858, GP gave another dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, near London, attended by some 30 Britons and 60 Americans, including J.P. Kennedy. The guest of honor was John Young Mason (1799-1859), then U.S. Minister to France (during 1853-59) and former U.S. district judge in Va. J.P. Kennedy toasted "the City of London." *New York Times* editor Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69) toasted "the Press." •Minister to France John Young Mason was born in Greenville, Va., educated at the Univ. of N.C., admitted to the bar (1819), was a judge in state and federal courts, served in the Va. Assembly, was a member of Congress (1831-37), was a U.S. judge in Va. (to 1844), was U.S. Navy Secty. (1844), and U.S. Minister to France. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Persons named.

Kennedy, J.P. 50-GP-Kennedy Met 1865, 1868-69. GP, in Invergarry, Scotland, to recuperate from rheumatism in mid-Aug. 1865, heard that J.P. Kennedy would visit England in September. He wrote Kennedy to meet him in Liverpool, Sept. 30, 1865. They met for talks at the Queen's Hotel, Liverpool. •They met again briefly on March 3, 1868, in Nice, France. Kennedy was en route to Rome, Italy. GP had just left Rome with philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop

(1809-94), where they both had an audience with Pope Pius IX. After the brief visit with Kennedy in Nice, France, GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), son in law of GP's longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), whose only child, Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis (1838-67), had recently died. •Ref. (Sept. 30, 1865): GP, Invergarry, Scotland, to John Pendleton Kennedy, Aug. 29, 1865, Kennedy Papers, PIB. For GP's visit to Rome, Italy, and Nice, France, 1868 , •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Kennedy, J.P. 51-GP-Kennedy Last Meeting, Sept. 20-21, 1869. The two friends, both ill and near death, last met on Sept. 20-21, 1869, near the end of GP's last U.S. visit (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869). GP wrote his last will (Sept. 9) and in Salem, Mass. (Sept. 10) ordered a granite sarcophagus and had a tomb built. He went from Boston (Sept. 19) to the Samuel Wetmore's (d.1884) Newport, R.I., home to speak to J.P. Kennedy then visiting from Baltimore. Kennedy's journal recorded (Sept. 20): "I had an interview with Mr. P...[for] about an hour, which was [as] long as he had strength to talk to us. He was very feeble and lay on the sofa apparently short of breath....." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, entry dated Sept. 20, 1869.

Kennedy, J.P. 52-GP-Kennedy Last Meeting, Sept. 20-21, 1869 Cont'd. GP wanted Kennedy to accompany him to Baltimore, but Kennedy was himself too ill. Kennedy's final entry (Sept. 21): "E. [Elizabeth, his wife] and I called upon him and after a short interview, took an affectionate leave, which both parties felt was probably a final one." •This was Kennedy's last journal entry about GP, whom he had first known 55 years before as a brash soldier marching and drilling during the War of 1812, with a plume in his hat. Both were born in 1795; GP died Nov. 4, 1869, age 74, in London; John Pendleton Kennedy died Aug. 18, 1870, age 75, in Newport, R.I. •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, Sept. 21, 1869, pp. 372-375, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Kennedy, J.P. 53-Last Connection. The last sad Kennedy-GP connection on Feb. 2, 1870, had to do with Robert E. Lee's possible attendance at GP's final funeral service in Peabody, Mass., and burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (both on Feb. 8, 1870). Robert Charles Winthrop, who was to give the GP eulogy, feared that Lee's appearance might create an incident. On Feb. 2, 1870, he wrote to Corcoran and Kennedy, two prominent southerners, to caution Lee not to attend. To Kennedy he wrote, "There is apprehension here, that if Lee should come to the funeral, something unpleasant might occur, which would be as painful to us as to him. Would you contact friends to impart this to the General? Please do not mention that the suggestion came from me." •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Persons named.

Kennedy, J.P. 54-Last Connection Cont'd. But Lee, too ill to attend (he died Oct. 12, 1870), wrote his daughter (Feb. 2,1870): "I am sorry that I could not attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, but I did not feel able to undertake the journey...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kent, Charles Stanton (1914-69), was the PIB Conservatory of Music's sixth director during 1963-67 (four years). •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. GP gave Kenyon College $25,000 on Nov. 6, 1866, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering. •See Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Ketchum, Morgan & Co. Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's partner in George Peabody & Co. (1854-64), had in 1834 at age 21 been a partner in Ketchum, Morgan & Co., a private bank on Wall St., NYC.

Key, Francis Scott (1779-1843), a young lawyer, was a gunner in the battery at Fort Warburton, Md., War of 1812, when GP served briefly (July 15-26, 1813) and in the same area as a private soldier. The next year while detained by the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry near Baltimore, Francis Scott Key began composing "The Star Spangled Banner." •See War of 1812.

Key, **Philip Barton** (d.1859). **1-**Francis Scott Key's Son. Philip Barton Key, son of Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), was shot to death on Feb. 27, 1859, in Washington, D.C., by then U.S. Sen. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) for Key's alleged inappropriate attentions to Sickles' wife. Sickles, a controversial figure, was acquitted of the murder charge as of unsound mind. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Key, P.B. 2- Sickles Affair, July 4, 1854. Sickles' frictionable connection with GP occurred over four years earlier at a GP-sponsored July 4, 1854, U.S.-British Friendship dinner in London. Sickles, a super patriot in a time of U.S. jingoism, was then U.S. Legation Secty. in London under U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868, 15th U.S. president during 1857-61). Objecting to GP's toast to Queen Victoria before a toast to the U.S. President, Sickles, stiff and red-gorged, remained seated and then indignantly walked out of the dining room. Sickles soon after initiated a press campaign vilifying GP as toadying to the British. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kingsbury, John (1801-74), was an educator said to have conducted the first R.I. high school for women, a school attended by Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (later Mrs. Alexander Lardner, 1819-1905), who was engaged to GP in London in 1838 to about Jan. 1839, an engagement she broke off. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ.

Kirkland, James Hampton (1859-1939). **1-**Vanderbilt Univ. Chancellor. Vanderbilt Univ.'s Chancellor J.H. Kirkland tried unsuccessfully to absorb GPCFT before its 1914 opening and during its early years. J.H. Kirkland was born in Spartanburg, S.C., graduated from Wofford

College (B.A. 1877, M.A. 1878), taught Greek and German there (1881-83), earned a Leipzig Univ., Germany, Ph.D. degree (1885), taught Latin (1886-93), and as Vanderbilt Univ. chancellor during 1893-1939 increased Vanderbilt's endowment and reputation.

Kirkland, J.H. 2-Background. To transform the Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) into GPCFT (1914-79), the PEF trustees pledged $1.5 million, contingent on matching funds. In 1911 Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937), GPCFT's first president, hired faculty and directed architects building the new campus next to Vanderbilt Univ. For a few years GPCFT was better endowed than Vanderbilt. Chancellor Kirkland strongly urged a Vanderbilt-GPCFT union like that of NYC's Teachers College of Columbia Univ. •See PCofVU, history of.

Kirkland, J.H. 3-GPCFT's First Pres. Payne. GPCFT Pres. Payne welcomed academic cooperation with Vanderbilt but was adamant about administrative independence from Vanderbilt. Payne saw GPCFT's future as a regional and national teachers college with emphasis on graduate work. Payne kept GPCFT independent but cooperated academically with Vanderbilt. GPCFT historian Sherman Dorn stated that: "By the mid-1920s, Bruce Payne headed an institution with all the hallmarks of the most elite schools and departments of education in the country..... It was similar in many ways to...Teachers College in New York and the University of Chicago's school of education...." •Ref. Dorn-b. •Dorn-a, pp. 2-3. •Payne, M.C., Jr., pp. 4-5.

Kirkland, J.H. 4-GPCFT Independent, 1914 to July 1, 1979. Payne's grandson wrote that "Peabody was the largest graduate school in the South with the largest graduate faculty. During the 1930s more Peabody faculty were presidents of American learned societies than any other institution in the South." For a J.H. Kirkland scheme in 1900-01 involving Daniel C. Gilman for a GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ. amalgamation, •see PCofVU, history of. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Knight, Edgar Wallace (1886-1953), was a Univ. of N.C. (Chapel Hill) prof. of U.S. educational history who in several books wrote of the influence of the PEF: **1-**"The Peabody Fund was a highly beneficial influence to education in the South." **2-**"The Peabody Fund...was not only the earliest manifestation of a spirit of reconciliation on the part of the Northern man toward the southern states, but it was also one of the largest educational blessings which ever came from the outside to that section of the country." •Ref. Knight-a, p. 393. •Knight-c, p. 555. •See Clifton Landon Hall. •PEF.

Knox, Elizabeth. For an alleged GP-Elizabeth Knox romance, •see Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson. •Frank Nicholas Jones. •Romance and GP.

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Knox, Samuel, was the father of Elizabeth Knox (above). •See Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson. •Frank Nicholas Jones. •Romance and GP.

Hungarian Freedom Fighter

Kossuth, Lajos (1802-94). **1-**Hungarian Freedom Fighter. Lajos (Louis) Kossuth was a Hungarian freedom fighter during the Revolution of 1848. In 1850 GP was asked to contribute funds for Kossuth's escape from jail in Turkey. •Background: Crop failures in parts of Europe in 1846-48 hastened national uprisings already in progress in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy in Feb.-March 1848. These national uprisings were soon crushed. Many in Britain and the U.S. especially favored Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's seeming success in creating a Hungary independent of Hapsburg rule in March 1848. In 1849 when Russian troops intervened on the side of Austria in a Hungary-Austria conflict, Kossuth was forced to flee to Turkey, where he was arrested and jailed. In London a secret plan was formed for Kossuth's escape.

Kossuth, Lajos. 2-Funds Needed for Escape Plan. In Oct.-Nov. 1850 David Hoffman wrote GP that the escape plan required horses, carriages, and two ships at different points, costing *f*200 (about $1,000). The plan was in readiness but *f*80 (about $400) was lacking. Hoffman wrote that there was no one else to turn to but GP and promised not to publicize the gift if GP so desired. GP asked for the names of sponsors of this plan and was given the names of Liberal MP William [sic?] Cobden [?Richard Cobden, 1804-65] and five others. •Ref. David Hoffman to GP, undated and Nov. 4, 1850, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Kossuth, Lajos. 3-Kossuth Escape Successful. GP offered *f*50 (about $225) if the liberators were certain of success. Hoffman wrote that the escape could not be guaranteed but that GP's aid would help assure success. •Kossuth did escape and made a triumphal tour in Britain and the U.S. in 1851-52. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Kossuth, Lajos 4-Career. Kossuth was a lawyer and a nationalist member of the Hungarian parliament. He was jailed during 1837-40, released, led the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, was finance minister and then president of the short-lived Hungarian republic. He lived in exile in England to 1865 and then in Italy where he died in 1894. •Ref. *Ibid.*

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Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act. •See Peabody Homes of London.

***Ladies Newspaper*, London. 1-**First Article About GP. The first article about GP in *Ladies Newspaper and Pictorial Times*, July 26, 1851, p. 43, reported favorably on GP's first large-scale U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, in connection

with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London. The Duke of Wellington as guest of honor plus over 800 guests helped make it a newsworthy dinner. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

***Ladies Newspaper*, London.** 2-Second Article About GP. The second article about GP in *Ladies Newspaper*, July 31, 1869, p. 64, c. 1, reported that a bronze model of U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) seated statue of GP was poured and cast in Munich, Germany, and that the statue was unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII (1841-1910), on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange. The Prince eulogized GP and praised W.W. Story and U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), both of whom also spoke. •See Statues of GP. For a replica of Story's seated statue of GP erected in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, •see Robert Garrett.

Portrait by James Read Lambdin

Lambdin, James Read (1807-89). 1-Painted GP's Portrait. Artist James Read Lambdin painted a portrait of GP in 1857. GP sat for this portrait partly in Baltimore and partly in Philadelphia (Jan. 10-18, 1857) during his year-long U.S. visit, Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857. Lambdin's portrait of GP (the original is in the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore) is mentioned in the article "Baltimore's 150th Birthday," *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2 (the PIB Art Catalog also listed a copy of Lambdin's 1857 portrait of GP in its possession). •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Lambdin, J.R. 2-GP Portrait by C. Harding. The article also has a print on p. 1 of a GP portrait by U.S. artist Chester Harding (1792-1866), in oil on canvas, 30" x 25," in an oval frame. Under the print of Harding's GP portrait is written: "Painted during the early years of his maturity" (probably when GP was in his thirties). Harding's portrait of GP was donated to the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, by Mrs. Charles R. Weld (née Frances Eaton), died March 13, 1947, believed descendant of Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), one of the original PIB trustees. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Lambdin, J.R. 3-GP Indifferent to Art. In Philadelphia with GP when he sat for his portrait by artist James Read Lambdin (Jan. 10-18, 1857) were his niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835; GP was paying for her finishing school education in Philadelphia) and Baltimore friend Charles James Madison Eaton. Lambdin, who was also director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, gave them a tour of the art gallery. GP preferred to sit on a bench and wait for their return. Lambdin later recorded GP as saying: "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." •Ref. *Ibid.*

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Lambdin, J.R. 4-GP Indifferent to Art Cont'd. Lambdin, who had urged the art gallery tour, hoping that GP might make a gift to it, later recorded: "Such was the personal appreciation by this good man of those arts, the value of which he has since acknowledged by his princely gifts to the institution bearing his name. I need not say that after this confession the subject nearest to my heart was left unmentioned." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Business Friend Curtis M. Lampson

Lampson, Curtis Miranda (1806-85). 1-Longtime Business Friend. Curtis Miranda Lampson, London-based merchant-banker, was GP's longtime intimate friend and business associate for over 30 years. He was born in Newhaven, Vt., was a London resident after 1830, was successful in the fur trade, had English-born children, became a naturalized British subject (May 14, 1849), was head of C.M. Lampson & Co., London; and was created a baronet (Nov. 16, 1866) for his work as a director (since 1856) and later vice chairman of the Atlantic Cable Co. (GP was also a director). •Ref. Mitman, Vol. 10, p. 566.

Lampson, C.M. 2-Junius S. Morgan as GP's Partner. In 1854, seeking a partner for George Peabody & Co. (GP was then near age 60 and frequently ill), GP considered Lampson, 11 years younger than himself. But wanting an American partner, GP chose instead Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), whose son John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) began his international banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Gift to London

Lampson, C.M. 3-Gift Idea for the London Poor? Returning to London from a year's U.S. visit, GP, in 1857, conferred with Lampson about a gift to London. They discussed and soon discarded the idea of a network of purified water fountains in London. •In the winter of 1857-58, GP discussed his intended London gift with visiting friend Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), Episcopal Bishop of Ohio. They talked of aiding and expanding England's Ragged School Union, private charitable schools for the poorest children. Tax supported public schools were not then fully developed in England. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Lampson, C.M. 4-Lord Shaftesbury Suggested Low-Cost Housing. At GP's request Bishop McIlvaine conferred with social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (1801-85), head of the Ragged School Union. Shaftesbury said that the London poor's greater need, more than schooling for their children, was affordable housing. This suggestion led to GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund whose trustees built and managed model apartments for London's working poor (GP's total gift was $2.5 million). Lampson was one of the original trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

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Last Illness & Death

Lampson, C.M. 5-GP's Death and Funeral. It was to Lampson's London home, 80 Eaton Sq., that a gravely ill GP went (Oct. 9, 1869) after his last U.S. visit. GP died there Nov. 4, 1869. It fell to Lampson to notify GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), who embarked for England to return GP's remains for burial in Salem, Mass. But letters to London newspaper editors for public honors for GP, *Alabama* Claims angers, and a confluence of other forces turned GP's funeral into an unprecedented 96-day transatlantic affair marked by pomp, ceremony, and publicity at each stage. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Lampson, C.M. 6-Amid U.S.-British Civil War Angers. GP died at the height of U.S.-British angers over the *Trent* Affair (Nov. 8, 1861, U.S. illegal seizure and removal of four Confederate agents from a British ship) and the *Alabama* Claims (U.S. demand for reparations for British-built Confederate ships which cost U.S. lives and treasure). GP had long promoted U.S.-British friendship. His philanthropy had benefited both countries. To ease angers and animosities, and in genuine admiration for GP's philanthropy, British political leaders first, then U.S. political leaders, deliberately outdid themselves in unusual funeral honors. •See *Alabama* Claims. •Death and Funeral, GP's. •*Trent* Affair.

Funeral Events in England

Lampson, C.M. 7-GP's Funeral Honors in Brief. •A Westminster Abbey funeral service and 30 days temporary Abbey burial on Britain's most hallowed ground (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). •British cabinet decision on Nov. 10, 1869, to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S. on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, repainted slate gray above the water line, with a somberly outfitted mortuary chapel. •Transfer by carriage from Westminster Abbey to Waterloo Station and a special funeral train to Portsmouth, England (Dec. 11, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lampson, C.M. 8-GP's Funeral Honors in Brief Cont'd. •Ceremonial placing of GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch* (Dec. 11, 1869). •Awaiting the arrival of U.S. escort vessel, the corvette USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France (Dec. 6, 1869). •Awaiting the end of storms at Spithead near Portsmouth for the transatlantic voyage (Dec. 21, 1869). •Transatlantic crossing of HMS *Monarch* and the USS *Plymouth* from Spithead, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me. (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lampson, C.M. 9-GP's Funeral Honors in Brief Cont'd. •The U.S. Navy's decision (Jan. 14, 1870) to place Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in command of a U.S. Navy flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870). •The *Monarch* captain's

request, on behalf of Queen Victoria, for GP's remains to stay aboard for two days as a last show of respect (Jan. 27-28, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lampson, C.M. 10-GP's Funeral Honors in Brief Cont'd. •British-to-U.S. handing over ceremonies, Portland, Me. (Jan. 29, 1870). Lying in state at Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). •Special funeral train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1, 1870). •Lying in state at the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1-8, 1870). •Funeral service and eulogy by Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) at South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lampson, C.M. 11-GP's Funeral Honors in Brief Cont'd. •Final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, named Sir Curtis Lampson and Charles Reed (1819-81) as his British executors, to each of whom he left $25,000 (£5,000). •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. Boase-c, Vol. XI, pp. 473-474. •Mitman, Vol. 10, p. 566. •Wills, GP's. •See persons named.

Lampson, George (1833-99),was the brother of Henry Lampson, both sons of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85, above).

Lampson, Henry, brother of George Lampson (1833-99), both sons of Sir Curtis Lampson (1806-85, above).

Lampson, Lady, was Jane Walter of Sutton, Mass., who married Curtis Miranda Lampson in NYC on Nov. 30, 1827. Mrs. Curtis Miranda Lampson is mentioned in U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal entry (Nov. 12, 1869) as attending GP's funeral ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Secty. Moran wrote: "The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot." •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Benjamin Moran.

Lampson, C. M. & Co., London, was the name of Curtis Miranda Lampson's investment firm. •See Curtis Miranda Lampson (above).

Lancashire, England. To negotiate the sale of U.S. cotton in Lancashire, England, GP made the first of his five commercial trips abroad, 1827-37. He left NYC on the packet ship *Florida* Nov. 1, 1827, was greatly seasick, and returned to NYC Aug. 1828, a trip of nine months. •Ref. GP, NYC, to sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Nov. 1, 1827, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ. •Ref. GP, Liverpool, to Riggs, Peabody & Co., Nov. 26, 1827, Peabody Papers, Boston Public Library Rare Book Room Ms. Collection. For poverty GP saw in Ireland, •see Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (GP's youngest sister). •See Visits to Europe by GP.

Lancaster Academy. John Waters Proctor (1791-1874), GP's playmate and classmate in the same Danvers, Mass., District School, four years older than GP and from a better off family, attended Lancaster Academy. •See John Waters Proctor.

Lane, Fitz Hugh (1804-65), marine artist. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education (Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.), 64-Collections.

U.S. Pres. Buchanan's Niece

Lane, Harriet (1830-1903). **1-U.S. Pres. Buchanan's Niece**. Harriet Lane was the niece of bachelor Pres. James Buchanan (1791-1868, 15th U.S. president during 1857-61). Buchanan was born near Mercersberg, Penn., was a lawyer, served in the Penn. legislature for two terms (from 1814), was U.S. Congressman (1821-31), U.S. Minister to Russia (1832-33), and U.S. Senator (1834-45). He became Harriet Lane's guardian in 1840, when she was age 11, on the death of her mother, his sister. He sent his niece to a private school, completed by two years at the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D.C., school, and had her visit the White House when he was U.S. Secty. of State (1845-49). •See James Buchanan.

Lane, Harriet. **2-Sickles Affair, July 4, 1854**. At age 23, Harriet Lane accompanied her uncle to London where he was U.S. Minister to Britain (1853-56). She was his hostess at London social functions where she knew and was friendly with GP. She charmed British society, including Queen Victoria who gave her the rank of ambassador's wife. Harriet Lane was not involved when Buchanan's jingoistic U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) created an incident at GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Lane, Harriet. **3-Sickles Affair, July 4, 1854 Cont'd**. Super patriot Sickles refused to stand when GP toasted the Queen before toasting the U.S. President. Sickles, who sat in red-gorged anger while all others stood, then stalked out to show his disapproval. In a letters-to-the-editor campaign he accused GP of "toadying" to the British and maligned GP's patriotism. GP and some dinner attendees publicly refuted Sickles' charges. Buchanan, who spoke at the dinner, did not publicly censure Sickles, but was glad when his troublesome secretary returned to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lane, Harriet. **4-Cordial to GP, Jan. 1857**. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was in Washington, D.C., Jan. 1857, but avoided Pres. Buchanan. Of this Washington, D.C., visit, GP wrote to his friend Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72): "Buchanan's friends are particularly attentive to me, but I refuse any interferences to bring us together without a direct explanation from him. I met Miss Lane who treated me with great cordiality." •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Lane, Harriet. 5-Cordial to GP, Jan. 1857 Cont'd. About avoiding Pres. Buchanan, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) wrote GP from London on March 13, 1857: "Your course respecting Mr. Buchanan strikes me as just the thing. It is for you to receive him if either is to be received, but any reconciliation now would look like truckling to a man because he happens to be in power." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lane, Harriet. 6-Married Baltimore Banker H.E. Johnston. Harriet Lane, a gracious White House hostess, was politically astute, invited artists and politicians to White House dinners, and was a helpful advisor to Pres. Buchanan. Popular, with many suitors, she married Baltimore banker Henry Elliott Johnston; saw the death of her uncle, her two sons, and her husband; left her art collection to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and for sick children endowed the Harriet Lane Outpatient Clinic, Johns Hopkins Univ. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 470-471. •Internet http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/glimpse/firstladies/html/115.html

Lanier, Sidney (1842-81). 1-Southern Poet. In 1873 Asger Hamerik (1843-1923), PIB Academy (later Conservatory) of Music director from July 11, 1871, to 1898, for 27 years, hired poet-musician Sidney Lanier as first flutist in the Peabody Symphony Orchestra. Lanier, then a 31-year-old law clerk, had left Macon, Ga., to seek a music career in NYC. He stopped in Baltimore to visit his flutist friend Henry Wysham, through whom he met Asger Hamerik. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Lanier, Sidney. 2-PIB Orchestra Flutist. Impressed when Lanier played his own flute compositions, Hamerik hired Lanier as first flutist. Better remembered as a fine Southern poet, Lanier lived in Baltimore near the PIB for eight years, lectured in English literature at the Johns Hopkins Univ. (1879), and died in 1881 at age 39 of tuberculosis contracted when he was a Civil War prisoner. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Broken Engagement

Lardner, Alexander (1808-48). 1-Married Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. Alexander Lardner, a Philadelphian, married Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), to whom GP was engaged in 1838-39. Shortly before her trip to London for Queen Victoria's coronation (June 28, 1838) Esther Hoppin visited Philadelphia where she met Alexander Lardner. Their friendship ripened into love, but they parted, she to finish school in Providence, R.I., and to visit London for the coronation. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Lardner, Alexander. 2-GP-Hoppin Broken Engagement. In London GP met and fell in love with Esther Hoppin. She was 19, GP was 42. They were engaged. Esther, back in the U.S., again saw Alexander Lardner in Providence, R.I. The budding love of three years past

returned. She realized her engagement to GP was a mistake, asked GP by letter to release her from the engagement, and returned his gifts of furs and jewelry. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lardner, Alexander. **3-**Philadelphia Bank Cashier. Esther Elizabeth Hoppin married Alexander Lardner Oct. 2, 1840, in Providence, R.I. They moved to Philadelphia, where Lardner was a cashier in the Bank of the U.S. They had two children. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lardner, Alexander. **4-**"his death is much lamented." When Alexander Lardner died in 1848, age 40, GP's close NYC business friend John Cryder wrote to GP, Jan. 27, 1848: "Poor Lardner died in Phila. a few days since leaving his young & interesting widow with two children & about $20,000. He was an excellent man & his death is much lamented." •Esther Elizabeth (née Hoppin) Lardner died in 1905, outliving GP by 35 years and her husband Alexander Lardner by 57 years. Her portrait by Thomas Sully (1783-1872) in the Frick Art Reference Library, NYC, shows her in all her loveliness. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lardner, Alexander. **5-**Remembered Romance. During the vast publicity at GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death and 96-day transatlantic funeral, the story of GP's broken engagement with Esther Hoppin appeared in some newspapers. The *Providence Journal* (Dec. 22, 1869) printed the following from an anonymous letter writer about the broken engagement: "I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle of American friends; and also, at a brilliant dinner-party given by General Cass in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth" (Gen. Lewis Cass [1782-1866], U.S. Minister to France during 1836-42). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Lewis Cass.

Lardner, Alexander. **6-**Disappointed Love Affair? In his history of the PEF and biography of GP, Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903), second PEF administrator (during 1881-85, 1888-1903), quoted from an undated letter he received from the daughter of a Mr. Humphreys. She wrote that when GP arrived during a U.S. visit (no date given but likely May 1, 1866, in NYC), her father, a commercial friend of long standing, went to see GP and congratulated him on his amazing philanthropy. GP, then probably age 71, allegedly said quietly, "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that dedication to my best ability." •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry.

Lardner, Alexander. **7-**"important page in his life history." Humphreys' daughter added in her letter to J.L.M. Curry: "These expressions made to my father, and so far as I am aware, to him alone, referred to an incident which has had its day and among the circle of Mr. Peabody's friends, its halo of romance. Mr. Peabody's own touching reference to it can, after the lapse of so many years, be recorded without indiscrimination, as showing his own reading of an important page in his life history." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lardner, Alexander. 8-Philanthropic Motive? If GP's alleged remark to Humphreys, "my disappointment long ago," referred to his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, Humphreys' daughter's letter is his only known indication that the loss of Esther Hoppin was a prime motive for his philanthropy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Larsen, Henrietta M., was the author of *Guide to Business History*. Of Gustavus Myers' *History of the Great American Fortunes*, critical of GP as an anti-Union and pro-Confederate financier, Larsen wrote: "Marxian in its thought framework and not concerned with a careful analysis of the men's business administration." •Ref. Larsen.

Latrobe, John Hazlehurst Boneval (1803-91), was born in Philadelphia, became a lawyer (1825), was a B&O RR lawyer (1828-91), founded the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, and also founded and was president of the Md. Historical Society (1847). He spoke in praise of GP at the Md. Historical Society reception for GP on Jan. 30, 1857. •John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe was the son of Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1806-78), chief engineer of the B&O RR, and the grandson of Benjamin Henry Boneval Latrobe (1764-1820), English-born first professional architect in the U.S. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore.

Abbott Lawrence & GP

Lawrence, Abbott (1792-1855). 1-U.S. Minister to Britain. Abbott Lawrence, U.S. Minister to Britain during 1849-52, had important contacts with GP in London. Abbott Lawrence was born in Groton, Mass., and became a textile manufacturer and statesman. With his brother Amos Lawrence (1786-1852), he started cotton textile mills in Lowell, Mass., and in Lawrence, Mass. (named after him); was a member of the U.S. Congress (1835-37, 1839-40), served on the Northeast Boundary Commission (1842), and gave $50,000 to found the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard Univ. (1840s). It was during the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the world's first fair, that Abbott Lawrence, in the third of his four years as U.S. Minister, had close contact with GP. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Great Exhibition of 1851, London

Lawrence, Abbott. 2-Great Exhibition of 1851, London, Origin. Henry Cole (1808-82), member of the Society of Art (later Royal Society of Art), had arranged several industry and art expositions. The idea occurred to him in 1848 for a first world's fair, with each nation showing its best industrial and art products. Knowing that such a large enterprise needed royal sponsorship, Cole turned to Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's husband and Society of Art president. German-born Prince Albert nurtured the idea to reality. A Royal Commission (Jan. 3, 1850) helped raise funds, issued contracts, and invited the world's

nations to participate. Joseph Paxton (1801-65) designed the striking glass-covered Crystal Palace in Hyde Park to house the exhibits. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Lawrence, Abbott. **3-**U.S. Pavilion Unadorned. The U.S. Congress appointed nonpaid commissioners who selected U.S. exhibitors and their industrial and art objects. Congress also authorized the U.S. Navy's *St. Lawrence* to transport U.S. products and exhibitors to Southampton, England (Feb. 1851). But Congress did not appropriate funds to adorn the large (40,000 sq. ft.) U.S. pavilion. Crates strewn about the unadorned pavilion provoked the satirical newspaper *Punch* to poke fun at "the glaring contrast between large pretensions and little performance...by America." The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* called it "a national disgrace that American wares...are so barely displayed; so vulgarly spread out over so large a space." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Loan

Lawrence, Abbott. **4-**GP's Loan to U.S. Exhibitors. GP was then a comparatively little known U.S. resident merchant-turned-bond-broker-and-banker in London (since Feb. 1837). U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence and his legation staff, without funds, and others knew it might take months for Congress to appropriate funds, if at all. Hearing of the need, GP quietly offered a $15,000 loan through Minister Lawrence. U.S. exhibitors, U.S. residents in London, the legation staff, and especially Minister Lawrence were relieved of embarrassment and grateful to GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **5-**GP's Loan to U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. Partly through GP's loan, which Congress repaid three years later, over six million visitors to the first world's fair (May 1-Oct. 11, 1851, 144 days) saw displayed to best advantage U.S. manufactured products and arts. The U.S. items most talked about were Albert C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Lawrence, Abbott. **6-**GP Proposal of July 4, 1851, Dinner. With the Great Exhibition of 1851 open in London, and amid jocular, often serious, international rivalries, GP proposed to give a U.S.-British friendship dinner. He chose July 4, 1851, U.S. Independence Day, which might appeal to Americans, but not to disdainful British. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S.-British Friendship Dinners

Lawrence, Abbott. **7-**Will British Society Attend? GP had on a small scale hosted U.S.-British friendship dinners before 1851. His motive in the dinners, as in making the loan to the U.S.

exhibitors, was to improve U.S.-British relations. Anti-U.S. quips in London newspapers saddened him, as did anti-British reports in U.S. newspapers. He was painfully aware of past strained relations. It had been 10 years since the U.S.-British dispute over the Maine boundary, 37 years since the War of 1812, 75 years since the American Revolution. GP and his friends wondered if British society would attend? •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. 8-"fashionables are tired of balls." GP sounded out his friends, especially U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence. Abbott Lawrence discreetly asked the opinion of London social leaders. On June 26, 1851, he found a wary reaction to the idea. In a private and confidential letter he warned GP: "Lady Palmerston was here. She has seen the leading ladies of the town and quoted one as saying the fashionables are tired of balls. I am quite satisfied that the fashionables and aristocracy of London do not wish to attend this Ball. Lady Palmerston says she will attend. I do not under those circumstances desire to tax my friends to meet Mrs. Lawrence and myself--Your party then I think must be confined to the Americans--and those connected with America, and such of the British people as happen to be so situated as to enjoy uniting with us." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. 9-Duke of Wellington as Guest of Honor. Prospects looked dim. Wanting to build on the Great Exhibition spirit of goodwill, GP thought his dinner might succeed if a distinguished British hero was guest of honor. Through friends, GP approached the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), then England's greatest living hero. The man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo reportedly huffed, "Good idea." •When it was known that the 84-year-old Duke of Wellington would attend, British society followed. GP's Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner succeeded enormously. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Duke of Wellington.

Lawrence, Abbott. 10-July 4, 1851, Dinner, Ball, and the Duke. The Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner was held at the exclusive Willis's Rooms, sometimes called Almack's. GP hired a professional master of ceremonies, a Mr. Mitchell of Bond St. On either end of the spacious ballroom were portraits of Queen Victoria and George Washington. Flowers were tastefully arranged. English and U.S. flags were skillfully blended. More than a thousand guests came and went that evening. Eight hundred sat down to dinner. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. 11-July 4, 1851, Dinner, Ball, and the Duke Cont'd. Present were members of Parliament, former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown (1810-86, then U.S. Minister to Russia); London's Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Thomson Hankey (1805-93), the Bank of England's junior governor; Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906), the 19th century's greatest woman philanthropist; Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace; and other English nobility. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **12-**"See the Conquering Hero Comes." An orchestra played and a ball followed in a spacious ballroom decorated with medallions and mirrors, lit by 500 candles in cut-glass chandeliers. •At 11 p.m. as the Duke of Wellington entered, the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." GP approached the "iron duke," shook his hand, escorted him through the hall amid applause, and introduced him to U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Lawrence, Abbott. **13-**July 4, 1851, Dinner Praised. The London *Times* reported that His Grace had a good time and left at a late hour. The same article referred to GP as "an eminent American merchant." The *Ladies Newspaper* printed a large woodcut illustration of GP introducing the Duke to Abbott Lawrence. Even the aristocratic London *Morning Post* took favorable note of the affair. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **14-**"a most felicitous conception" U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, with pride and thanks, wrote to GP: "I should be unjust...if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London." •Lawrence went on: "Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **15-**"I congratulate you." Lawrence concluded: "I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. (Abbott Lawrence praise), Abbott Lawrence to GP, July 5, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **16-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner for Departing U.S. Exhibitors. On Oct. 6, 1851, U.S. Commissioner to the Great Exhibition Charles F. Stansbury and other exhibitors, about to return to the U.S., invited GP to be guest of honor at a farewell dinner. He gratefully declined on Oct. 11, said they had overestimated his services, added that his 15 years in London had erased sectional and political difference, and that he did what he could to further the U.S. as a whole. This invitation may have prompted his own Oct. 27 dinner to the departing exhibitors. It was grander and better received than his July 4, 1851, dinner. Also, he had the proceedings and speeches recorded, printed, and beautifully bound copies distributed to U.S. and British officials. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Lawrence, Abbott. **17-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. The Oct. 27, 1851, dinner was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as American ambassador had met friends to discuss American colonial affairs over food and drinks. British and U.S. flags draped life-size paintings of Queen Victoria, George Washington, and Prince Albert. Pennants and laurel wreaths decorated the long hall. At 7:00 P.M. GP took the chair, grace

was said, and dinner was served to 150 U.S. and British guests, many of them connected with the just-closed Great Exhibition of 1851, London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **18-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. The toastmaster, a Mr. Harker, began: "Mr. Peabody drinks to you in a loving cup and bids you all a hearty welcome." A U.S.-made loving cup of English oak, inlaid with silver, inscribed "Francis Peabody of Salem to George Peabody, of London, 1851," was passed around until each guest tasted from it. After dessert, GP rose and gave the first toast to, "The Queen, God bless her." All stood as the band played *God Save the Queen*. His second toast was to "The President of the United States, God bless him." All rose while *Hail Columbia* was played. His third toast to "The health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert" brought more flourishes of music. After U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence was toasted, the band played *Yankee Doodle*. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Lawrence, Abbott. **19-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Speeches. U.S. Minister Lawrence spoke of the many ties binding the U.S. and Britain. He praised Sir Joseph Paxton, "The man...who...[planned] a building such as the world never saw before." He praised Earl Granville (Granville George Leveson-Gower, 1815-91), who had "the skill and enterprise to execute the plan." He praised Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton (William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, 1801-72), British ambassador to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **20-**"I clasp your hand." To the departing U.S. exhibitors Minister Lawrence said: "We came out of the Exhibition better than was first anticipated.... You will take leave of this country...impressed with the high values of the Exhibition...in the full belief that you have received every consideration." •Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton, grasping the hand of Abbott Lawrence, said: "I clasp your hand as that of a friend and claim it as that of a brother. [Cheers!]." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **21-**Bulwer-Lytton Cont'd.: "The idea of this Great Exhibition...was...to collect...the mind of the whole world, so that each nation might learn and appreciate the character and intelligence of the other." "You live under a Republic," he said to the Americans, "and we under a Monarchy, but what of that? The foundations of both societies are law and religion: the purpose of both governments is liberty and order." •"Hand in hand," he concluded, "we can stand together...the champions of peace between nations, of conciliation between opinions." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Lawrence, Abbott. **22-**GP: "May these unions still continue." GP, ending the festivities, stood. When the cheers subsided, he said: "I have lived a great many years in this country without weakening my attachment to my own land.... I have been extremely fortunate in bringing together...a number of our countrymen...and...English gentlemen [of] social and official

rank.... May these unions still continue, and gather strength with the gathering years." The proceedings lasted more than four hours. Good reports of its effect reverberated in the press. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **23-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Press Reports. The *New York Times* gave two full columns to the dinner. Another NYC newspaper stated: "George Peabody's dinners were timed just right. For years there have been built up antagonism and recrimination. Suddenly a respected American, long resident in London with a host of American and English friends, brings them together. The thing works and...elicits applause and appreciation from both the American and English press." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **24-**C.B. Haddock on Good Effect of GP's Dinner. Later, Great Exhibition participant Charles B. Haddock (1796-1861) wrote in a New Hampshire newspaper: "Mr. Peabody's dinner to the departing Americans had several good effects. (1) It highlighted American achievement at the Exhibition; (2) brought George Peabody into notice; (3) raised Abbott Lawrence's esteem as United States Minister to England." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **25-**C.B. Haddock on Good Effect of GP's Dinner Cont'd. Haddock continued: "It is something to have sent to the Exhibition the best plough, the best reaping machine, the best revolvers--something to have outdone the proudest naval people in the world, in fast sailing and fast steaming, in her own waters.... Moreover, it is a great pride for America to have George Peabody and Abbott Lawrence in England who represent the best of America and uphold its worth and integrity." Haddock referred to the U.S. yacht *America*, which won the 1851 international yacht race, defeating the English yacht *Baltic* in British waters. The first prize (a silver tankard) was afterward known as America's Cup. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •America's Cup (1851).

Social & Philanthropic Emergence

Lawrence, Abbott. **26-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Proceedings Book. GP commissioned Henry Stevens (1819-86) to compile and print in book form the dinner menu, toasts, proceedings, and speeches. •Barnet, Vt.-born Henry Stevens was a Yale College graduate (1841), Harvard Law School graduate, and from July 1845 a London resident rare book dealer and bibliographer. He bought U.S. books for the British Museum and sold British books to U.S. libraries. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **27-**Dinner Proceedings Book to Pres. Fillmore. By Nov. 25, 1851, Stevens had 50 copies of the dinner proceedings book printed and bound in cloth and sent copies to departing U.S. exhibitors. Through U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, GP gave a copy printed on vellum to Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **28-**Pres. Fillmore Acknowledged Dinner Proceedings Book. Pres. Fillmore acknowledged receipt and wrote to Abbott Lawrence: "From all I have heard of Mr. Peabody, he is one of those 'Merchant Princes' who does equal honor to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. This dinner must have been a most grateful treat to our American citizens and will long be remembered by the...guests...he entertained as one of the happiest days of their lives.... The banquet shows that he still recollects his native land with fond affection, and it may well be proud of him." For details with sources of the Oct. 27, 1851, *Proceedings* book, its distribution, and acknowledgments, •see Dinners, GP's, London. •See persons named.

Lawrence, Abbott. **29-**Dinner Proceedings Book to British Leaders. U.S. Minister Lawrence also sent copies on vellum to Prince Albert, The Duke of Wellington, and Lord Granville. Lawrence wrote to GP: "I have a note from Colonel Grey [1804-70], the Secretary of Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of your beautiful volume with expressions of thanks to you for it, from his Royal Highness." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Lawrence, Abbott. **30-**Dinner Proceedings Book Praised in Boston. U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence's son, after sending copies to Boston dignitaries, wrote to GP that the book was "much talked of in Boston and has been greatly praised." GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) wrote his uncle from Harvard, where GP was paying for his college education: "Your parting entertainment to the American Exhibitors has caused your name to be known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic.... In fact, you have become quite a public character." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **31-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Led to GP's Gifts. Praise of GP in Baltimore newspapers may have prompted the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts to make him an honorary member. He read a newspaper report of the Md. Institute's effort to raise funds for a school of chemistry. GP sent $1,000 for a chemistry school to Md. Institute's Pres. William H. Keighler (1804-85) in his Oct. 31, 1851 letter, labeling the gift "as a small token of gratitude toward a State from which I have been mighty honored, and a City in the prosperity of which I shall ever feel the greatest interest." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **32-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Led to GP's Gifts Cont'd. This still little known gift began GP's educational philanthropy. The next year, June 1852, when his hometown of Danvers, Mass., celebrated its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass., GP, who could not attend, sent his first check to found his first Peabody Institute Library, accompanied by a motto, "Education--a debt due from present to future generations." For GP's contact with Md. Institute Pres. W.H. Keighler, •see Dinners, GP's, London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **33-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Led to GP's Gifts Cont'd. To Washington, D.C., friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), who had written to GP, "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman," GP answered: "However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out, and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **34-**GP's Emergence: Social & Philanthropic. Thus, during Abbott Lawrence's years as U.S. Minister to Britain, GP emerged as a significant promoter of U.S.-British friendship. He told only a few intimates of his early determination to found an educational institution in each city where he lived and worked. Public praise for his loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 and praise for his two Exhibition-connected dinners furthered that determination. GP emerged socially in the 1850s. In the 1860s he became the best known philanthropist of his time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **35-**Death, Boston, 1855. Abbott Lawrence died in Boston Aug. 18, 1855. GP paid his last public tribute to Abbott Lawrence the next year, on Oct. 9, 1856, speaking at a reception for him in his hometown of South Danvers, Mass. •Some 1,500 guests gathered to honor him on his first return visit to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Last Tribute

Lawrence, Abbott. **36-**GP's Last Tribute to A. Lawrence. Turning to Edward Everett (1794-1865), seated nearby (Everett had been U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45), GP said: "To no one can I turn more confidently for cooperation than to you, Sir, who filled with credit the office of United States Minister of England." Then, referring to Abbott Lawrence who had succeeded Edward Everett as U.S. Minister to Britain, GP reminisced: "The cornerstone of the Peabody Institute [of South Danvers, renamed Peabody in 1868] was laid by Abbott Lawrence, now gone, who followed worthily in Mr. Everett's footsteps. I admired his talents, respected his virtues, loved him as a friend. He too worked for conciliation and goodwill between the two countries. I pay tribute to his memory." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **37-**Descendants. Abbott Lawrence was the grandfather of American poet and critic Amy Lowell (1874-1925), astronomer Percival Lowell (1855-1916), and Harvard Univ.'s 24th president during 1909-33 Abbott Lawrence Lowell (1856-1943). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lawrence, Abbott. **38-**Abbott Lawrence Evaluated. One source thus evaluated him: "Abbott Lawrence, a driving, forceful dynamo of a man, was likewise a railroad baron whose wealth and connections enabled him to get elected to Congress; his Cotton Whig interests, his

friendship with men such as Daniel Webster, helped him to rise still higher in the political hierarchy.... Yet for all that plumage and wealth, what is truly noteworthy about him is that Abbott Lawrence was a self-made man, a boy from the Massachusetts countryside who rose to distinction through the force of ambition and power." •Ref. Heymann, p. 159. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •U.S. Ministers to Britain.

Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston. In the Panic of 1857, when firms anxiously called in their debts, George Peabody & Co. of London was unable to collect from Lawrence, Stone & Co. of Boston, which owed a large sum. To save his own firm GP applied for and was granted a large loan from the Bank of England which he soon repaid. •See Panic of 1857.

Lawrence, Timothy Bigelow (1826-69). 1-Secretary to his Father, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), destined to be GP's philanthropic adviser and PEF trustee president (1866-94), sent GP a copy of his speech given at Harvard Univ. Winthrop's letter to Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), was passed on to GP. It read: "Mr. Peabody was absent from London, I believe, when I was there in 1847; at any rate I did not have the pleasure of meeting him. I venture however to send him through you a copy of my late address at Cambridge. His late liberality at Danvers proves that he is mindful of the cause of good learning in his native State." •Ref. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence to GP, Sept. 14, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Lawrence, T. B. 2-Career. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence was Secty. of Legation, London, under U.S. Minister to Britain Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868) during 1852-53; London Attaché under Minister James Buchanan (1791-1868) during 1853-56; and Consul General at Florence, Italy (1857). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 5, footnote 1. •See Robert Charles Winthrop.

Public Relations

Lawrence, William (1850-1941). 1-PEF Trustee. William Lawrence was a PEF trustee, born in Boston, graduated from Harvard College (1871) and the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. (1875), where he was also a professor and dean (1884-93). He was university preacher at Harvard Univ. (1888-91) and was elected American Episcopal Bishop of Mass. (1893-1926). •Ref. Curry-b.

Lawrence, William. 2-On GP's Sense of Public Relations. William Lawrence described the public relations value of GP's banquets for the PEF trustees and their wives (1926): "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the

attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •Ref. Lawrence, pp. 268-269, quoted in •Taylor, p. 25.

Lawrence, William. 3-On GP's Sense of Public Relations Cont'd.: "The trustees brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund; and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.* For another account of PEF trustee meetings, •see David Glasgow Farragut. •PEF.

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Lawton, Alexander Robert (1818-96). 1-Met GP, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Robert Alexander Lawton was a S.C.-born Confederate general who by chance met, talked to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •GP, ill and three months from death, was there to rest and recuperate. He and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, were publicly applauded, and photographed with other prominent guests. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Lawton, A.R. 2-Career. A.R. Lawton attended West Point Military Academy (1839), resigned (1840), graduated from Harvard Law School (1842), practiced law in Savannah, Ga., was active in the Ga. militia, was a railroad president, and was in the Ga. legislature as a leading advocate of secession. After the Civil War he was active in Democratic politics and his law practice, was president of the American Bar Assn. (1882), and served as Pres. Cleveland's Minister to Austria (1887-89). •Ref. Boatner, p. 473. For details, names of prominent participant leaders, and sources, including historic W.Va. photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Alleged GP Romance

Leakin, James Wilson (1857-1922). 1-Account of an Alleged GP Romance. Mrs. Charles (née Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin) Rieman (she married Charles Rieman in 1899) deposited in the PIB Library in 1958 an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James

Wilson Leakin, "Family Tree of the Knoxes and their Connections." This manuscript is the source for the following story of an alleged romance in GP's life. •Ref. Jones, F.N.

Leakin, J.W. 2-Account of Alleged GP Romance Cont'd. Sometime during his Baltimore years (1815-37), GP proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (Gilmore) Knox. Her father advised against the marriage, preferring his daughter to marry a banker. She married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of the couple's fourth child. In the Carson family tradition, when GP returned to Baltimore for a visit in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Carson, then supporting herself by managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married him solely for his money. •James Wilson Leakin's gift enabled the Preparatory Dept. of the PIB Conservatory of Music to move into its own building, Leakin Hall, in 1927. •Ref. Jones, F.N. •See persons named. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •PIB, Music. •Romance and GP.

Lee, Mildred Childe (1846-1904), was the daughter of Robert E. Lee. •See Robert E. Lee (below).

With R.E. Lee, W.Va., Summer 1869

Lee, Robert E.(dward) (1807-70). 1-Career. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee was born in Stratford, Va. He was second in his West Point graduating class of 1829, a U.S. career officer, married Martha Washington's (1731-1802) great granddaughter in 1831, was Supt. of West Point during 1852-55, and was ordered to put down the John Brown (1800-59) insurrection at Harper's Ferry on Oct. 16, 1859. Offered command of the Federal armies on April 18, 1861, Lee declined, resigned from the U.S. Army, and took command of Va. troops on April 20, 1861. After the Civil War, he declined lucrative job offers but accepted the presidency (1865-70) of small, obscure and struggling Washington College, Lexington, Va., renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871. •Ref. Boatner, 476-477.

Lee, R.E. 2-At White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Lee was an occasional summer visitor at the Greenbrier Hotel ("Old White"), White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (in western Va. before W.Va. became a state in 1863). It was a favorite resort for southern elites who gathered there for social reasons, to meet relatives and friends, to rest and recuperate, to drink and bathe in its mineral springs.

Lee, R.E. 3-At White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Cont'd. Lee was there in the summer of 1868. Hearing that some young northern visitors were receiving a frosty reception, Lee asked the young women who surrounded him if one of them would go with him to greet and welcome the young northern guests. Accompanying him, Christina Bond asked, "General Lee, did you never feel resentment towards the North?" She recorded his quiet reply, "I believe I may say,

looking into my own heart, and speaking as in the presence of my God, that I have never known one moment of bitterness or resentment." •Ref. Thomas, pp. 391-392, 447.

Lee, R.E. 4-GP and Lee. GP and Lee met by chance at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. They ate together, walked arm in arm, and were applauded by visitors. It was a rare meeting: Lee, hero of the lost Confederate cause; GP, philanthropist, much in the news because he had (on June 29, 1869) doubled his PEF (to $2 million) for public education in the South. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Elite Gathering

Lee, R.E. 5-A Gathering of Elites. Present, also by chance, were southern and northern political, educational, and former Civil War military leaders. Their informal talks about the education needs of the South set a precedent for later Conferences on Education in the South (1898-1903), which led to vast foundation aid to southern education, agriculture, and health. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 6-Resolution of Praise, July 27-28, 1869. GP's confinement to his cottage prompted a meeting on July 27 at which former Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) drew up resolutions of praise read to GP July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor (in part): "On behalf of the southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education ...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •GP, seated, replied, "If I had strength, I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is interwoven with its success." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Ball

Lee, R.E. 7-Peabody Ball, Aug. 11, 1869. Merrymakers at the "Old White" held a Peabody Ball on Aug. 11, 1869. Too ill to attend, GP heard the gaiety from his cottage. •Historian Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 8-Barnas Sears on GP's Presence. Barnas Sears (1802-80), the PEF's first administrator, was at White Sulphur Springs that July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. Sears recorded why GP's presence there was important to the PEF's work in promoting public education in the South. Sears wrote: "...both on account of his unparalleled goodness and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people [he received] tokens of love and respect from all, such as I

have never before seen shown to any one. This visit...will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Historic Photos

Lee, R.E. 9-Famous GP-R.E. Lee Photos. GP, Lee, and others were central figures in several remarkable photos taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during Aug. 15-19, 1869. In the main photograph, the five individuals seated on cane-bottomed chairs were: GP front middle; Robert E. Lee to GP's right; longtime business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) to GP's left; at the right end Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95); at the left end Richmond, Va. judge and public education advocate James Lyons (1801-82). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Persons named.

Lee, R.E. 10-Famous GP-R.E. Lee Photos Cont'd. Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals, their names in dispute until correctly identified in 1935 by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin W. Gary (1831-81) of S.C., Robert Doak Lilley (1836-86) of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph L. Brent (b.1826) of Md. There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Confederate Generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Gift of Va. Bonds

Lee, R.E. 11-GP's Gift to Lee. That Aug. 1869 GP gave Robert E. Lee a small private gift of $100 for Lee's Episcopal church in Lexington, Va., in need of repairs (W.W. Corcoran also gave $100). GP also gave to Lee's Washington College Va. bonds he owned worth $35,000 when they were lost on the *Arctic*, a Collins Line steamer, sunk with the loss of 322 passengers on Sept. 27, 1854, 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. GP's petition to the Va. legislature to reimburse him for the lost bonds had not been granted when he gave Lee's college the value of the bonds for a mathematics professorship. •See *Arctic* (ship). •Edgar Knight Collins. •Collins Line. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Washington and Lee Univ.

Lee, R.E. 12-GP's Gift to Lee Cont'd. Eventually the value of the bonds and the accrued interest, $60,000 total, were paid by Va. to Washington and Lee Univ. •With wry humor Lee's biographer C.B. Flood described GP's gift: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. Flood, pp. 215-216.

Lee, R.E. 13-GP's Death. GP left White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 30, 1869, on a special railroad car provided by B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84). Lee rode a short distance with him. This 1869 meeting was GP's only contact with R.E. Lee, who died Oct. 12, 1870. GP headed north from White Sulphur Springs, recorded his last will (Sept. 9, 1869) in NYC, arranged for his burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., and boarded the *Scotia* in NYC for London, Sept. 29, 1869. •He landed at Queenstown, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and went to rest at the London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), where he died Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Lee, R.E. 14-Lee Sent His Photo. On Sept. 25, 1869, at the request of Peabody Institute Librarian Fitch Poole (1803-73, Peabody, Mass.), Lee sent Poole a photo of himself, adding that he would "feel honoured in its being placed among the 'friends' of Mr. Peabody, who can be numbered by the millions, yet all can appreciate the man who has [illumined] his age by his munificent charities during his life, and by his wise provisions for promoting the happiness of his fellow creatures." •Ref. [Poole, Fitch].

GP's Funeral

Lee, R.E. 15-Lee on GP's Death. Reading of GP's death in London on Nov. 4, 1869, Robert E. Lee wrote (Nov. 10, 1869) to GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), who had been with GP in White Sulphur Springs and there met Lee: "The announcement of the death of your uncle, Mr. George Peabody, has been received with the deepest regret wherever his name and benevolence are known; and nowhere have his generous deeds--restricted to no country, section or sect--elicited more heartfelt admiration than at the South. He stands alone in history for the benevolent and judicious distribution of his great wealth, and his memory has become entwined in the affections of millions of his fellow-citizens in both hemispheres." •Ref. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va., to George Peabody Russell, Nov. 10, 1869, quoted in •*Salem Gazette* (Salem, Mass.), Nov. 30, 1869, p. 2, c. 1.

Lee, R.E. 16-Lee on GP's Death Cont'd.: "I beg, in my own behalf, and in behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of Washington College, Va., which was not forgotten by him in his act of generosity, to tender the tribute of our unfeigned sorrow at his death. •With great respect, Your obedient servant R.E. Lee." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 17-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? The last GP-Lee connection was over Lee's possible attendance at GP's final funeral service and eulogy, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., followed by burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. Lee was invited to attend the funeral service but ill health forced him to decline. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Lee, R.E. 18-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Cont'd. Lee explained in a Jan. 26, 1870, letter to Corcoran: "I am sorry I cannot attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Peabody. It would be some relief to witness the respect paid to his remains, and to participate in commemorating his virtues; but I am unable to undertake the journey. I have been sick all the winter, and am still under medical treatment. I particularly regret that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you. Two trustees of Washington College will attend the funeral. I hope you can join them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 19-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Cont'd. The same day Lee wrote to Corcoran (Jan. 26, 1870), one of the two Washington College trustees who planned to attend also wrote Corcoran: "I first thought that General Lee should not go, but have now changed my mind. Some of us believe that if you advise the General to attend he would do so. Use your own discretion in this matter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 20-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Cont'd. Robert Charles Winthrop, who was to deliver GP's funeral eulogy Feb. 8, 1870, was also concerned about rumors that Lee might attend. He and others feared that a demonstration against Lee might mar the ceremony. On Feb. 2, 1870, Winthrop wrote two private and confidential letters, the first to Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy: "There is apprehension here, that if Lee should come to the funeral, something unpleasant might occur, which would be as painful to us as to him. Would you contact friends to impart this to the General? Please do not mention that the suggestion came from me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 21-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Cont'd Winthrop also wrote to Corcoran: "I write to you in absolute confidence. Some friends of ours, whose motives cannot be mistaken, are very anxious that Genl. Lee should not come to the funeral next week. They have also asked me to suggest that. Still there is always apprehension that from an irresponsible crowd there might come some remarks which would be offensive to him and painful to us all. I am sure he would be the last person to involve himself or us, needlessly, in a doubtful position on such an occasion. The newspapers at first said that he was not coming. Now, there is an intimation that he is. I know of no one who could [more] effectively give the right direction to his views than yourself. Your relation to Mr. Peabody & to Mr. Lee would enable you to ascertain his purposes & shape his course wisely.... I know of no one else to rely on." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lee, R.E. 22-Will Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Cont'd. On the same day as Winthrop wrote his letters (Feb. 2, 1870), Lee wrote his daughter Mildred Childe Lee (1846-1904) that he was too ill to attend: "I am sorry that I could not attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, but I did not feel able to undertake the journey, especially at this season." •Corcoran replied to Winthrop that Lee had no intention of coming. He could not imagine, he wrote, that so good and great a man as Lee would receive anything but a kind reception. Corcoran himself was ill. He wrote to Lee his

regret that he could not attend to pay his respects to "my valued old friend." Both Lee and Corcoran read with sad interest accounts of Winthrop's eulogy and of GP's final burial. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Leghorn, Italy. On GP's second business trip to Europe (April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831) he wrote his sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879) of traveling to "Turin in Italy--to Genoa-Lucca-Pisa...Leghorn, Rome" and elsewhere. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Leicestershire, England. Leicestershire County Record Office, England, has the wills of John Paybody, 1520, and four other of GP's paternal ancestors who lived there in the 16th century. •Ref. Parker (Dissertation), p. 4.

Lexington Monument, Peabody, Mass. Local Danvers (renamed Peabody April 13, 1868), Mass. citizens had raised $700 of a needed $1,000 for a Lexington Monument to commemorate the opening battles of the American Revolution at Lexington and Concord, Mass., April 19, 1775. In 1835, learning of the financial need, GP gave the needed $300, his first philanthropic gift to his hometown. The Lexington Monument is on Main and Washington Streets, Peabody, Mass. •Ref. Wells, p. 4.

Lost Va. Bonds

Lexington, Va. 1-Pres. R.E. Lee, Washington College, Va. Robert E. Lee (1807-70) was president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., during 1865-70 (renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871). GP joined his business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., well known mineral waters health spa, during July 23-Aug 30, 1869. There by chance GP met and talked with Lee, other former Civil War generals, and with northern and southern political and educational leaders. The informal talks about southern educational needs led to later important education conferences. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert E. Lee (above). •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Lexington, Va. 2-GP's Gift of Va. Bonds to Lee's College. GP gave Lee's Washington College Va. bonds later redeemed at $60,000 for a professorship of mathematics. The value of the bonds, lost on the *Arctic*, a Collins Line steamer sunk in 1854, was given to Washington College by the Va. legislature in 1872, plus the accrued interest value in 1881 ($60,000). GP also gave a small gift of $100 for repairs to Lee's Episcopal church in Lexington. Lee and GP dined together several times and left White Sulphur Springs together by train on Aug. 30. There was some talk that Lee might attend GP's final funeral service in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, and some fear of an anti-Lee incident. But Lee was too ill to attend. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Leyda, Jay, author of *The Melville Log, a Documentary Life of Herman Melville 1819-1891*, described the dinner in 1849 at the home of Joshua Bates (1788-1864) near London, attended

by Herman Melville, GP, Henry Stevens (1819-86), and others. •See persons named. •John Chandler Bancroft Davis.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. For GP related unpublished papers and documents, •see Preface, Sources, and Overview (beginning of book) and •References, b. U.S. Library, (back of book), under Library of Congress.

Lie, Jonas (1880-1940), U.S. artist whose painting, *Harbor in Winter*, was in the PIB Gallery of Art. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Lilley, Robert Doak (1836-86). **1-**Met GP, Summer 1869. Robert Doak Lilley was a Va.-born Confederate general who by chance met, talked to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Gathered there by chance were key southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Lilley, R.D. **2-**GP, ill and three months from death, was in W.Va. to rest and recuperate. He and Robert E. Lee talked, dined, walked arm in arm, were publicly applauded, and photographed with other prominent guests. Informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs. •Ref. Boatner, p. 483. •See Confederate generals. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Lima, Peru. In 1830, GP's younger brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35) worked in Lima, Peru, as bookkeeper to the resident agent for Alsop, Wetmore & Co., a firm with which Peabody, Riggs & Co. did considerable mercantile business. Improvident and unsuccessful, brother Thomas gave up this job, worked his way to the U.S. as ship's clerk, lived in Zanesville, Ohio, for a time and in Buffalo, N.Y., where he met a tragic end on April 16, 1835. •See Thomas Peabody (GP's brother).

Limerick, Ireland. Seeking relief from gout attacks, GP, during June-Aug. 1865, rented a lake on the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, where he fished for salmon. The owner at the time is believed to be a descendent, Paget Standish (1835-77), 4th Viscount. •In June 1867 and July 1868, and perhaps at other times to relax and to fish, GP rented the Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland. His guest there on the two dates listed, MP John Bright (1811-89), recorded his visits and his impression of GP. •GP made an unusual and little known gift of a stone-based metal railing in front of the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland, in the late 1860s, amount given not known. •See John Bright. •Castle Connell, •Ireland.

Lincoln, Abraham (1809-65). Of the four statues of U.S. nationals in London, England, **1-**GP's statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled July 23, 1869; **2-**U.S.

Pres. Abraham Lincoln, 1920; 3-U.S. Pres. George Washington, 1921; and 4-U.S. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •See Statues of GP.

Lind, Edmund George (1828-1909), was a British-born architect practicing in Baltimore who built the PIB in 1866. •See PIB.

Commemorative Glassware

Lindsey, Bessie M. 1-Collected GP Commemorative Glassware. Bessie M. Lindsey wrote *American Historical Glass* (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1967), which has on pp. 372-373 Photo 372 showing an embossed "GP" memorial mug or cup and Photo 373 showing an embossed "GP" memorial bowl. The introductory note by Walter Risley related that while the author's husband served as a surgeon in World War I, Bessie M. Lindsey was an X-ray specialist in a large Chicago hospital. Later, while living in Forsyth, a rural community north of Decatur, Ill., she became an accomplished antique glassware collector. She took and published photos of her antique and commemorative glassware in her early work, *Lore of Our Land Pictured in Glass*, volume one published privately in 1948, volume two published in 1950. Her 1967 *American Historical Glass* contains all the material of the two volumes, has a revised index, and an introductory note by Walter Risley. •See Gordon Sykes.

Lindsey, Bessie M. 2-GP Memorial Glassware. GP memorial glassware was manufactured and sold in Britain from Dec. 1869, just after the vast publicity accompanying his Nov. 4, 1869, death, 96-day transatlantic funeral, and final burial on Feb. 8, 1870, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU Predecessor

Lindsley, John Berrien, M.D. (1822-97). 1-Pres. & Chancellor, Univ. of Nashville. John Berrien Lindsley, born in Princeton, N.J., came to Nashville, Tenn., at age two when his father, Philip Lindsley (1786-1855, below), became president of the Univ. of Nashville during 1824-50. J.B. Lindsley graduated from the Univ. of Nashville (1839), earned a medical degree from the Univ. of Penn. (1843), was ordained a Presbyterian minister (1846), and was minister to the poor and the slave. He helped found and was first dean (1850-56) of the Medical Department, Univ. of Nashville, the first medical school south of the Ohio River, which enrolled 400 medical students under his deanship. •Ref. Windrow. •Nichols, Vol. VI, Part 1, pp. 279-280. •Harwell-b, p. 543.

Lindsley, J.B. 2-Later Career. Succeeding his father, who resigned as president in 1850, Dr. John Berrien Lindsley was elected Chancellor, Univ. of Nashville (1855-70). He was also post surgeon of Nashville hospitals during the Civil War and protected the Univ. of Nashville library and laboratories during Union troop occupation. He was also superintendent of

schools in Nashville, 1866, resigned as chancellor in 1870, taught at the medical school to 1873, and continued to advance public education, public health, and prison reform. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lindsley, J.B. 3-Creating Peabody Normal College. In June-July, 1867, Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley and his trustees discussed a normal school plan with PEF's first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80). Sears offered PEF funds of $1,000 or more annually if the state of Tenn. would establish one or more normal schools. Legislation to establish a state normal school failed to pass in 1868, 1871, and 1873, even though Sears offered in 1873 $6,000 in PEF funds annually to match state funding. •See PCofVU, history of. •PEF. •Barnas Sears.

Lindsley, J.B. 4-Creating Peabody Normal College Cont'd. Rather than lose Nashville as a normal school site, Sears proposed $6,000 annually in PEF funds if the Univ. of Nashville trustees gave land and buildings for a normal school in place of its moribund Literary Dept. Glad not to spend state funds, the Tenn. legislature amended the Univ. of Nashville's charter to allow it to establish a normal school. •Ref. *Ibid.* For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their 19 chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Lindsley, J.B. 5-Creating Peabody Normal College Cont'd. The new State Normal School (1875-89) opened on the Univ. of Nashville campus Dec. 1, 1875, and was renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1909). Disappointed that the Tenn. legislature defeated appropriation bills for the State Normal School in 1877 and 1879, Sears considered moving the State Normal School from Nashville to Georgia. Threat of this move prompted Nashville citizens to guarantee $6,000 by April 1880 to keep State Normal School in Nashville. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lindsley, J.B. 6-Creating Peabody Normal College Cont'd. Stung into action, the Tenn. legislature gave Peabody Normal College annual appropriations totaling $429,000 (1881-1905). The PEF gave Peabody Normal College a total of $550,730 (1875-1909). On dissolving the PEF (1909-14), its trustees endowed GPCFT with $1.5 million, requiring matching funds which came from Nashville ($200,000), Davidson County ($100,000), Tenn. ($250,000), and elsewhere. GPCFT (1914-79) was rechartered as PCofVU, from July 1, 1979, and has been a top ranking U.S. graduate schools of education in the 1990s. •Ref. "Best Graduate Schools," p. 69. •See also Davidson Academy. •Barnas Sears.

Lindsley, Philip (1786-1855). 1-Pres., Univ. of Nashville. Philip Lindsley was born near Morristown, N.J., attended a nearby academy (ages 13-16), graduated from the College of N.J. (1804, renamed Princeton Univ., Oct. 1896), taught in N.J. (1804-07), was connected with the College of N.J. (1807-24) as tutor, theology student, language professor, secretary to the trustees, librarian, vice president, and president during his last year there. He was president of the Univ. of Nashville during 1824-50, and was succeeded by his physician son John Berrien Lindsley, M.D. (see above). Philip Lindsley then became prof., New Albany Theological

Seminary, New Albany, Ind. (1850-53). •Ref. (on Philip Lindsley and physician son J. Berrien Lindsley): Nichols, Vol. VI, Part 1, pp. 278-279.

Lindsley, Philip. 2-Second Wife Niece of Yale Science Prof. Philip Lindsley's second wife (married April 19, 1849, his first wife having died) was Mrs. Mary Ann (née Silliman) Ayers, niece of Benjamin Silliman, Sr. (1779-1864), Yale Univ. chemistry professor who had (before 1860) asked GP for a gift to science at Yale. GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), whose education and career as first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale GP's financial help made possible, was a student of Benjamin Silliman, Jr. (1816-85). •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Ref. (on Philip Lindsley): Wooldridge, ed., pp. 386, 531-532, 615-619. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lippincott, Joshua Ballinger (1813-86), was a Philadelphia bookseller and founder of J.B. Lippincott, publisher (1836). When J.B. Lippincott bought the Philadelphia printing firm of John Grigg (1850), Benjamin Moran (1820-86), a printer for John Grigg, took his savings and went to London as a freelance writer. At the U.S. Legation in London, Benjamin Moran was legation clerk (1853-57), assist. secty. (1857), and secty. (1857-75). His private journal, part of which was published (1948), has many mostly critical entries on GP. •See Benjamin Moran.

Lippincott, Sara Jane Clarke (1823-1904), was an American writer of stories for young people who wrote under the pen name of Grace Greenwood. Her poem about GP is among the 40 items of her papers at the Univ. of Va.'s Special Collections. She was born in Pompey, N.Y., died in New Rochelle, N.Y.; edited a children's magazine, *The Little Pilgrim*; lectured against slavery before the Civil War and later spoke on other reform movements. For her unpublished poem on GP, •see Grace Greenwood.

Little, Elbridge Gerry (1807-1880) was a physician married to GP's youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809). •Ref. Virkus, ed., I (1925), p. 691. •See Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (below).

Youngest Sister Sophronia

Little, Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) (b.1809). 1-GP's Youngest Sister. Sophronia Phelps Peabody, GP's youngest sister, married physician Elbridge Gerry Little. GP wrote to his sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody on April 16, 1828, of the poverty he saw in rural Ireland on his first nine-month commercial buying trip to Europe (Nov. 1827-Aug. 1828). •Ref. GP, Paris, to Sophronia Peabody, April 16, 1828, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 70-71. •See Dublin, Ireland. •Ireland. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Little, Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody). 2-GP on Poverty He Saw in Ireland. GP wrote: "As soon as you leave this city [Dublin] the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages are in the

most deplorable state of Poverty and wretchedness. It was not unusual, on leaving a public house in a country town, to be [surrounded] by 20 or 30 beggars at a time, which always excited in my mind feelings of congratulations, that I lived in a country where such things are unknown, but where industry and economy never fail to procure the comforts of life." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Little, Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody). **3-**Her Four Children. Before leaving London for his first U.S. visit in nearly 20 years absence (since Feb. 1837), GP asked his younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) to list the children of their brothers and sisters; i e., his nieces and nephews. In a March 25, 1856, letter to GP she listed youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little's (she then lived in Portland, Me.) four children: **1-**George Peabody Little, born 1834, then in Portland, Me. **2-**Jeremiah Russell Little, born 1836, then attending Medical College, Albany, N.Y. **3-**Allen Fitch Little, born 1838, then living in Pembroke, N.H. **4-**Henry Peabody Little, born 1842, then living in Pembroke, N.H., "a paralytic cripple." •Ref. Mrs. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, March 25, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Liverpool, England. William Brown (1784-1864), merchant and MP from Liverpool, England, was GP's business and personal friend, as was his father before him, Alexander Brown, who left Liverpool to head Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. The William Brown-GP connections include: **1-**William Brown's concern over GP's 1839 broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) and **2-**William Brown's speech at GP's July 4, 1856, U.S.-British friendship dinner honoring U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864). •See William Brown. •Persons named.

Liverpool, England, *Daily Post*. Allen S. Hanckel's letter to the Liverpool, England *Daily Post* editor (Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2) described his view of the forced removal from the British mail ship *Trent* of four Confederate agents seeking aid and arms abroad. Hanckel's letter also mentioned GP. •See *Trent* Affair.

Livery companies. Two ancient guilds granted GP honorary membership following his March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund, London, to build and manage model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million): The Clothworkers' Co. of London on July 2, 1862, and The Fishmongers' Co. of London on April 19, 1866. •See The Clothworkers' Co. of London. •The Fishmongers' Co. of London.

Loan, GP's, to U.S. exhibitors, 1851. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Lock (Hobbs's unpickable locks). •See Alfred C. Hobbs. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Nephew O.C. Marsh

Lockport, N.Y. 1-Nephew O.C. Marsh's Birthplace. GP's younger sister Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34) married Caleb Marsh (b. c1800) on April 12, 1827. Caleb Marsh became a farmer in Lockport, N.Y. The farm was bought from the dowry GP gave his sister. Their son Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) grew up in Lockport and was influenced toward science by local geologist Col. Ezekiel Jewett who hunted fossils in the Erie Canal area. GP paid for nephew O.C. Marsh's education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; at Yale College; at Yale's newly opened (1861) graduate Sheffield Scientific School; at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau; and paid for O.C. Marsh's science library and fossil rock collections. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Lockport, N.Y. 2-O.C. Marsh's Career. O.C. Marsh became the first U.S. professor of paleontology at Yale Univ., the second such professor in the world, discoverer of the winged bird, the American origin of the horse, and leading dinosaur fossil finder. Charles Darwin credited O.C. Marsh with finding the best proof of the theory of evolution. Marsh influenced his uncle's founding of the Peabody museums of Harvard and Yale universities and what is now the PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, City of, Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. GP gave $165 to this hospital during 1850-55. •See City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

London Coffee House. GP's Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner to departing U.S. exhibitors to the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair), was held in the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as American ambassador had met friends to discuss affairs. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London.

London Donation Fund. •See Peabody Donation Fund. •Peabody Homes of London.

Freedom of the City of London

London, Freedom of the City of London, to GP. 1-*Trent* Affair. GP was the first American to be given the Freedom of the City of London on July 10, 1862. This honor came barely six months after the *Trent* Affair, a U.S.-British near war incident. U.S.-British angers over the *Trent* Affair forced GP to postpone publication in the press of his March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund to build model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). •See *Trent* Affair.

London, Freedom of the City. 2-*Trent* Affair Cont'd. The *Trent* Affair occurred on Nov. 8, 1861. Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union ship *San Jacinto*, on his own authority, illegally seized and forcibly removed from the British mail packet *Trent* in the Bahamas four Confederate agents seeking arms and aid abroad. They were held for seven weeks in Boston's Fort Warren prison while Britain seethed, demanded their release and an explanation, and sent 8,000 troops to Canada should a U.S.-British war erupt. Pres. Lincoln defused the situation, allegedly by telling his cabinet, "One war at a time, gentlemen," and had the Confederates released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. 3-Offer of the Freedom of the City. After March 12, 1862, the London press praised GP's fund for housing London's working poor. It amazed Britons that a U.S. citizen gave a city and country not his own a small fortune for model workingmen's housing. The London *Times* printed citizens' letters urging some form of public honor for GP. On March 31, 1862, GP's longtime business friend and Peabody Homes trustee Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) received a visitor from the Corporation of London. Knowing of their business and personal friendship, the City of London visitor asked Lampson to find out if GP would accept the Freedom of the City, if offered. •Ref. (Letters asking public honor for GP): London *Times*, March 29, 1862, p. 11, c. 5.

London, Freedom of the City. 4-Offer of the Freedom of the City Cont'd. Lampson immediately wrote GP: "I have just had a call from a gentleman connected with the Corporation who came to ask if you had any objection to have conferred on you the freedom of the city of London. This is a compliment paid to great and distinguished men only and I have to let the gentleman know.... Please write by return mail...." GP replied that he had no objection. •Ref. (Lampson): C.M. Lampson to GP, March 31, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Charles Reed

London, Freedom of the City. 5-Charles Reed. Charles Reed (1819-81) was the Court of Common Council member who first suggested that the freedom of the city be offered to GP. When Reed recorded his intention to introduce his resolution on May 22, 1862, two aldermen urged caution. GP's gift, they feared, might have been incorrectly announced. GP's gift was in the form of securities. These might or might not be sound. The freedom of the city was an honor not to be hastily conferred. •Ref. (Charles Reed's intention of introducing resolution): London *Times*, April 8, 1862, p. 11, c. 3. •*Glasgow Citizen* (Scotland), April 12, 1862, p. 7, c. 2.

London, Freedom of the City. 6-Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed made careful inquiries, was convinced GP's London housing gift was genuine, and on May 22, 1862, at the Guildhall,

before the London Court of Common Council, said, in part: "The country rings with the name of a man hitherto little known among us. By an act of unparalleled generosity he lays this city and nation under deep obligation (Cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **7-**Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed then described GP's first gift (June 16, 1852): the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass. (total gift $217,600); and GP's Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB (total gift $1.4 million). Reed reviewed the details of GP's intended model apartments for London's working poor. Reed said: "He desires to help workingmen live better by moderate rent near their work. Mr. Peabody draws a line between the idle mendicant and the industrious poor. He strives to help those who help themselves." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **8-**Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed then mentioned GP's lesser known past contributions. He praised "the man who saved the credit of his country," referring to GP's sale in London to European investors during 1837-40s of U.S. state securities, including Md.'s $8 million bond issue for internal improvements. Nine states, including Md., hit hard by the Panic of 1837, suspended interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. GP publicly urged state officials to resume interest payments and assured foreign investors that such payments would be retroactive. •See Md. $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

London, Freedom of the City. **9-**Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed praised GP as the man "who aided the Arctic expedition under Dr. Kane in search of Franklin." GP gave a $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55), under U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), to search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named.

London, Freedom of the City. **10-**Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed praised GP as the man "who once rebuked a highly placed official for refusing to toast the Queen." This reference was to GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner for 140 guests honoring incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868, 15th U.S. president during 1857-61). Jingoistic U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) refused to stand and walked out when the Queen was toasted before the Pres. of the U.S. Sickles criticized GP in the press for "toadying" to the English. GP, in turn, marshaled the facts in print so that Sickles was seen as a misguided super-patriot. •See Sickles Affair.

London, Freedom of the City. **11-**Charles Reed Cont'd. Reed concluded: "I move that the honorary freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Mr. George Peabody." The motion was seconded in a short speech by Alderman Benjamin Phillips. A proposed amendment by a Mr. Anderson to place a bust of GP in the Council

Chamber in lieu of the freedom of London was defeated. The original motion was called, voted on, and carried with acclaim. See William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named.

London, Freedom of the City. **12-**Reed and GP. Two days later, May 24, 1862, Reed received a visit from GP, who asked with surprise how Reed knew so much about him. Reed then explained that he had been a subcommissioner in London's Great Exhibition of 1851 (first world's fair). He knew that the U.S. exhibitors were embarrassed without funds from the U.S. Congress to transport U.S. products from the ship *St. Lawrence* in Southampton to the large U.S. pavilion in London's Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall. Nor had they funds to display U.S. industry and art products to best advantage in the U.S. pavilion. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

London, Freedom of the City. **13-**Reed and GP Cont'd. Reed said that he had been as surprised as the U.S. exhibitors when GP offered a $15,000 loan to transport the U.S. products and to decorate the display area, without guarantee that the U.S. Congress would repay his loan. •Ref. (Charles Reed and GP): Reed. •Boase-b, Vol. 16, pp. 832-834. •London *Times*, April 8, 1862, p. 11, c. 3. •*Glasgow Citizen* (Glasgow, Scotland), April 12, 1862, p. 7, c. 2. •Lowther, XVI, pp. 831-832. •"George Peabody," *Leisure Hour*, Vol. 15, No. 761 (1866), p. 477. •*Peabody Donation*, pp. 9-14. •London *Times*, May 23, 1862, p. 6, c. 1.

London, Freedom of the City. **14-**Reed and GP Cont'd. Reed told GP of their previous meeting. Not knowing each other, they once stood together on a busy public occasion in the hall of the Mansion House (Lord Mayor's residence). That hall, lined with busts and statues of eminent men, was full of people coming and going. A busy footman, not knowing he was being observed, casually hung a hat on one of the busts. Reed indignantly removed the hat. GP asked Reed why he had done that. Reed pointed to the bust and replied, "That is my father," referring to Dr. Andrew Reed (1787-1862). •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **15-**Reed and GP Cont'd. GP later learned that Charles Reed's father had been a Congregational minister (during 1811-61), had visited the U.S. to study its education and religious systems (1834), and as a philanthropist had founded asylums for orphans and the mentally handicapped, and a hospital for incurables. •Charles Reed returned GP's visit. He was surprised at GP's simple lodgings (no servant or carriage; GP used public horse-drawn omnibuses). They became friends. Reed helped GP with speeches and advice. GP named Charles Reed one of the British executors of his estate. Sir Charles Reed (he was knighted in 1874 for his service as a member of Parliament) wrote of GP years later in his memoir: "as I recognized his simplicity and real goodness, I became assured that his was a pure and rare benevolence." •See Sir Charles Reed.

Regal Pageantry

London, Freedom of the City. **16-**Regal Pageantry. The regal pageantry took place at 3 p.m., July 10, 1862, in London's ancient Guildhall. Seated in long rows were scarlet robed aldermen and violet robed members of the Common Council. The public, including many women, filled the council room. They overflowed the hallway. With a flourish and a cry, "Room for the Lord Mayor," the scarlet robed Right Hon. William Cubitt (1791-1863) entered, wearing his ponderous gold chain of office, studded with jewels. He was preceded by two officials bearing the mace and sword of the city. Loud shouts and cheers arose when GP entered accompanied by Charles Reed and Alderman Phillips, who had proposed and seconded the resolution on May 22. Smiling and neatly dressed in black, GP took his seat to the left of the Lord Mayor. Present were the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **17-**Regal Pageantry Cont'd. After preliminary business, the resolutions were read and GP was presented with the Freedom of the City of London printed on parchment enclosed in a gold box costing a hundred guineas (then about $525). Applause and cheers ensued. John Swell, officer of the Corporation, then stood to remind the audience that eight days before (July 2, 1862) GP had been elected a freeman and livery man of one of England's ancient guilds, the Honorary Company of Clothworkers. More shouts and cheers. •Ref. *Peabody Donation*, p. 28. •London *Times*, July 4, 1862, p. 5, c. 5.

Speech on GP

London, Freedom of the City. **18-**Regal Pageantry Cont'd. While GP stood, Mr. Scott, the chamberlain, recounted highlights of GP's career. He said: "Before inscribing your name as an honorary citizen of this ancient city I address you in the name of this Honorable Court. Early in your career you resolved that if your labours be blessed with success you would aid your fellowmen. You kept that resolve. (Hear! Hear!) I congratulate you on your business success and your remembrance of your resolve. (Cheers!) First Danvers, then Baltimore, now London received your bounty. You give while you live rather than bequeath a legacy. You give to London when relations between your country and ours are strained. In so doing you rise above nationality and above differences." •Ref. (Freedom of the City of London): London, Corp. of, pp. 158, 254, 263-266.

London, Freedom of the City. **19-**Regal Pageantry Cont'd. Chamberlain Scott continued: "An American by birth you have always had kind feelings toward Great Britain. (Hear! Hear!) Once you publicly vindicated the respect due its Queen. (Cheers.) You fitted out an expedition in search of Franklin. (Renewed cheers.) Your gift shows more than words the common bonds of our countries. (Cheers.) We note with admiration that your gift excludes

special adherence to any religious or political views. I offer you our hand of fellowship as the first American ever to be accorded honorary citizenship of this city. (Cheers!) Accept this gift and may the evening hours of your life be enjoyable in your own country." •Ref. London *Times*, July 11, 1862, p. 5, c. 3-5. •Boston *Daily Advertiser*, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 3-6. •*New York Herald*, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4. •Hill, R.H., p. 17.

GP's Reply

London, Freedom of the City. **20-**GP's Reply. GP was handed the gold box and a handsomely illuminated manuscript containing the resolution. Visibly affected, his voice clear but charged with emotion, he said: "My Lord Mayor, gentlemen of the Corporation. I do not deserve the praise you attach to my gifts. For my success is due less to my efforts than to a kind Providence which favored me. I would neglect my duty if I did not use it to benefit others. (Cheers!)" •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **21-**GP's Reply Cont'd. "I am not a pioneer but a follower of other benefactors. I have always wanted to return a portion of my sustenance to those communities where I labored successfully. I could never forget your city where I have been treated with kindness. (Cheers!)" •"From its birth my country has found encouraging friends in your country. I am glad if my gift at this time works to soften harsh feelings between our nations. I am glad you find favor with my views that distinctions of party and creed should not exist as a bar in aiding those less fortunate. Such distinctions fade away in the presence of the common claim of human nature. (Cheers!)" •"My own early years had little opportunity and many privations. I wish to encourage the youth of this city and country to rely on their character and exertions to raise themselves in society. (Hear. Hear.)" •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **22-**GP's Reply Cont'd. GP concluded: "Let me thank you as a citizen of the United States and a resident of this city for the honor you bestow upon me. May the difficulties in my country be resolved in the permanent triumph of liberty and good government. While I live I will try to attain the character you give my humble name." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Cheers and Handshakes

London, Freedom of the City. **23-**Cheers and Handshakes. An American reporter for the *Boston Daily Advertiser* listened carefully to GP's speech (above). Knowing that in some U.S. and London circles GP was thought to be pro-Confederate, the reporter was struck by GP's strong sentiments supporting the U.S. Of GP's remarks the reporter wrote: "These expressions of loyalty to the Union are a perfect refutation of the silly story lately put in circulation that Mr. Peabody is either a 'secessionist' or 'neutral'...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **24-**Cheers and Handshakes. GP held in one hand the illuminated manuscript on parchment and in the other hand the 6" by 4" by 2" deep gold box to contain it. He put these down to shake hands with the Lord Mayor and others on the platform. Retrieving his gifts he turned to leave. All of the City of London Councilmen stood along the aisle to the door. Each reached out for his hand. The large room of the Guildhall rang out with Cheers! and cries of Hear! Hear! GP had little time to rest. That evening he was the guest of honor at the Lord Mayor's dinner at Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's official residence. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Lord Mayor's Dinner

London, Freedom of the City. **25-**Lord Mayor's Dinner. The 300 guests assembled in the spacious Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, included Peabody Donation Fund trustees Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) and the Curtis Miranda Lampsons, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) and Mrs. Adams, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) and Mrs. Morgan, author Charles Dickens' daughter, Sir Henry Holland (1788-1873), Queen Victoria's physician, and other British and U.S. notables. A loving cup was passed around, a ceremony dating from Saxon times. One guest held open the cover while his neighbor drank. The cup went round the room until all 300 present had drunk. •Ref. (Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet): "Journals of the Court of Common Council," July 10, 1862, Guildhall Record Office, London.

London, Freedom of the City. **26-**Lord Mayor's Dinner Toasts. Several toasts were proposed, including one to GP from the Lord Mayor, who said (in part): "I now propose a toast to a distinguished gentleman who has won the esteem of the City of London and the approbation of the world. Mr. Peabody has performed the crowning act of an honorable career. How glad I am for Mr. Peabody to be here and I hope he may live long to see his noble deed prove a monument to his name and character." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **27-**Lord Mayor's Dinner, GP Responded. Amid loud cheering, GP rose to reply (in part): "Persons in every station hope for success and tremble at real or imagined calamities, but none more than a merchant. From a full and grateful heart I say that this day has repaid me for the care and anxiety of fifty years of commercial life. I will not take up time from other speakers. I am no orator but ask that you accept my deeds for my words." •Ref. (Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet): "Journals of the Court of Common Council," July 10, 1862, Guildhall Record Office, London.

London, Freedom of the City. **28-**Lord Mayor's Speech. The Lord Mayor then spoke of the Peabody Donation Fund for housing London's working poor and proposed a toast to its trustees. Trustee Charles Francis Adams, U.S. Minister to Britain, responded to the toast. He

said (in part): "The City of London does honour to Mr. Peabody to-day. Why? The reason is that Mr. Peabody has done honour to human nature (loud cheers!)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **29-**Minister Adams' Speech Cont'd. "I honour Mr. Peabody because he has done honour to his country. Born in America he went out to build his fortune, became successful in his own land and eminently more so on this side of the ocean. In twenty years he achieved his ambition. How did this happen? The answer is simple. It was by making an honest use of the friendly relations between the two countries. He drew benefit from the trade of both countries. His career teaches the advantage of good will. His success shows how mutual interests advance with peace. Now, with this gift he forms a new bond between two nations." •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **30-**Other Speeches. Long speeches followed by Lord Stanley and Sir James Emerson Tennent, who toasted the Lord Mayor. GP, as he enjoyed doing, gave the last toast to the Lady Mayoress. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Other Recipients

London, Freedom of the City. **31-**U.S. Recipients, Freedom of the City of London. GP was thus one of only six U.S. citizens to have been offered and the first of five U.S. citizens to accept the honorary Freedom of the City of London: Andrew Stevenson (1784-1857), then U.S. Minister to Britain (1836-41), was the first U.S. citizen offered this honor, Feb. 22, 1838, but he declined the honor as being inconsistent with his official duties. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London, Freedom of the City. **32-**Other U.S. Recipients. GP was the second U.S. citizen offered and its **1**-first recipient on July 10, 1862. **2**-Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85) was the second recipient, awarded June 15, 1877 (U.S. general and 18th U.S. president during 1869-77). **3**-Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) was the third recipient, awarded May 31, 1910 (26th U.S. president during 1901-09). **4**-U.S. Gen. John Joseph Pershing (1860-1948) was the fourth recipient, awarded July 18, 1919. **5**-Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969) was the fifth recipient, awarded June 12, 1945 (U.S. general and 34th U.S. president during 1953-61). •Ref. (Six U.S. citizens offered, five given the Freedom of the City of London): Confirmed to authors by City Archivist, Corporation of London Record Office, Guildhall, London, March 24, 1995. •See persons named.

London, Freedom of the City. **33-**GP Walked Home. Some news accounts after his death seven years later reported that GP walked home to save carriage fare after the Lord Mayor's banquet, July 10, 1862. The night being damp and foggy, he was reported to have caught cold. That news account may have been exaggerated. GP may have walked home filled with wonder. Officials of the world's largest city had given him its greatest honor. •Ref. (GP's

walk home from banquet): *Brighton Observer* (Brighton, England), Nov. 12, 1869, p. 2, c. 2. •See Honors, GP's.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807-82). On poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's third visit to Europe, 1842, he met German poet Ferdinand Freiligrath (1810-76). In the summer of 1854 Freiligrath managed the London branch of a failing Swiss bank and may have written Longfellow for employment assistance. Longfellow wrote Freiligrath: "Everyone speaks so highly of Peabody, that I hope you may find a place there in his house,--a door opening to fortune, or something like it.... I hear of a gentleman in Boston [Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90], who goes out in the Autumn as a partner in Mr. Peabody's house. Him I shall endeavor to see, and as far as proper urge your claims.... Ever yours, Henry W. Longfellow. P.S. I add a letter to Mr. Peabody, although I do not know him. Do as you please about presenting it." •Although Longfellow's letter did not result in a position with GP, Freiligraph became a successful translator into German of U.S. and European poets. •See Ferdinand Freiligrath.

Lord Mayor of London. •See William Cubitt. •London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP.

Mentioned in Winthrop's Eulogy

Lothrop, John (1772-1820), Rev., D.D., "of Boston and Calcutta." **1-**Pastor of Brattle St. Church, Boston. Rev. John Lothrop, pastor of Brattle St., Boston, was referred to by Mass. Statesman Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) near the end of his Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy for GP, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass.

Lothrop, John. **2-**Winthrop's Eulogy of GP. Winthrop said in part: "And so was fulfilled for him [GP] a prophecy he heard once as the subject of a sermon, on which by some force of reflection lingered in his mind and which he more than once mentioned to me: •'And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear nor dark; but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, or night: but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light.'" •Winthrop stated that GP told him he first heard this text, Zechariah 14:6-7, as a boy (date not known) in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Lothrop (1772-1820) of Brattle St., Boston. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Lothrop, John. **3-**Historical Connection, "Old North Church." John Lothrop's father, also named John Lothrop (1739-1816), was pastor of Christ Church ("Old North Church") now Christ Church, Episcopal, Boston, erected in 1723, from whose steeple was hung lanterns, April 18, 1775, signaling Paul Revere (1735-1818) which route British troops took to Concord, Mass. •Ref. From Boston Athenaeum Reference Librarian, Oct. 27, 1999.

Louis (Ludwig), King of Bavaria (1786-1868), attended a dinner GP gave in Nice, France, in March 1863. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Ludwig (Louis), King of Bavaria (below).

Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives

Lovenstein, William (1840-96). **1-**GP statue in Statuary Hall? William Lovenstein was a Va. state senator in 1896. During 1885-96 there were unsuccessful attempts to place a statue of GP in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., where each state has two statues of its notable citizens. The first such proposal, made in a conference of Va. Superintendents of Education, was recorded in the 1885 annual report of Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction. •See Honors, GP's.

Lovenstein, William. 2-GP Statue in Statuary Hall? Cont'd. PEF second administrator J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) urged Southern states to initiate this proposal. His stirring appeal to Va.'s General Assembly in 1895 led Va. state Sen. William Lovenstein on Feb. 1, 1896, to introduce a resolution calling for a GP statue. The Va. senate agreed to his resolution on Feb. 7, and the Va. House of Delegates agreed on Feb. 8. The Va. Senate then asked the Va. governor to write to other southern governors about securing funds for a GP statue. The S.C. and Tenn. legislatures and governor did the same in 1896, but without success. •Ref. "To Honor Peabody." *Richmond Dispatch* (Va.), Feb. 2, 1896, p. 12, c. 1.

Lovenstein, William. 3-Career. Born of German immigrant parents in what is now Laurel, Va., William Lovenstein attended local schools and then Dr. Lilienthal's Academy, NYC, two years. He returned to Richmond, Va., was a merchant, and served as a Confederate private under Gen. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76), former Va. governor who, by chance met and was photographed with GP, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., summer 1869. •After the Civil War William Lovenstein coedited *Der Richmond Patriot*, a German-language newspaper, was active in Richmond business and community affairs, was elected to the Va. House of Delegates (1869-80) and the Va. Senate (1881-96), where his Senate colleagues elected him President pro tempore, for the Dec. 4, 1895-March 5, 1896, session. •Ref. Manarin, pp. 225-226.

Lowell, John (b.1824), was a PEF trustee, chosen to succeed PEF trustee Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). He was a Harvard College graduate, a federal judge, served as trustee for a short time, attended only one meeting, and was succeeded as PEF trustee by George Frisbie Hoar (1826-1904). •Ref. Curry-b, p. 117.

Ludgate Hill, London. GP's Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner to departing U.S. exhibitors to the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair), was held in the London

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Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as American ambassador had met friends to discuss affairs. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Ludington, Townsend, author of *John Dos Passos: A Twentieth Century Odyssey* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1980), p. 456, indicated that U.S. writer John Rodrigo Dos Passos (1896-1970) used the PIB Library reference collection for research to write *Three Men Who Made the Nation*, 1957, and other books. •See PIB Reference Library.

Ludwig (Louis), King of Bavaria (1786-1868). GP, frequently ill, with a partner since 1854 (Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90), and wanting to retire, spent early 1863 visiting and resting in France (Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Nice). He gave a lavish dinner and concert in Nice in March 1863 in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which King Ludwig of Bavaria and others attended. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Benjamin Moran.

Lyceum, in 19th century U.S., named after Aristotle's 4th century B.C. school, was an organized adult education lecture and discussion series in town halls, libraries, and elsewhere. The first lyceum was organized in 1826 by Josiah Holbrook (1788-1854), a teacher in Millbury, Mass. By 1835 there were 3,000 U.S. town lyceums. Peabody Institute Libraries had lecture halls and lecture funds for lyceum speakers. For Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82) as lyceum speaker at the PIB, Jan. 2, 4, 9, 11, 1872, •see Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Lyell, Charles (1797-1875), British geologist, was visited by GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) while studying at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1863-65. O.C. Marsh, whose studies were paid for by his uncle GP, was preparing for a career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Lyman, Theodore (1833-97), was a PEF trustee. He was born in Mass., a Harvard graduate, a naturalist, served under Union Gen. George Gordon Meade (1815-72) in the Civil War, served in the U.S. Congress, and was active in civil service reform. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 76, 101. •Boatner, pp. 496-497.

Lyons, James (1801-82), was a Richmond, Va., lawyer, judge and public education advocate. •He met by chance, spoke to, and was photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. At this chance meeting, informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educators and statesmen. •See Confederate Generals. •William Wilson Corcoran. •GP Illustrations. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Lyons, France. Frequently ill, with a partner since 1854 (Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90), and wanting to retire, GP spent early 1863 visiting and resting in Lyons, France (he also visited Paris, Marseilles, and Nice). •See William Wilson Corcoran.

M

Mac and Mc are interfiled as if both are Mac.

PEF Trustee

Macalester, Charles (1798-1873). **1-**PEF Trustee. Charles Macalester was a financier, one of the 16 original PEF trustees, and a member of the PEF Finance Committee. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of a Scottish-born immigrant to Philadelphia where he became a prosperous merchant and ship owner, trading with Europe and the East Indies. He attended Philadelphia public schools, spent a few years in Cincinnati, Ohio, married, and returned to Philadelphia in 1827. He was a member of Gaw, Macalester & Co., stock brokers. •Ref. Frederick, Vol. VI, pp. 543-544. •Funk, pp. 46-47. •*Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 10, 1873. •John W. Forney, "In Memoriam: Death of Charles Macalester." •"Decease of Charles Macalester, Esq.," *Public Ledger*, Dec. 10, 1873.

Macalester, Charles. **2-**GP's Agent in Philadelphia. Charles Macalester visited London in 1842 and became GP's agent and business correspondent in Philadelphia. He was a director of Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Co., director of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Co., and was successful in real estate investments in western cities, especially in Chicago. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Macalester, Charles. **3-**Founder, Macalester College, Minn. In politics Charles Macalester was a Jackson Democrat (1829-37); the trusted friend of U.S. Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Grant. He was a friend and associate of such Whig leaders as Clay, Webster, and Crittenden. In the Civil War he supported the Republican Party and voted for Lincoln and Grant. He was an elder in Philadelphia's Second Presbyterian Church; was a trustee and supporter of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Hospital, the Philadelphia Medical College, and gave the Winslow House in Minneapolis, Minn., for an institute of higher education which Presbyterian Church trustees named Macalester College (1885), St. Paul, Minn. •Ref. *Ibid.*

On Broken Engagement

Macaulay, T. 1-GP's NYC Business Friend. T. Macaulay, a NYC business friend, wrote with concern and sympathy to GP about his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) in early 1839. From Providence, R.I., she was in London for young Queen Victoria's

coronation (June 28, 1838), where GP met her, fell in love, and they became engaged. Back in the U.S., she met Alexander Lardner (1808-48), a friend with whom she had been earlier (1835) infatuated. She broke her engagement to GP, returned his gifts through an intermediary, and married Lardner (Oct. 2, 1840). •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Romance and GP.

Macaulay, T. 2-Wrote Sympathetically to GP. T. Macaulay wrote sympathetically to GP, March 7, 1839: "While upon the subject of family affairs I have learned of matters connected with yourself, and as I should sincerely rejoice in any thing which would contribute to your happiness, did not fail to make myself acquainted with what had transpired since I left England--and I am fully convinced that you have acted as became your character for honorable and manly feeling in so delicate an affair--for although we may err in judgment we must never sacrifice these sentiments of delicacy and propriety upon which our happiness in such matters must rest. I should have expected it from you and I feel gratified that you have acted accordingly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

McCormick, Cyrus Hall (1809-84). For McCormick's reapers and other U.S. industrial and art products, •see Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

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PIB Gallery of Art

McCoy, John M. (b.1821). 1-Donated *Clytie* to PIB Gallery of Art. The PIB Gallery of Art began in 1873 when PIB trustee John M. McCoy donated *Clytie*, a life-size marble statue of a woman in classical Greco-Roman style, created by Md.-born sculptor William Henry Rinehart (1825-74). •Ref. McCoy, pp. 468-470.

McCoy, J.M. 2-Career. Born in Baltimore, John M. McCoy attended Baltimore College (a branch of the Univ. of Md.), was a journalist, an art historian, produced iron ore in N.C. for the Confederacy in the Civil War, returned to Baltimore as a partner in the commercial firm of W.T. Walters & Co., cofounded Baltimore's *Daily Evening Bulletin* (1876), befriended and publicized the work of Md.-born sculptor William Henry Rinehart and, determined that Rinehart's best known work, *Clytie*, remain in Baltimore, bought it from Rinehart for the PIB Gallery of Art. •Ref. *Ibid.*

29 Most Famous Americans

MacCracken, Henry Mitchell (1840-1918). 1-Created N.Y.U. Hall of Fame. Henry Mitchell MacCracken was New York Univ. chancellor during 1891-1910 who created its Hall of Fame, made possible by a $100,000 gift from Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (née Helen Gould, financier Jay Gould's [1836-92] daughter). •GP was among the 29 most famous Americans elected to the Hall of Fame in 1900, 16th from the top of the list (or 15th if placed ahead of Henry Clay

[1777-1852], with whom he tied). GP was one of two elected in the category of businessmen-philanthropists. •See Hall of Fame of NY Univ.

MacCracken, H.M. 2-GP Tablet and Bust. In 1901 a bronze tablet was unveiled in GP's allotted place with an inscription taken from his Feb. 7, 1867, PEF founding letter: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." When sufficient funds were raised, sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) created the GP bust which was unveiled May 12, 1926, by GP's grandnephew Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872) and John Work Garrett (1872-1942) representing the PIB trustees. The address was given by GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937). •Ref. *Ibid.*

McCullagh, William Torrens (1813-94), was an Irish-born barrister and independent Liberal MP during 1847 to 1885 who, in 1863, took his mother's surname, McCullagh. He favored the North in the Civil War and wrote on its behalf in the press. •During Nov. 1861, when Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) was Pres. Lincoln's emissary to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War, he went to GP who introduced him to British leaders sympathetic to the North. These included MP Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) representing Belfast, Ireland, at whose home Weed met such British government leaders as Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878), and MP William Torrens McCullagh (referred to in this work as William W. Torrens). •See persons named.

***Trent* Affair**

McFarland, J.E. 1-Confederate Emissary. J.E. McFarland was secretary to James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. Mason and John Slidell (1793-1871) of La. were Confederate emissaries on their way to Europe to seek aid and arms from Britain and France. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, they and some of their family evaded the Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., reached Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail packet *Trent* bound for Liverpool, England. On Nov. 8, 1861, in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, the *Trent* was illegally stopped by Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union warship *San Jacinto*. The illegal seizure of Mason, Slidell, and their male secretaries, and their being held at Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison, provoked near-war hysteria between Britain and the U.S. Furor over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, affecting GP in London. With his advisors and trustees, he had to postpone to March 12, 1862, press release of the letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for model housing for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). •See *Trent* Affair.

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McFarland, J.E. 2-British Sympathy. British sympathy for the Confederacy was partly based on class--the kinship upper and middle class Britons felt for the southern aristocracy. Britain's economic reason for Confederate sympathy was cutoff of southern cotton, essential for British textile manufacture. Historian Shelby Foote recorded that Union blockade of southern ports cost British cotton mills and ancillary industries two million jobs. Over half the 534,000 British cotton mill workers were without jobs and fewer than one-fourth worked full time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

McFarland, J.E. 3-British-built Confederate Ships. Without a navy, secret Confederate agents bought British-built ships, which were then armed as Confederate warships. The British-built Confederate *Alabama*, for example, sunk 64 Union ships. In international arbitration over the *Alabama* Claims, Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity (1872). The seriousness of the *Trent* affair and other British-U.S. provocations worried GP and his advisors. Would the British government, press, and public accept or reject his London housing gift? Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action, and the four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

McFarland, J.E. 4-GP's *Trent* Involvement. Another GP-*Trent* connection was with George Eustis (1828-72), secretary to Confederate emissary John Slidell, both from La. George Eustice was married to Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), the only daughter of GP's longtime business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C. She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, and sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. •Ref. *Ibid.*

McFarland, J.E., 5-GP-*Trent* Involvement Cont'd. Capt. Richard Williams, *Trent* officer in charge of the mail, was asked at a dinner to give his version of what happened on the *Trent*. This version, published in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862 (p. 5, c. 1-2), was that when the *San Jacinto*'s Lt. Donald McNeill Fairfax (1821-94) was sent to take Mason and Slidell into custody, they appeared before him with Slidell's daughter clinging to her father. When Lt. Fairfax tried to separate father and daughter, she slapped his face. The *Daily Post* article added that there was a contradiction to Capt. Williams' version from a member of Parliament who "had the contradiction from George Peabody, the well known banker and merchant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

McFarland, J.E., 6-GP-*Trent* Involvement Cont'd. The *Daily Post* article added that a Mr. Allen S. Kanckel (his last name, misspelled, was Hanckel), who claimed to have witnessed the *Trent* incident, told the editor "that Mr. Peabody, uninvited, called on Mrs. Slidell, and behaved ungentlemanly." The editor sent GP the news article along with Allen S. Hanckel's calling card. Hanckel wrote GP that the *Daily Post* editor had made a mistake, that it had

been GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), who had burst uninvited into Mrs. Slidell's room. Hanckel added, "I shall certainly call upon you and hope to receive an explanation," but his visit never materialized. The *Trent* affair stirred passions. •Ref. Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2. •See *Trent* Affair.

Episcopal Bishop of Ohio

McIlvaine, Charles Pettit (1799-1873). **1-**GP's Longtime Friend. Charles Pettit McIlvaine was born in Burlington, N.J., graduated from the College of N.J. (1816, renamed Princeton Univ. since Oct. 1889), was Episcopal minister of Christ Church, Georgetown, D.C. (1821-25), chaplain of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point (1825), and religion professor at what is now New York Univ. (1831-32). He was elected Episcopal Bishop of Ohio (1832), was president of Kenyon College and its divinity school in Gambier, Ohio (1832-40), and was a member of the U.S. Sanitary Commission during the Civil War (to which GP gave $10,000 in 1864). •A frequent visitor to London, McIlvaine attended and spoke at GP's May 18, 1853, dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, near London. •Ref. (McIlvaine): Smythe, VI, Part 2, pp. 64-65. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Peabody Homes of London

McIlvaine, C.P. 2-In London, Aug. 1858-March 1859. McIlvaine, in London, called at the U.S. Legation in London, on Aug. 20, 1858. He was thus described by Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86): "...McIlvaine, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, of Ohio, a tall, venerable man, of about 60 has been here this morning. He is a slender figure, and stands nearly 6 feet high. The bishop's dress becomes him wonderfully. I have rarely seen so complete a bishop in appearance. He is staying at 162 New Bond St., & has a young clergyman with him.... We made an application today for permission for Bishop McIlvaine and party to visit Buckingham Palace...." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie (eds.), I, p. 307, note 7; I, p. 412; and II, p. 920, note 4. •See Benjamin Moran.

McIlvaine, C.P. 3-Adviser on London Gift. During this visit GP consulted McIlvaine about his still-unformed intended gift to London. At GP's request in early 1859, McIlvaine, who knew social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl, 1801-85), asked Shaftesbury what the London poor's greatest need was. Affordable housing, Lord Shaftesbury replied. This advice led GP to abandon two earlier ideas for his London gift: **1-**a network of drinking fountains, or **2-**aid to charity schools for the poor through the Ragged School Union. •See Peabody Homes of London.

McIlvaine, C.P. 4-Peabody Homes of London. GP created the Peabody Donation Fund (now the Peabody Trust), London, which built and managed model housing for London's working

families. On March 31, 1999, 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 affordable apartments in 26 boroughs. These include, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's improved living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. Peabody Trust, London-c, annual report, 1999.

Pres. Lincoln's Emissary

McIlvaine, C.P. 5-Civil War and After. In Nov.-Dec. 1861 Pres. Abraham Lincoln sent McIlvaine and N.Y. state editor and political leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) as Union emissaries to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran recorded "(9 Dec. '61): Bishop McIlvaine has been to see us this morning,...he is over here for the purpose of correcting British opinion.... He is a refined man and will be useful to us here...." •GP helped McIlvaine and Weed meet British leaders. •McIlvaine was also the participating minister when martyred Pres. Lincoln's funeral train stopped in Cleveland, Ohio, April 28, 1865. •On Nov. 6, 1866, GP donated $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio (where McIlvaine had been president), for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, II, pp. 920-921. •See Civil War and GP.

PEF Trustee

McIlvaine, C.P. 6-PEF Trustee. McIlvaine, one of the original 16 PEF trustees from 1867, headed its executive committee and was its second vice chairman during 1867-73. He was present when PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read aloud GP's Feb. 7, 1867, founding letter in an upper room at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 8, 1867, to ten of the 16 original trustees at their first meeting. •See PEF.

McIlvaine, C.P. 7-With GP on Pres. Andrew Johnson's Visit. On Feb. 9, 1867, after press announcement of the creation of the PEF, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms. With GP at the time were PEF trustees R.C. Winthrop, Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87); along with GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

McIlvaine, C.P. 8-With GP on Pres. Andrew Johnson's Visit Cont'd. Pres. Johnson shook GP's hand (GP was 72 and often ill) and said he thought to find GP alone, that he called as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the

gift would help unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England, and invited GP to visit him in the White House. With emotion, GP thanked Pres. Johnson, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

McIlvaine, C.P. 9-Pres. Johnson Cabinet Reshuffle? Pres. Johnson faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty., Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85) as Secty. of War, Adm. D.G. Farragut (1801-70) as Navy Secty., Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew (1818-67) as Secty. of State, Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900) as Interior Secty., and Penn. Sen. Edgar Cowan (1815-85) as Atty.-General. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •PEF. •See persons named.

McIlvaine, C.P. 10-Pres. Johnson Cabinet Reshuffle? Cont'd. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •On April 25, 1867, GP visited Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House before his May 1, 1867, return to London. They spoke of the work of the PEF. •Ref. *Ibid.*

McIlvaine, C.P. 11-On GP's death. McIlvaine's daughter was with GP several times just before GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, at the home of longtime business associate and friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), 80 Eaton Square, London. McIlvaine's account of GP's death, based on his daughter's descriptions, was the source of the description of GP's last days in philanthropic advisor R.C. Winthrop's eulogy given at GP's final funeral service, Feb. 8, 1870, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., before burial that day in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Vindicated GP as Union Supporter

McIlvaine, C.P. 12-Vindicated GP as Union Supporter. At GP's death some articles accused him of Confederate sympathies. Bishop McIlvaine sprang to GP's defense. He publicly endorsed Thurlow Weed's (1797-1882) vindication of GP as a Union loyalist published in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869. Weed, N.Y. state editor and politician, described GP's help in London in late 1861-early 1862 when he and McIlvaine were there as Pres. Lincoln's private emissaries to present the Union's view and to keep Britain neutral. •Ref. (Weed's vindication of GP's Union loyalty): *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4. •Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine to Thurlow Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, quoted in •*New Haven Daily Palladium* (New Haven, Conn.), Jan. 6, 1970, p. 2, c. 2-3.

McIlvaine, C.P. 13-Vindicated GP as Union Supporter Cont'd. GP helped McIlvaine and Weed meet and speak to British leaders. McIlvaine publicly endorsed Weed's vindication of GP as pro-Union. •See PEF. •Thurlow Weed.

Mackall, Leonard T. In 1935, Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., correctly identified the seven former Civil War generals as photographed standing behind GP and others at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. This photo, along with others, was taken sometime between Aug. 15-19, 1869, during GP's visit there, July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. The photo, described in the *New York World*, Sept. 14, 1869, p. 12, c. 2, by Gen. John Bankhead Magruder (1810-71), was preserved for over 40 years by Confederate veteran James Blair of Richmond, Va., with the generals' identity in dispute until correctly named by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., in 1935. For the names of the Civil War generals and others in the photos, •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate Generals. •GP Illustrations. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Macomb, William H., was Capt. of USS *Plymouth*, ordered during Nov. 12-15, 1869, from Marseilles, France, to join British warship HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth, England, and to accompany the *Monarch* in returning GP's remains for burial near his Mass. hometown. For details and sources, including W.H. Macomb's career, •see Death and Funeral, GP's.

Madeira consists of small islands in the North Atlantic, north of the Canaries, belonging to Portugal. On Friday, Dec. 31, 1869, and Sat., Jan. 1, 1870, British warship HMS *Monarch*, carrying GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, stopped at Funchall Bay, Madeira, to take on 200 tons of coal; and sailed accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, across the Atlantic to Bermuda and north to Portland, Maine. •Ref. "Log of the *Monarch*," Admiralty 53/9877, Public Record Office, London. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

GP in W.Va.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-71). **1-**Confederate General. John Bankhead Magruder, born in Winchester, Va., was a West Point graduate (1830) who resigned as U.S. army officer to become a Confederate general. •A reference source (Freeman-a, 1935, appendix) is most likely in error in listing J.B. Magruder as having met, spoken to, and been photographed with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 327-328, 501.

Magruder, J.B. 2-GP in W.Va., Summer 1869. At this chance meeting, informal talks of later educational consequence took place on southern public education needs with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educators and

statesmen. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •GP Illustrations. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Maine Legislature. For Maine legislative wrangling over attending *en masse* the arrival of GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch* at Portland on Jan. 25, 1870, and the cost to Maine of that reception, with sources, •see Death and funeral, GP's.

British-Built Confederate Ships

Mallory, Stephen Russell (1813-73). **1-**Confederate Navy Secty. Stephen Russell Mallory was the Confederate Navy Secty. who sent Confederate Naval Commander James Dunwody Bulloch (1823-1901) to England in May 1861 to purchase ships for the nonexistent Confederate Navy. Bulloch's best known purchase was the CSS *Alabama*, the most notorious of the British-built Confederate raiders which high jacked or sank 64 Union ships. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Mallory, S.R. 2-Britain declared its neutrality at the beginning of the U.S. Civil War. Still, Bulloch purchased from Britain's Cammell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead, England, the newly built "Hull No. 290," soon named the SS *Enrica*, which was subsequently outfitted for war and renamed the CSS *Alabama* at the end of July 1862. On June 23, 1862, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) wrote to British Foreign Office officials that by building the *Alabama* as a Confederate warship, Britain was breaking its neutrality. Minister Adams attached affidavits from involved seamen as proof of his charge. But British customs law officials ruled the evidence insufficient. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mallory, S.R. 3-*Alabama* Intercepted. The *Alabama* was commanded by Capt. Raphael Harwood Semmes (1809-77). Semmes's first ship, the *Sumter*, had already severely damaged northern commerce before it was bottled up in Gibraltar in Jan. 1862. In the *Alabama*'s rampaging two-year cruise (June 1862 to June 1864) covering 67,000 nautical miles, she hijacked or sank 64 Union ships. Her crew were largely pirate-adventurers from many nations, including Britain. Needing repairs, the *Alabama* entered the French harbor of Cherbourg on June 11, 1864. The USS *Kearsarge*, under Capt. John Ancrum Winslow (1811-73), intercepted the *Alabama* in Cherbourg, June 14, 1864. The *Alabama* came out to do battle. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mallory, S.R. 4-*Alabama* Sunk. The two ships fired on each other and the *Alabama* was sunk on June 19, 1864. It was one of the last romanticized gunnery duels in the era of wooden ships, observed by thousands offshore. Capt. Semmes and some of his officers and crew were rescued by a British yacht, *Deerhound*, and taken to an English port. The *Alabama*'s remains

were not found until Oct. 1984, when some artifacts were raised from Cherbourg harbor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mallory, S.R. 5-*Alabama* Claims Commission. A special international *Alabama* Claims Commission which met in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 1871-Sept. 1872, awarded the U.S. $15.5 million to be paid by Britain for damage to Union shipping by British-built Confederate ships. The *Alabama* and several other British-built raiders destroyed 257 Union ships, compelled Union ship owners to transfer ownership of over 700 vessels to foreign registries, and hindered U.S. merchant marine activity for half a century. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mallory, S.R. 6-Effect on GP. Some two years before his death, GP's name was mentioned as a possible arbitrator to serve on the *Alabama* Claims Commission. But because of age and illness his name was dropped. •GP died in London Nov. 4, 1869, at the height of angry U.S.-British exchanges over U.S. lives and treasure caused by the CSS *Alabama* and other British-built ships. GP's will requiring burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, near Salem, Mass., became known. British P.M. William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) said publicly at a Lord Mayor's Day banquet speech on Nov. 9, 1869: "With Mr. Peabody's nation we will not quarrel." On Nov. 10, 1869, PM Gladstone's cabinet offered H.M.S. *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship, as funeral vessel, to carry GP's remains from England for burial in the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mallory, S.R. 7-Westminster Abbey. A funeral service for GP was held at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869. His remains rested in the Abbey for 30 days, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869. •HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, escorted by USS *Plymouth*, a U.S. warship from Marseilles, France, crossed the Atlantic, to be met in Portland, Me., harbor, on Pres. U.S. Grant's orders, by a flotilla of U.S. ships commanded by Adm. David G. Farragut (1801-70). GP's unusual 96-day British-U.S. transatlantic funeral ended with final burial on Feb. 8, 1870, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Mallory, S.R. 8-Career. S.R. Mallory was born in Trinidad, West Indies; grew up in Key West, Fla., where he practiced law (1839); was a judge; fought in the Seminole War; was U.S. senator from Fla. (1851 until Fla. seceded); was named Confederate Navy Secty (Feb. 1, 1861); was captured in flight with Jefferson Davis (1808-89), imprisoned for 10 months, and released (1866) in Fla., where he practiced law in Pensacola. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 503-504. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Manchester, William, author of *Disturber of the Peace: The Life of H.L. Mencken* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950), p. 292, indicated that Baltimore newspaper writer, author, and critic Henry Louis Mencken (1880-1956) used the PIB Library reference collection to write some of his books. •See PIB Reference Library.

Manchester, England. During his first commercial buying trip abroad, Nov. 1827-Aug. 1828 (nine months), GP was in Manchester, England, Jan. 1828. •See Visits to Europe by GP.

Trent Affair

Mann, Ambrose Dudley (1801-89). **1-**Confederate Agents. Ambrose Dudley Mann, Pierre A. Rost (1797-1868), and William Loundes Yancey (1814-63) were Confederate emissaries sent to Europe at the beginning of the Civil War to secure recognition, arms, and aid. Unsuccessful, they were succeeded by Confederate agents James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and his male secretary, and John Slidell (1793-1871) from La. and his male secretary. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, the four Confederates and some of their families, seeking support and aid in Britain and France, evaded a Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., got to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. •See *Trent* Affair.

Mann, A.D. 2-*Trent* Affair. One day out of Havana, on Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped by the captain of the Union warship *San Jacinto*. The four Confederate emissaries were forcibly removed and held at Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mann, A.D. 3-British-U.S. Angers. Seizure of the *Trent* created a furor in Britain and France and exultation in the U.S. North. Passions were aroused. Angry recriminations over the *Trent* Affair affected GP in London. He, his advisors, and trustees delayed until March 12, 1862, press announcement of his Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •See Peabody Homes of London.

Mann, A.D. 4-British Sympathy. British upper and middle classes favored the Confederacy, whose southern cotton, cut off by the Union embargo, led to loss of jobs in British textile manufacture. While a U.S.-British war seemed imminent, GP and his trustees feared that the British government, press, and public might reject his gift. Britain demanded an explanation, apology, and release of the four prisoners. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, and disavowed the seizure of the *Trent*. The four Confederates were released Jan. 1, 1862. •See *Trent* Affair.

Mann, A.D. 5-GP's Partner Visited the Eustices. Another GP connection with the *Trent* Affair involved his Washington, D.C., business associate William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) only daughter, Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67). She was married to John Slidell's secretary George Eustice (1828-72, of La.). Both Louise and George Eustice were on the *Trent* when it was seized. When the Eustices reached England, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan, went to see after the Eustices' welfare. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mann, A.D. 6-Benjamin Moran's Journal. GP, Ambrose Dudley Mann, and the *Trent* Affair are also mentioned in U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal. Moran, obsessively critical of GP, recorded in his journal in Feb. 1862: "George Peabody came in soon after me, and told us the *Africa* had arrived with news that the *Europa* had been detained until the 20th by Ld. Lyons [Richard Bickerton Pennell Lyons, 1817-87, British ambassador to the U.S.]. He [GP] had met Dudley Mann in the street and was exultant and sure war was inevitable, & Mann had the news as early as half past one." •See Benjamin Moran. •Civil War and GP. •*Trent* Affair. •Persons mentioned.

Mann, A.D. 7-Benjamin Moran's Journal Cont'd.: "Peabody either had been to see Mrs. Slidell, or was going to see her, and was certain there would be no war. His whole manner is that of a hypocrite, and he is carrying water on both shoulders, being determined to stand well on both sides, in any event." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mann, A.D. 8-Career. In the 1840's Mann, from Va., was U.S. Consul, Bremen, and special commissioner to the German states for the negotiation of commercial treaties. He was U.S. Asst. Secty. Of State (1853-56), then promoted the economic independence of the South through a southern merchant marine and a steamship line from Europe to Va., was appointed (1861) special commissioner in Europe for the South, spending one unsuccessful year in England, three years in Belgium, and lived in Europe until his death. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 113, footnote 9.

Mann, Horace (1796-1859) was succeeded as Mass. State Board of Education Secty. by Barnas Sears (1802-80), first PEF administrator. •See Barnas Sears.

Manning, Thomas Courtland (1825-87), was a PEF trustee. Born in Edenton, N.C., he was admitted to the N.C. bar (1848), member of the La. Secession Convention (1861), a Confederate officer and aide-de-camp to La.'s Gov. Thomas D. Moore (1861-63), Adj. Gen., La., Assoc. Justice, La. Supreme Court (1864-65, 1882-86), Chief Justice (1877-80), U.S. Minister to Mexico (1886-87), PEF trustee, and received the LL.D. (Hon.), Univ. of N.C. (1878). •Ref. "Manning,...," p. 331. •See PEF.

Mansel, Henry Longueville (1820-72), educated at Merchant Taylor's School, London, and St. John's College, Oxford Univ.; taught philosophy and religious history at Oxford; was dean at St. Paul's (1860-71). He wrote asking GP if he would accept an Oxford honorary degree. GP by letter on June 5, 1867, accepted. •Ref. Mansel, p. 836. For GP's honorary Doctor of Laws degree, June 26, 1867, •see Oxford Univ., England.

Manship, Paul (1885-1966), was a U.S. sculptor whose works were shown in a special exhibit at the PIB Gallery of Art in 1916. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Mansion House, London. Residence of the Lord Mayor of the City of London. •See William Cubitt. •London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP.

Marcy, William Learned (1786-1857), U.S. Secty. of State during 1853-57, issued a "Dress Circular" requiring U.S. diplomats abroad to wear plain clothes rather than diplomatic uniform at foreign functions. In this democratized atmosphere, newly appointed U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), an ultra patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism, refused to stand, as 149 others did, and red-gorged in anger, walked out of GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner in London because GP first toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. president. •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Marguerite River, Canada. During GP's May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, he visited Montreal, Canada, and fished for salmon in the Marguerite River, July 7-22, 1866. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Marine Corps, U.S., Maine state militia, U.S. and British seamen were all represented in the GP funeral ceremonies at Portland, Me. receiving port, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Mariposa, Calif. Explorer-politician John Charles Frémont (1813-90) and his wife Jesse, daughter of U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), were in London to raise funds to finance mining on their Calif. Mariposa Estate. On April 7, 1852, as they were about to step into a carriage, Frémont was arrested for nonpayment of money he borrowed while acting governor of Calif. at the outbreak of the Mexican War, 1846-47. A victim of circumstances, he appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852. Frémont soon after attended two GP dinners on June 17 and July 4, 1862. •See John Charles Frémont.

Maritime history. •See Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Mark St., London. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow (1822-1906) first proved that low cost housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury borough, London, soon after publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London. Waterlow wrote of the Peabody Homes of London: "Beyond all doubt they materially stimulated the Government of [the day in promoting measures, not merely to facilitate the work of public housing] but to compel railway companies and others destroying any large number of houses occupied by the poor to provide to a certain extent new and commodious tenements suitable for the working classes." •See Peabody Homes of London.

Marseilles, France. The USS *Plymouth* was in Marseilles, France, with the U.S. Naval European squadron when GP died in London, Nov. 4, 1869. After the British warship HMS *Monarch* was selected to return his remains for burial near his Mass. hometown, U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93) requested and U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90) ordered the USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles to Portsmouth Harbor, England, to escort the *Monarch* on the transatlantic voyage. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Marsh, George (c1834-35), the brother of Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), died soon after birth. •See Othniel Charles Marsh (GP's nephew).

Marsh, Mary. •See Mary Marsh Waters.

Marsh, Mary Gaines (née Peabody) (1807-34), was GP's younger sister who married Caleb March (b.1800?) and was the mother of Yale paleontologist Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99). She died of cholera in Lockport, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1834. •Ref. Schuchert and LeVene. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Nephew O.C. Marsh

Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831-99). **1-**GP's Nephew. GP's nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh, influenced his uncle's gifts to science and science education, particularly the founding of the Peabody Museums of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866) and of Natural History at Yale (Oct. 22, 1866), and to a lesser extent the Peabody Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867), now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Schiff, p. 80.

Marsh, O.C. 2-Sister Mary's Son. O.C. Marsh was the son of GP's younger sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34). Mary Gaines was the seventh of eight children born to Thomas Peabody (1761-1811) and Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830). GP, third-born and second son, was the enterprising family member who, a few years after his father's death (May 13, 1811), took on the family support. He paid for Mary Gaines to attend Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., during 1822-23, along with other siblings and relatives. •See Bradford Academy.

Marsh, O.C. 3-Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh. In 1826 at age 19 Mary Gaines Peabody fell in love with 26-year-old Caleb Marsh (b. c1800), who taught school near Bradford, Mass. The Peabody and Marsh families had been neighbors in Danvers, Mass., with the Marshes more affluent. About to marry Mary Gaines Peabody and expecting financial or other help from GP, Caleb Marsh wrote to GP, busy traveling for his firm (Riggs, Peabody & Co.), asking help in getting started in the dry goods business. •Ref. (O.C. Marsh family background): Peabody Papers and the O.C. Marsh Papers at Yale Univ. Library Archives. •Schuchert and LeVene.

Marsh, O.C. 4-Mary Gaines and Caleb Marsh. Aware of pitfalls for beginners, GP discouraged Caleb Marsh. Caleb Marsh then wrote GP asking for a dowry and under what conditions it would be given. GP provided a monetary settlement, with safeguards. Inept in several enterprises and said later "not to be the best of husbands." Caleb Marsh turned to farming in Lockport, N.Y. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 5-Mary's Early Death. Mary Gaines (Peabody) Marsh died of cholera before her 27th birthday after giving birth to her third child, George Marsh (c1834-c35), who soon also died. She left Caleb Marsh, who soon remarried, with two children: Mary, age five, and Othniel Charles, approaching age three. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 6-Erie Canal Fossils. O.C. Marsh, called "Othy" as a boy, lived sometimes with aunts and uncles, and with his father and stepmother in Lockport, N.Y., near the recently excavated and fossil-rich Erie Canal. By one account, in 1841 Othy wondered why he found fossilized fish bones in shale far from water. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 7-Geologist Ezekiel Jewett. Local geologist and fossil hunter Col. Ezekiel Jewett befriended the boy and explained about fossils which they hunted together, although his father Caleb Marsh thought it wasteful. This fossil hunting experience with Jewett helped spark Marsh's later passion for paleontology. Otherwise, O.C. Marsh had an erratic schooling and drifted aimlessly until about age 20. •Ref. (Ezekiel Jewett): Birth and death years are not known. He is listed in *U.S. Census (N.Y.) 1840 Index*, p. 494 and *U.S. Census (N.Y.)1850 Index*, Vol. 1, p. 933. •(Internet) http://.peabody.yale.edu/people/whoswho/MarshOC.html

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Marsh, O.C. 8-Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The death of his sister Mary when she was 22 shocked O.C. Marsh into buckling down to hard private study. At age 21, inheriting property from his mother (part of the dowry GP gave at her marriage), Marsh enrolled at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. His fellow students, in their teens, called Marsh, in his early 20s, "Daddy," and "Captain" (he captained the football team), more in respect than ridicule. He soon became an academic achiever and did some summer fossil hunting. A classmate later recalled that O.C. Marsh made "a clean sweep of all" Phillips Academy honors. •Ref. Peabody Papers and the O.C. Marsh Papers at Yale Univ. Library Archives. •Schuchert and LeVene.

Yale College

Marsh, O.C. 9-Marsh at Yale. GP, in London, pleased by good reports of his nephew Marsh's progress from his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879), paid his expenses at Phillips Academy. Learning that young Marsh wanted to attend Yale College, GP

agreed to pay for his schooling there. Marsh studied geology under Prof. James Dwight Dana (1813-95) and chemistry under Benjamin Silliman, Jr. (1816-85). Marsh was eighth in his graduating class of 109 students at Yale in 1860 (B.A. degree). •Ref. (Marsh's cost at Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, 1861-62): Jaffe, pp. 279-306, 565.

Yale's Graduate Sheffield Scientific School

Marsh, O.C. 10-Marsh at Yale Cont'd. With GP's approval and support, O.C. Marsh attended Yale's newly opened (1861) graduate Sheffield Scientific School. In two years he earned the M.A. degree in science (1862), at a cost to GP, according to science historian Bernard Jaffe, of $2,200. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 11-Budding Scholar. In 1861 Marsh wrote a scientific paper read at a Geological Society of London meeting, published in its *Transactions*, and reprinted in U.S. and European journals. His summer vacation field work on fossils in Nova Scotia, Canada, brought praise from Harvard zoology Prof. Louis Agassiz (1807-73), world authority on fossil fishes. Agassiz wrote to Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.: "A student from your Scientific School, Mr. Marsh, has shown me today two vertebrae...which has excited my interest in the highest degree." •Ref. (Agassiz on Marsh's 1861 paper): Louis Agassiz to Benjamin Silliman, Dec. 23, 1861, quoted in •*American Journal of Science*, Vol. 33 (May 1862), p. 138.

Marsh, O.C. 12-Budding Scholar Cont'd. Marsh wrote proudly from Georgetown, Mass., to GP, London, June 9, 1862: "I was so fortunate during one of my vacations as to make a discovery which has already attracted considerable attention among scientific men." •Ref. (Marsh's 1861 scientific paper): O.C. Marsh to GP, June 9, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass., and in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 45.

Doctoral Study in Germany

Marsh, O.C. 13-Planned Doctoral Study in Germany. Poor eyesight kept Marsh from serving in the Civil War. In that same June 9, 1862, letter to GP he added: "If the plan for completing my studies in Germany, which you once so kindly approved, still meets with your approbation, I should like to go in September next [1862]." GP approved and sent Marsh £200 ($1,000). •Ref. (Marsh's intended study in Germany): O.C. Marsh to GP, June 9, 1862, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass., quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 48.

Marsh, O.C. 14-Aimed at Yale Professorship. Always anxious to please his uncle, Marsh was upset by an article his father sent him from the Lockport *Journal and Courier*, reprinted from a Danvers, Mass., newspaper. He wrote his father that he was "sorry that someone had no more discretion than to preface the notice with some statements which are calculated to do me more injury than...good. The published statement that I am expecting a Professorship at Yale

would do not a little towards preventing my getting it. So also that my expenses at College were paid by Uncle George and that he intended to make me his heir, were certainly very injudicious remarks." •Ref. (Marsh to his father, Aug. 1862): Schuchert and LeVene, p. 47.

Marsh, O.C. 15-Marsh in Europe to GP. Marsh sailed for Europe in Oct. 1862. GP talked to his nephew in London about his [GP's] intended gift to Harvard Univ. Marsh described these talks in a letter to his mentor, Yale Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. "I had a long talk with Mr. P. in regard to his future plans and donations.... I will tell you confidentially that Harvard will have her usual good fortune. So many of our family have been educated at Harvard that he naturally felt a greater interest in that institution than in Yale, of which I am the only representative. I can assure you, however, that I did [not] allow the claims of my Alma Mater to be forgotten...and I have strong hopes that she may yet be favored although nothing is as yet definitely arranged. The donation to H. [Harvard] is a large one and for a School of Design...." •Ref. (Marsh's Oct. 1862 talk with GP): O.C. Marsh, Liverpool, to GP, London, Oct. 10, 1862, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Marsh, O.C. 16-Marsh in Europe to GP Cont'd. "I did not recommend an endowment for a similar object at Yale, partly because I did not feel so much interest in Art as in Science and partly because Mr. P. manifested so much interest in my scientific studies that I thought it not unlikely that he would be more inclined to that department. I did not propose any definite plan..., as I had then none to propose, but shall hope to do so before long as I do not intend to let the matter rest until something definite is decided upon...." •Ref. (Marsh to Silliman, Jr. about talks with GP): Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 75-76.

Marsh, O.C. 17-What Gift to Harvard? GP's first gift idea for Harvard in 1861 was an astronomical observatory. He discussed this idea in letters to distant cousin Francis Peabody (1801-68) of Salem and William Henry Appleton (1814-84) of Boston. The Harvard gift idea was also discussed with former Harvard Pres. Edward Everett (1794-1865). Everett thought Harvard needed a "School of Design" [i.e., art], more than an observatory. GP's Harvard gift idea thus changed from observatory to a School of Design (art) when he spoke to his nephew O.C. Marsh in London in mid-Oct. 1862. •Ref. (GP's early thoughts on Harvard observatory and school of design): Francis Peabody, Salem, to GP, Oct. 8, 1861, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Marsh, O.C. 18-Marsh Influenced GP toward a Peabody Museum at Harvard. Marsh's enthusiasm about science influenced GP, turning his Harvard gift idea toward science, and resulting in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866). •Ref. (Marsh influenced GP toward Harvard science museum gift): Schuchert and LeVene, p. 74, note 4.

Marsh, O.C. 19-Science at Yale. O.C. Marsh's letters from Germany evoked special interest among Yale's small band of scientists. By one account, Prof. Silliman, Sr., had years before sounded out GP about aiding science at Yale, but nothing came of it. Now, with O.C. Marsh as a budding Yale scholar, his Yale teachers had renewed hope of GP aiding science at Yale. Learning that Prof. Silliman, Jr., had worked out with Prof. James Dwight Dana a plan for a possible Peabody Museum at Yale, Marsh wrote on Feb. 16, 1863: "I shall see Mr. P. in the spring or early in the summer, and shall then try to bring the subject before him in a way best suited to ensure its success." •Ref. Schuchert and LeVene. •See persons named.

Marsh, O.C. 20-Marsh Explained Need for Yale Science Museum. At the Univ. of Berlin, on advice from his Yale mentors, Marsh specialized in vertebrate paleontology. When he met GP in mid-May 1863 in Hamburg, Germany, Marsh was better able to explain to his uncle the need for an endowed museum which would send out expeditions to find ancient animal and human remains and so reconstruct the antecedents and cultural history of man. •Ref. (Marsh presented Silliman, Jr.'s Yale museum plan to GP): O.C. Marsh, Berlin, to Silliman, Jr., Feb. 16, 1863, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 77-78.

Marsh, O.C. 21-Suggested Yale Science Museum to GP. Marsh told his uncle that Yale's Sheffield Scientific School (founded 1861) had made such a beginning. He laid out Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.'s, plan for a scientific Peabody museum at Yale. Satisfied that it was a sound idea, GP named five trustees: O.C. Marsh, Benjamin Silliman, Sr. and Jr., James Dixon, and James Dwight Dana. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 22-Yale Gift. GP told Marsh that he would soon add a codicil to his will endowing the Yale museum. Marsh wrote jubilantly from Hamburg to Prof. Silliman, Sr., May 25, 1863: "I take great pleasure in announcing to you that Mr. George Peabody has decided to extend his generosity to Yale College, and will leave a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars to promote the interests of Natural Science in that Institution." Marsh added: "Mr. Peabody suggests that the Trustees...decide upon a plan...best adapted to promote the object proposed, and to embody the main features of this plan in a clause to be inserted in his will." •Ref. (GP decided on Yale museum): O.C. Marsh, Hamburg, to Silliman, Sr., May 25, 1863, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 78.

Marsh, O.C. 23-Yale Gift Cont'd. GP also told Marsh in their May 1863 meeting in Hamburg that although he set the amount to Yale at $100,000, he might raise it and that Yale would receive the gift on his death. As it turned out, GP gave the museum gifts to Harvard on Oct. 8 and to Yale on Oct. 22, during his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, raising the amounts to $150,000 each. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 24-Urged to do Further Study in Germany. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., urged Marsh to collect fossils, books, and scientific papers on paleontology. He explained that doing this would prepare Marsh for a Yale professorship in paleontology and would also make the need for a museum more evident to all. Prof. James Dwight Dana echoed Prof. Silliman, Jr.'s suggestion for Marsh to study further in Germany. •Ref. (Silliman, Jr., and Dana urge Marsh to study further in Germany): Schuchert and LeVene, *op. cit.*, pp. 52, 80-81

Marsh, O.C. 25-Science-Religion Conflict. Unlike the strong U.S. liberal arts tradition, teaching science was new and suspect after Christian fundamentalists denounced the theory of evolution in Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). Fundamentalists feared that belief in evolution might supplant belief in divine Biblical revelation.

Marsh, O.C. 26-Science-Religion Conflict Cont'd. Amidst this conflict between science and religion, Yale's small band of scientists saw hope for their science disciplines in GP's intended museum gifts to Harvard and Yale, and also in the Morrill Act of 1862, which gave federal land grants to states' higher education for science and mechanic arts (engineering). The Conn. legislature in 1863 voted to allocate Morrill Act funds to Yale's Sheffield Scientific School. Prof. Dana remarked, "The fact is Yale is going to be largely rebuilt, and all at once! The time of her renaissance has come!!" •Ref. (Dana on Yale to be rebuilt): Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 82-83.

Yale Professorship

Marsh, O.C. 27-Yale Professorship. In July 1863 Marsh, studying at Heidelberg Univ., wrote to GP: "One...result of your [projected] donation to Yale has been to...realize my highest hopes of a position [there].... The faculty propose to create a new Professorship of Geology and Paleontology.... This Professorship...corresponds to that held by the great Agassiz at Harvard." •Ref. O.C. Marsh, Heidelberg, to GP, July 12, 1863, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 54.

Marsh, O.C. 28-Yale Professorship Cont'd. Marsh explained to his uncle that he needed a library and fossil collection: "Such a library and cabinet...can only be obtained in Europe.... The amount necessary...would be 3 or 4 thousand dollars.... I have felt some hesitation in asking you for this assistance in view of all you have already done for me, but I have thought it much the best way to state the whole case frankly and leave the matter with you." GP wrote Marsh from Scotland in Aug. 1863 that he would give him $3,500 to buy a library and specimens. •Ref. (GP paid for Marsh's books and rock collection): GP, Scotland, to Marsh, Aug 22, 1863, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 55.

GP Retired

Marsh, O.C. 29-GP Retired. Often ill and wanting to retire, GP cut his ties with George Peabody & Co. on Oct. 1, 1864. Having no son and knowing he could not control his firm after death, he asked that his name be withdrawn. Partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) urged GP to postpone retirement. •Ref. (GP to retire): GP, Scotland, to J.S. Morgan, Aug. 13, 1864, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Marsh, O.C. 30-GP Retired Cont'd. GP wrote J.S. Morgan politely but firmly: "...I can now make no change, for although the continuance of the firm for three or six months, which you suggest, may appear short to you, to me--feeling as I deeply do, the uncertainty of life at the age of seventy--months would appear as years, for I am most anxious before I die to place my worldly affairs in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 31-Firm's History. Thus was George Peabody & Co., London (1838-64), succeeded by J.S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909), by Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-1918), Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned bank. •Ref. [Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.]. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). •Burk. •Carosso. •Steven Prokesch, "Germans to Buy Morgan Grenfell," *New York Times*, Nov. 28, 1989, p. 29, continued under title, "*Deutsche* Bank to Acquire Morgan Grenfell," p. 42. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Marsh, O.C. 32-Marsh at Univ. of Breslau. Marsh expected his Yale professorship in June 1864, but was disappointed when it was postponed until June 1865. Being already in Germany, he wrote his uncle, he thought it best to study at the Univ. of Breslau (he was the first U.S. student to attend there). GP approved and paid his expenses. •Ref. O.C. Marsh, Univ. of Breslau, Germany, to GP, June 13, 1864, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 59-60.

Marsh, O.C. 33-Marsh on GP's Retirement. O.C. Marsh wrote GP from the Univ. of Breslau Oct. 21, 1864: "I saw in the papers the announcement of your retirement.... Before I retire I should like to do for Science as much as you have done for your fellowmen; and if my health continues I shall try hard to do so." •Ref. O.C. Marsh, Univ. of Breslau, to GP, Oct. 21, 1864, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Marsh, O.C. 34-Marsh's Books and Fossils. Marsh's library of books on geology and paleontology, paid for by his uncle, cost $5,000. GP arranged with agent-friend, Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), Newburyport, Mass.-born and a London-based genealogist, to ship Marsh's effects to the U.S. The books and fossil rock collection went through customs two years later weighing 2.5 tons. Marsh's fossil rock collection was the basis of the collection of

the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale. His books were the basis of its library collection in geology and paleontology. •Ref. (Marsh's books and fossil rocks, 2.5 tons): Schuchert and LeVene, p. 67.

Marsh, O.C. 35-Talked with Lyell, Huxley, Darwin. In Europe Marsh met and spoke with Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) and with French geologist Philippe-Edouard Poulletier de Verneuil (1805-73). In London, when he was not with his uncle, he visited British Museum Keeper of Geology Henry Woodward (1832-1921). Marsh also talked with British scientists Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95), and Charles Darwin (1809-82). Years later Darwin acknowledged to Marsh that Marsh's fossil findings had provided the best proof of his evolution theory. •Ref. (Darwin): Penick, pp. 5-13.

Marsh, O.C. 36-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit. Back at Yale in March 1866, teaching Prof. Dana's classes in geology, Marsh wrote to his cousin-in-law Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882), a lawyer in Zanesville, Ohio (who married in 1862 GP's niece Julia Adelaide [née Peabody], b. April 25, 1835) that GP was about to visit the U.S. (May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Robert C. Winthrop

Marsh, O.C. 37-GP Consulted with Philanthropic Advisor R.C. Winthrop. GP arrived in NYC on the *Scotia*, May 3, 1866. He conferred May 9 and frequently thereafter with his philanthropic advisor, Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). Winthrop had been highly recommended to GP in 1862 in London by Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), politically powerful N.Y. State editor. Weed was in London in Nov. 1861-early 1862 as Pres. Lincoln's emissary to keep Britain from siding with the Confederacy in the Civil War. •Ref. (on Thurlow Weed): Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester Library Archives. •Thurlow Weed Barnes.

Marsh, O.C. 38-Robert Charles Winthrop. Weed pointed out why Winthrop was uniquely qualified to advise and guide GP's philanthropy: **1**-He was the distinguished descendant of early Mass. Bay Colony Gov. John Winthrop (1588-1649), **2**-a Harvard graduate (1828), **3**-trained in Daniel Webster's law office, **4**-member of the Mass. legislature (1834-39, and its Speaker), **5**-member of the U.S. House of Representative (1840-50, its Speaker during 1847-49), **6**-was appointed to fill Daniel Webster's U.S. Senate seat (1851), and **7**-had given the main address at the Washington Monument cornerstone laying (1848) (and would later speak at its completion [1885]) in Washington, D.C. •See Robert Charles Winthrop.

Marsh, O.C. 39-Planned PEF. Known and respected by the U.S. political and academic power structure, Winthrop agreed to help plan GP's philanthropy after 1866. In 1867 Winthrop

helped name the PEF trustees, was president of the PEF board of trustees, and guided the PEF to his death in 1894. •See Weed-a. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Marsh, O.C. 40-Winthrop Amazed at Scope of GP's Gifts. When GP first laid before Winthrop his philanthropic plans (possibly on May 9, 1866, or in Oct. 1866), Winthrop expressed amazement at their size and scope. Winthrop later quoted GP's reply in his Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy at GP's burial. GP's words to Winthrop, italics added below, were later cut into the stone marker placed at the temporary grave site in Westminster Abbey where GP's remains lay in state 30 days (Nov. 11-Dec. 12, 1869).

Marsh, O.C. 41-GP Replied: "Why, Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. *From the earliest* of my manhood I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed *my Heavenly Father, day be day, that I might be enabled before I died, to show my gratitude* for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good for my fellow-men." •Ref. Curry-b, p. 18. •Winthrop-a, II, pp. 312-315. •Winthrop-b, pp. 3-11.

Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale

Marsh, O.C. 42-Peabody Museum at Harvard. Winthrop had a series of meetings on the Peabody Museum of Harvard: with GP on June 1, 1866, at the Tremont House, Boston; on June 4 with GP's nephews, Yale Prof. O.C. Marsh and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, Harvard graduate, class of 1856), at the Mass. Historical Society; and on June 17, 1866. GP urged Winthrop to consult confidentially with Harvard friends. Winthrop especially sought the advice and approval of Louis Agassiz (1807-73), leading U.S. scientist and Harvard zoologist; and of former Harvard Pres. James Walker (1794-1874, Harvard president during 1853-60). •Ref. (R.C. Winthrop consulted Harvard scientist Louis Agassiz): Winthrop-a, II, pp. 312-315. •See persons named.

Marsh, O.C. 43-Peabody Museum at Harvard Cont'd. Agassiz, Winthrop, and Walker knew that Harvard officials preferred new gifts of money to go to its library and to its Museum of Comparative Zoology rather than for GP's proposed museum. Pres. Walker said to Winthrop: "...When a generous man like Mr. Peabody proposes a great gift, we...had better take what he offers and take it on his terms, and for the object which he evidently has at heart.... There...will be, as you say, disappointments in some quarters. But the branch of Science, to which this endowment is devoted, is one to which many minds in Europe are now eagerly turning.... This Museum...will be the first of its kind in our country." •Ref. (R.C. Winthrop on Peabody Museum of Harvard): R.C. Winthrop Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston.

Marsh, O.C. 44-Peabody Museum at Harvard Cont'd. Winthrop communicated his conversation with Pres. Walker to GP on July 6, 1866. On Sept. 24 Winthrop again met with GP and his

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nephews, Prof. O.C. Marsh and G.P. Russell. On Sept. 28, 1866, Winthrop called the first meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. The trustees accepted GP's gift of $150,000. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Marsh, O.C. 45-GP's Founding Letter. GP's founding letter, dated Oct. 8, 1866, ended with these suggestions: "...In view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent, the labor of exploration and collection be commenced at as early...as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study, and their comparison with those found in other countries." •Ref. (Oct. 8, 1866, founding letter): Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Archives, Harvard Univ. •Harvard Univ.-c, pp. 363-365. •*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1866, p. 2, c. 3-4. •Hall, pp. 276-297. •Dixon, Chap. X, pp. 202-215.

Marsh, O.C. 46-Anthropology at Harvard. O.C. Marsh, a Yale man, influenced the founding of the first U.S. museum of anthropology in the U.S. at Harvard. It was endowed by GP nine years after the discovery in 1857 in Prussia of the Neanderthal Skull which renewed interest in man's origins. Ethnological items, long collected but unexamined, were soon donated to the new Peabody Museum at Harvard by New England societies, including the Mass. Historical Society. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh, O.C. 47-Anthropology at Harvard Cont'd. When the Mass. Historical Society's ethnological items were transferred to the Peabody Museum at Harvard, former Harvard Pres. James Walker said, "For a long time Harvard has exhausted her resources on the traditional liberal arts. The time has come for her to advance scientific knowledge. Mr. Peabody shows great wisdom in facilitating cooperation between the Massachusetts Historical Society and his Museum at Harvard through trustees of the latter who are prominent members of the former." •Ref. (James Walker): *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*-a, pp. 359-367.

Marsh, O.C. 48-Historians of Anthropology. Historians of anthropology Charles Franklin Thwing (1853-1937) and Ernest Ingersoll (1852-1946) each wrote that the Peabody Museum at Harvard began the systematic study of anthropology in U. S. higher education. Pre-Columbian life in North America was largely unexplored; existing collections were slight and fragmentary. •Ref. (Thwing): Thwing, pp. 670-677. •Ref. (Ingersoll): Ingersoll, pp. 474-487.

Anthropologist Frederic Ward Putnam

Marsh, O.C. 49-Anthropologist Frederic Ward Putnam. Many early prominent scientists were officers of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, including Frederic Ward Putnam (1839-1915), its curator during 1874-1909, called by his peers the "Father of American Anthropology."

While at the Peabody Museum of Harvard, he helped found the 1-Anthropology Dept. of the American Museum of Natural History, NYC, during 1894-1903; 2-the Dept. and Museum of Anthropology, Univ. of California, during 1903-09; and 3-was secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during 1873-98. •Ref. (Peabody Museum, Harvard): Willoughby, C.G., pp. 495-503. •Ref. (Putnam): Putnam, IX-XIII.

Marsh, O.C. 50-Franz Boas on Frederic Ward Putnam. Famed anthropologist Prof. Franz Boas (1858-1942) wrote that F.W. Putnam pursued the subject of early man in North America with "unconquerable tenacity." Putnam wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians. •At its centennial in 1967, Peabody Museum Director John O. Brew (1906-88) stated that its personnel had pioneered in studying the unique Mayan culture in Central America and had led a total of 688 expeditions worldwide to study early human life. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Brew, ed.

Marsh, O.C. 51-North American Origin of the Horse. O.C. Marsh, a convinced evolutionist when he visited Charles Darwin (during 1862-64), won from Darwin 20 years later credit for finding the best fossil proof of the theory of evolution. Marsh also published fossil proof of the North American origin of the horse. It was previously believed that the horse originated in Europe and was brought to America with Christopher Columbus and the conquistadors. •Ref. Penick, pp. 5-13. •Ref. (Marsh on origin of horse in America): Rudwick, p. 252. •MacFadden, pp. 29-32.

Marsh, O.C. 52-Marsh Convinced Huxley. Darwin's strongest defender, Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95), visiting Marsh at Yale in 1876, was so convinced by Marsh's horse fossil findings that he changed the content of his U. S. lectures, citing Marsh's proof of the pre-Columbian origin of the horse in North America. •Ref. (Huxley): Bibby. For an original poem in 1868 by a Yale graduate of the 1830s, extolling GP for his gift to Yale, •see George Thurlow Dole.

Marsh, O.C. 53-Organized Field Work. As Yale Prof. of Paleontology and Director of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History (1866-99), Marsh did not teach or receive a salary until his last years, when his private income (left to him by GP) was almost gone. He was an astute organizer of Yale assistants, directing their field work by telegraph and letter, overseeing their collecting and shipping of railroad cars of fossils. •Ref. (Marsh's contributions at Yale): O.C. Marsh Papers, Yale Univ. Archives. •Schuchert and LeVene.

Marsh's Discoveries.

Marsh, O.C. 54-Dinosaur Fossil Finder. At Yale Marsh assembled entire dinosaurs, toothed birds, and other extinct mammals. His enormous collection at Yale was still being catalogued

in the 1990s. He made his major dinosaur fossil finds in the mid 1870s-80s in the Rocky Mountain region; in eastern Wyoming; Canyon City, Colorado; and elsewhere in the rugged U.S. West. He used Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History resources, student assistants; federal funds as chief vertebrate paleontologist, U.S. Geological Survey (1882-92); and his influence as honorary curator of vertebrate paleontology, U.S. National Museum (1887). •Ref. (Marsh's contributions cont'd.): Willoughby, E., pp. 67-72. •McCarren. •Schoch, pp. 4-14.

Marsh, O.C. 55-Marsh's Discoveries. O.C. Marsh found **1-**80 new dinosaur species, **2-**the earliest mammals then known, **3-**the first fossil serpents, **4-**the first flying reptiles in western America, **5-**the reptilian origin of birds, and **6-**the presence of early primates in North America. He wrote **1-***Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America*, 1877; **2-***The Dinosaurs of North America*, 1896; and **3-**was National Academy of Science president, 1883-95 (the most prestigious U.S. scientific body). •Ref. (Marsh's contributions cont'd.): Dunbar, pp. 17-35. •McIntosh, pp. 31-37. •Plate. •"Dedication of the Peabody Museum...," *Yale Alumni Weekly*, July 6, 1923, pp. 1249-1250.

Marsh, O.C. 56-Personal Style. Marsh lived like a Victorian gentleman in his 18-room New Haven, Conn., house, courting and entertaining U.S. and foreign scientists and politicians. On frequent trips to NYC Marsh was often seen in fashionable clubs. He was prominent in national science affairs and wielded influence in government and academic scientific circles. •Ref. (Marsh's contributions cont'd.): Drake, pp. 33-35. •"Carl O. Dunbar 1891-1979: An Appreciation," *Discovery*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1979), p. 44.

Marsh, O.C. 57-Criticized. Marsh was also criticized by some peers and at least one assistant, Samuel Wendell Williston (1852-1918), who achieved scientific renown after leaving O.C. Marsh's employ, for publishing his assistants' fossil findings as his own. Marsh's last years were marred by lack of money and loss of U.S. government support. •Ref. (S.W. Williston): Shor.

Marsh-Cope Rivalry

Marsh, O.C. 58-Marsh-Cope Rivalry. Marsh's chief scientific rival was Philadelphia-born and independently wealthy paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-97). Cope was the son of a wealthy Quaker ship owner and philanthropist. Like Marsh, Cope's mother died when he was three-years-old. Unlike Marsh, Cope grew up in a well-ordered household, did well in a Quaker school, and published his first scientific paper at age 18. Marsh did little until age 20 and published his first paper at age 30. Both studied science in Europe. Cope lived with his wife and daughter in Haddonfield, N.J. When his father died (1875), Cope at age 35 inherited a fortune which he used to finance his fossil finds. Unlike Marsh's ostentatious lifestyle, Cope

lived simply. •Ref. Bakker, pp. 37-41, 164-165, 206-213, 298-305, 365-369. •Bowler, pp. 130-141. •Colbert-d, pp. 24-27. •Colbert-a, pp. 28-37, 70-71, 86-87, 118-119, 146-149, 277. •Colbert-c. •Colbert-b, pp. 55, 66-97, 144-145.

Marsh, O.C. 59-Marsh-Cope Rivalry Cont'd. Marsh and Cope met in Berlin in 1862 and again for a friendly week in the U.S. in 1868. From then on they competed in a quarter-century race in the rugged West to find and identify new mammal fossils in scientific publications. Cope, of brilliant mind and wider natural history interests than Marsh, had no institutional connections until, financially depleted in his last years, he was a Univ. of Penn. professor. Marsh had the knack of management and made the most of academic and federal government connections. From this rivalry came much of what is now known about North American dinosaurs, 80 new kinds of dinosaurs found and described in publications by Marsh and 56 found and described in publications by Cope. •Ref. Desmond, pp. 30-37, 106-117, 138-139, 174-177. •Diagram Group, pp. 52-53, 146-147, 210-211, 218-223, 246-249. •Glick, ed., pp. 192-213. •Gould, pp. 86-93, 139, 160-163, 170-177, 416-433. •Howard, R.W.

Marsh, O.C. 60-Contribution to Science. Dinosaur displays attracted visitors, particularly young visitors, made science museums popular, and furthered science education. •Marsh's biographers estimate that GP gave Yale directly and indirectly through bequests to Marsh close to half a million dollars. The Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale, their collections, field exploration, exhibits, famous murals (particularly at the Yale Museum), and education programs are eminently the achievements of their directors and staffs. Yet GP's gifts to science education, influenced by nephew O.C. March, helped make later achievements possible. •Refs. below.

Marsh, O.C. 61-Contribution to Science Cont'd. •Ref. Jaffe, pp. 279-306, 565. •Lanham, pp. ix-xi, 79-164, 182-183, 218-267. •MacFadden, pp. 29-33. •Ostrom and McIntosh, pp. v-vi, 6-11, 28-43. •Penick, pp. 5-13. •Reingold, ed., pp. 236-241. •Rudwick, pp. 252-255. •Shor, pp. 3-7, 22-23, 64-71, 96-98, 117-123. •Simpson, pp. 16-17, 40-41, 130-131, 270-271. •Time-Life Books, pp. 75-83. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Md.'s $8 Bond Sale Abroad

Md. Assembly (Legislature). **1-**Bond Sale Abroad for Internal Improvements. On June 4, 1836, the Md. Assembly (legislature) authorized an $8 million bond sale abroad to finance internal improvements (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, B&O RR). Three agents were appointed to sell its bonds on the world market. When agent Samuel Jones (1800-74) resigned to become a Md. state senator, friends suggested GP. He was selected, left for London Feb. 1837, and remained except for three U.S. visits. •In the financial Panic of 1837 the other two agents, unsuccessful, returned. GP persisted, despite the stoppage of interest payments on bonds by

Md. and eight other states during the depression that followed. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad.

Md. Assembly. 2-How GP Succeeded. GP publicly urged Md. leaders to restore payments and assured foreign investors of such payments. He finally sold his share of the Md. bonds to the Baring Brothers banking firm. Md. recovered financially and restored interest payments retroactively. Ten years passed before GP's services as Md. agent finally came to public attention. In the face of great obstacles he had sold his assigned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s bonds. And, while Md. was in economic trouble, he had declined the $60,000 commission due him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Assembly. 3-Resolutions of Praise. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's (1804-69) annual message to the Md. Assembly (Dec. 1847) mentioned GP as "...a citizen of Maryland [and] now a resident in London [who] never claimed or received one dollar of compensation...Whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties,...feeling himself sufficiently remunerated by the restored credit of his State." On March 7, 1848, both houses of the Md. Assembly voted him unanimous praise. The succeeding Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1810-90) sent these resolutions to GP with a cover letter which ended with: "To you, sir,...the thanks of the State are eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Assembly. 4-Md. on GP's Death. Marylanders were proud of GP's success as a banker in London, appreciated his 1857 PIB gift ($1.4 million total), and basked in his fame as philanthropist. After his death (Nov. 4, 1869) Md. sent two senators and two representatives to the ceremonies connected with the arrival of his remains from England at Portland, Me. (Jan. 15-Feb. 1, 1870). They attended his final funeral service and eulogy at Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, and his burial that day in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. The Md. Assembly resolution on GP's death read in part: "...his name will stand preeminent in history...generations yet unborn will learn to venerate his memory...." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Md. Historical Society

Md. Historical Society, Baltimore. 1-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. Returning to the U.S. after nearly 20 years in London (since Feb. 1837), GP declined public dinners before the Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration in his hometown (South Danvers, Mass.). His sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) wrote him while still in London that South Danvers had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him, that they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anyone else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." Two gala receptions followed in Baltimore, Feb. 1867, as he prepared his PIB founding letter (Feb. 12, 1857). •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Md. Historical Soc. 2-Baltimore Receptions. During Jan. 26 to Feb. 13, 1857, GP was in Baltimore where the Md. Historical Society and the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts each planned receptions for him. GP's main concern was to plan with Baltimore advisors his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB ($1.4 million total gift). The Civil War delayed the PIB's opening for nine years until Oct. 25, 1866. Divided loyalties in Md., a border state, also aggravated earlier differences between the Md. Historical Society trustees and PIB trustees over the PIB site, building costs, and which organization would manage the PIB. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Md. Historical Soc. 3-Baltimoreans Anticipated the PIB. These problems lay ahead. In Jan.-Feb. 1857, all was sweetness and light. Baltimoreans knew that GP was about to give them a unique educational institution: 1-a specialized reference library; 2-lecture hall, lecture series, and lecture fund; 3-music academy; 4-art gallery; 5-annual prizes for the best Baltimore public school; and 6-space for the Md. Historical Society trustees, who with the PIB trustees, would co-direct the PIB's cultural activities (largely J.P. Kennedy's conception, see below). It was time to honor Baltimore's adopted son and successful London banker. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Soc. 4-Why GP Was So Honored. Several factors explain GP's warm reception in the U.S., and particularly in Baltimore. 1-He lived, worked, and made many friends in Baltimore for 22 years, 1815-37, ages 20-42, as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29) and as senior partner in its successor Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). 2-He went to London in Feb. 1837 and remained there to his death (Nov. 4, 1869), except for three U.S. visits: Sept. 15, 1866 to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. He was London resident buyer for Peabody, Riggs & Co. 3-The Md. Legislature's March 8, 1848, resolutions of praise for his part in selling its $8 million bonds abroad for internal improvements, against great odds, has been mentioned above. •See Md. Assembly (Legislature) above.

Md. Historical Soc. 5-Why GP Was So Honored Cont'd. As Md.'s bond agent, GP had earned Md. leaders' appreciation, respect in London banking circles, and praise from the press. The London correspondent of the NYC *Courier & Enquirer* wrote: "...The energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the contempt [because of repudiation] with which all Americans were viewed.... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." •This appreciation, plus advance knowledge of his forthcoming PIB gift, help explain the receptions for GP by the Md. Historical Society

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trustees on Jan. 30, 1857, and the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanical Arts on Feb. 2, 1857. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Soc. 6-J.P. Kennedy Journal Entries. Baltimore novelist and statesman John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who had planned the PIB, based on the British Museum model, recorded in his journal GP's arrival and activities: "Monday, Jany 26: ...I learned that Mr. Geo. Peabody who left London in September and has been spending this time in the North has arrived today in this city. He has been anxiously looked for some days, and preparations are made here to give him a most hospitable reception." •"Tuesday, Jany 27: I call and see Peabody at Barnums [hotel]. The Historical Society have determined to give him an entertainment in their rooms on Friday night. I have subscribed 20 dollars for this purpose." •See John Pendleton Kennedy.

Md. Historical Soc. 7-J.P. Kennedy Journal Entries Cont'd. "Wednesday, Jany 28: I am obliged to go to the rooms of the Historical Society to accompany the committee of which I am a member to wait on Mr. Peabody. I attend them to Barnums where we sit with the Lion about an hour.... Tonight I am invited to Wm. B. McKims--a supper given to Peabody--but finding that I have taken a cold by my exposure this morning I decline going." •"Thursday, Jany 29: Very disagreeable weather.... I am invited to dine tomorrow with Mr. Mayhew--a dinner to Peabody--I am obliged to decline [has a cold]." •"Friday, Jany 30: A splendid reception this evening at the Md. Hist. Society rooms. Much speaking. Latrobe takes my place, as I cannot attend." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Soc. 8-MHS Reception, Jan. 30, 1857. At 8 P.M. prominent Baltimoreans gathered in the picture gallery of the Athenaeum Bldg., Saratoga and St. Paul Sts. At 8:45 P.M. GP arrived, escorted by William McKim and others. GP spoke to old merchant friends. Md. Historical Society Pres. John Spear Smith (1790-1866) introduced him to members he did not know. At 10 P.M. the company moved into the library where six long table, set for 200 people, were decorated with flowers and laden with food and confectioneries. •Ref. *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 31, 1857, p. 1, c. 5.

Speeches

Md. Historical Soc. 9-Speech by J.H.B. Latrobe. Md. Historical Soc. Pres. John Spear Smith introduced the society's founder (1847) and B&O RR lawyer John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803-91), who thus addressed GP: "Mr. Peabody, this Society and your friends welcome you here tonight. While we cannot claim you as a native son of Maryland, here you lived and here you served in the War of 1812." •"Circumstances took you to England and there you always showed esteem for your country and affection for your countrymen. I

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myself can witness for your generosity to Americans in London. How happy we are to have you as the guest of the Maryland Historical Society." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Soc. 10-Speech by James Morrison Harris. MHS member James Morrison Harris (1817-98) spoke of GP: "Mr. Peabody is a liberal friend of our Society. He donated some of our most valuable books and aided us in the erection of this building. I express for the people of Maryland thanks to him for sustaining our credit abroad during our darkest hour. I was in London twelve years ago and know personally of Mr. Peabody's hospitality. I saw with my own eyes the credit of our state assailed and then saved by our friend." •Ref. (J.M. Harris): *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 2, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-5. •See James Morrison Harris.

Md. Historical Soc. 11-Speech by Mayor Thomas Swann. Mayor Thomas Swann (c1806-83) said: "I, too, am one of thousands of American citizens who partook of Mr. Peabody's hospitality in London. When repudiation of our bonds was the unfortunate order of the day, he believed and caused others to believe in the ultimate redemption of Maryland's obligation. He is a Marylander at heart and an American all over. I give you a sentiment: To George Peabody--the best representative we ever had in a foreign court." •Ref. (Mayor Swann): *Ibid.*

Md. Historical Soc. 12-After the Reception. Thus in friendship and praise, the Jan. 30, 1857, Md. Historical Society reception ended. Three days later, Feb. 2, 1857, the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts reception followed. In between and after, with John Pendleton Kennedy and others, GP drew up a list of PIB trustees and drafted his PIB founding letter of Feb. 12, 1857. For details and sources on the PIB from its Feb. 12, 1857, origin to its Oct. 24-25, 1866, opening, •see Civil War and GP. •Charles James Madison Eaton. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Md. Institute, Baltimore

Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore. 1-Background. Mechanic Institutes, a 19th century U.S. adult workers education movement, came from England's industrial revolution. Early mechanic institutes appeared in Birmingham (1789), Glasgow (1823), and London (1823); and spread in the U.S. to Boston, Philadelphia, NYC, and elsewhere. The Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, was founded in 1826. Its library was founded in 1847 by John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803-91), B&O RR lawyer who also founded and was president of the Md. Historical Society.

Md. Institute. 2-Appreciation for GP. GP came to the Md. Mechanic Institute officials' special attention in the favorable publicity surrounding his $15,000 loan to U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. This loan, made without guarantee of repayment by the U.S. Congress, enabled over six million visitors to see U.S. arts and

industry to best advantage. This proud showing of U.S. industry pleased the Md. Institute trustees, dedicated as they were to the industrial education of adult workingmen. Baltimoreans were also impressed by favorable press reports of GP's two U.S.-British friendship dinners given in London in connection with the Great Exhibition, the first dinner on July 4, 1851, with the Duke of Wellington as honored guest; the second dinner to departing U.S. exhibitors on Oct. 27, 1851. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Md. Institute. 3-GP's 1851 Gift to Md. Institute. GP, in London, had been made an honorary member of the Md. Mechanic Institute. Its Pres. William H. Keighler (1804-85) wrote GP (Sept. 1, 1851) describing the need for funds for a chemistry laboratory and school. GP wrote Pres. Keighler (Oct. 31, 1851): "My numerous engagements have caused me to defer an answer to your favour dated 1st ulto. calling my attention to the importance of a Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts in the City of Baltimore." •Ref. GP, London, to William H. Keighler, Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1851, Garrett Papers, Library of Congress ms, also quoted in •*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore), Nov. 27, 1851, p. 2, c. 1. •*Baltimore Patriot and Gazette*, Oct. 28, 1851, p. 2, c. 1.

Md. Institute. 4-GP's Oct. 31, 1851, Letter Cont'd.: "I have since had all your views and opinions confirmed by my friends David S. Wilson Esq., General Stewart, and others, and believing that the Institution is intended to promote the best interests of the state of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, I have sent with this letter, through my friend Wm. E. Mayhew Esq. one thousand dollars as a donation, which I trust will be received as a small token of gratitude toward a State from which I have been mighty honored, and a City in the prosperity of which I shall ever feel the greatest interest." •GP later gave $500 annually in prizes to graduates of the Md. Institute's School of Design. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (GP's $500 annual prizes to Md. Institute's School of Design): Howard, G.W., p. 980.

Md. Institute. 5-Feb. 2, 1857, Md. Institute Reception. GP was in Baltimore, Jan. 26-Feb. 13, 1857, mainly for his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB. Beforehand, however, he was honored and fêted, first by a Md. Historical Society reception with speeches, on Jan. 30, 1857 (see above), and by the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, with speeches, on Feb. 2, 1857. Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), chief planner and trustee of the PIB, wrote in his journal of the Mechanic Institute's reception: "There is to be a very elaborate proceeding tonight at the Maryland Institute for the reception of Peabody there. I am invited, but cannot go." •Ref. (J.P. Kennedy's journal): John Pendleton Kennedy's Journal, VIIj (Aug. 1, 1855-March 14, 1857), entry dated Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Md. Institute. 6-Feb. 2, 1857, Md. Institute Reception Cont'd. At 8 P.M., Monday, Feb. 2, the band struck up a popular tune as Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann (c1806-83) and merchant Enoch Pratt (1808-96) escorted GP into the Md. Institute's great hall. The large gathering

arose, the audience of mostly working men cheered, and the women waved handkerchiefs. Pres. Joshua Vansant explained the work of the Md. Institute, described its School of Art Design, Chemistry Dept. (to which GP had contributed $1,000 in 1851), library of 10,000 volumes, School of Bookkeeping, and annual lectures on science. •Ref. *New York Daily Times*, Feb. 4, 1857, p. 1, c. 2. •*Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 2, 1857, p. 2, c. 1; Feb. 3, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-7; and Feb. 4, 1857, p. 1, c. 1-4.

Speeches

Md. Institute. 7-Feb. 2, 1857, Pres. Vansant. Pres. Vansant referred to the Great Exhibition of 1851, told how the U.S. ship *St. Lawrence* arrived at Southampton, 70 miles from London, told how U.S. exhibitors had no funds to move U.S. products to the Exhibition Hall, London, or to display them. Pres. Vansant then spoke directly to GP: •Ref. *Baltimore Dispatch*, Feb. 7, 1857. •Scharf-a, p. 552. •*Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1 (1857), p. 77.

Md. Institute. 8-Feb. 2, 1857, Pres. Vansant Cont'd.: "By this act national disgrace was averted. Congress should have promptly repaid this loan but did not. I know you did not present a claim on the government for the sum expended. The U.S. Senate at the first Session of the thirty-third Congress voted to reimburse Edward Riddle to whom your loan was made but the House of Representatives struck it out because of some constitutional obstruction."

Md. Institute. 9-Feb. 2, 1857, Pres. Vansant Cont'd.: "I was a member of that congress, but voted for reimbursement, otherwise I could not now honorably address you. How glad I was when the next Congress (thirty-fourth) finally approved reimbursement to Mr. Riddle, thus enabling him to repay you." •Pres. Vansant continued: "Sir, the mechanics and artisans of the United States owe you thanks for enabling their productive skill to be proudly shown to the world. In their name and in the name of the Maryland Institute I bid you cordial welcome." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Abbott Lawrence.

Md. Institute. 10-Feb. 2, 1857, GP's Reply. Applause followed Pres. Vansant's reference to GP's part in the first world's fair. GP stepped forward and said: "My heart is filled with gratitude for the warm welcome of this immense gathering. You graciously magnify the little service I rendered. My aid to the Americans in the world's fair came from personal feelings. As an American I was proud of our products and wanted the world to see them." •Ref. *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 3, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-7.

Md. Institute. 11-Feb. 2, 1857, GP's Reply Cont'd.: "They say that affection at twenty is stronger than at any other age. I held Maryland in high regard at that age and was myself panic struck and embarrassed that her pecuniary situation made her briefly think of

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repudiating her debts. But your energy, enterprise, and honor overcame every difficulty." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 12-Feb. 2, 1857, GP's Reply Cont'd.: "Commerce, agriculture, and the mechanic arts go hand in hand.... It gives me great pleasure to see so many of the working men of Baltimore this evening.... I am myself a working man--my success in life is due to work, and my sympathies are with labor.... When I first went to England, thirty years ago, a Mechanics Institute was generally regarded with indifference....now in that old aristocratic country...members of the most distinguished families annually lecture at these institutes." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 13-Feb. 2, 1857, Mayor Swann. Cheer after cheer shook the auditoriam. Here was a banker who appreciated labor, identified himself with it, and clothed it with dignity. He had struck a chord that pleased. Mayor Swann said: "It is a compliment to you, Mr. Peabody, to witness the spontaneous expression of 5,000 of the mechanics and workingmen of Baltimore. •"In addition to Baltimore workingmen, both branches of our city council present join me in saying that the city owes you special welcome. In the commanding position you have occupied abroad you have done much for our State and City. By supporting the character of Maryland you maintained its fame." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 14-Feb. 2, 1857, GP's Reply. GP stepped forward again to speak: "You confer on me so much honor my heart tells me I must look to the future to compensate for it and not to the past. •"While it is true I said Maryland's bonds were good, her means ample, and her citizens honorable, Marylanders themselves justified all I said and to their conduct all credit is due. •"Thank you...for the honor conferred upon me this evening. While I live it will never be forgotten." For GP's part in selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad for internal improvements, •see Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Md. Institute. 15-Feb. 2, 1857, Banquet. With the assembly program over GP moved through the hall for the banquet to follow. Old friends and fellow merchants pressed forward to shake his hand and to introduce their wives and children. After the meal a bouquet was presented to GP by a Mrs. Watson. GP replied: "I shall prize this beautiful bouquet as long as it lasts.... I am not too old to admire the ladies, though they look better at a man of twenty than of sixty." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 16-Feb. 2, 1857, J.B. Seidenstricker's Speech. John Barnhart Seidenstricker (b.1809), former Baltimore City Council member (1835-38) and former Md. General Assembly member (1839-40) then spoke of GP's part in selling Maryland's bonds abroad: "I was then a member of the state legislature and knew well the difficulties connected with levying a tax to uphold our bond sale abroad. George Peabody in Europe and John J. Speed in

Maryland upheld public confidence in Maryland's credit. •"The name of Peabody in Europe, and the writings of Speed in Maryland had accomplished the great work of freeing our State from repudiation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 17-Feb. 2, 1857, Mayor Swann. Mayor Swann then told of GP's connection with the B&O RR. Swann, connected with the B&O RR during its expansion westward to Wheeling, [W.] Va., said: "I tell you that the first man who gave an impetus to the mammoth undertaking was George Peabody. We held the bonds of the State, but they could not be negotiated, and the first man I wrote to was our guest of this evening; he came promptly to our assistance, and I tell you, gentlemen, that without his aid, we could not have laid our tracks ten miles beyond Cumberland or pushed forward through the Alleghenies to the threshold of the great West." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Institute. 18-After the Receptions. The speeches went on past midnight and GP retired. •Thus ended the two receptions for him in Baltimore (Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857; and Md. Institute, Feb. 2, 1857). With these behind him, he conferred with John Pendleton Kennedy, Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), and Mayhew. The PIB was about to be born (founding letter, Feb. 12, 1857). •Ref. *Ibid.* For the Jan. 30, 1857, Md. Historical Society reception, •see Md. Historical Society (above). For the full PIB story, •see Civil War and GP. •Charles James Madison Eaton. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Md. Room of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, has several Baltimore newspaper clipping albums and book accounts of GP activities in Baltimore.

Md. Bond Agents

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad (1837-47) and GP. 1-Canals & Railroads. In the expansive 1820s-30s, Md. and other states rushed to build canals and railroads to win a greater share of trade with new western towns and cities. The U.S., then a developing nation, needed European investment capital through bond sales abroad to finance internal improvements. Md.'s act of March 6, 1836, authorized $500,000 to develop the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. Another act authorized an equal amount to build the B&O RR. Further authorizations went to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. To raise this capital, Md. on June 4, 1836, authorized an $8 million bond sale abroad. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 150 ff. •Maryland, State of. *Laws Made...1835,...1836*, Chapter 395, Section II. •Maryland, State of. *Journal...House of Delegates ...December Session, 1837*, p. 111.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 2-Three Md. Bond Agents. Three commissioners were appointed to sell Md.'s bonds in Europe. When commissioner Samuel Jones, Jr. (1800-74), resigned to become a Md. state senator, friends suggested GP to replace him. GP told a business friend

that he thought he could negotiate Md.'s $8 million loan abroad. That friend reported GP's remarks to Md.'s governor, adding, "If you knew Mr. Peabody as I do, you would believe he could to it." In Jan. 1837, GP actively sought the appointment. Samuel Jones backed GP. Baltimore business friends Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851), Thomas W. Hall, and others urged legislators in Annapolis to support GP's candidacy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 3-GP to Md. legislator Gwynn Harris. In seeking to replace Samuel Jones, Jr., as Md. bond agent GP wrote to influential Md. legislator Gwynn Harris (Jan. 12, 1837): "It is my intention to embark for Europe in a few weeks and many of my friends think my services...would be useful in negotiating the Eight Million [dollar] loan authorized by the act of the last session of the Legislature. I have consequently concluded to become a candidate for commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Jones, Jr. Esqr. recently elected to the Senate." •Ref. GP, Baltimore, to Gwynn Harris, Port Tobacco, Jan. 12, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 4-GP to Md. legislator Gwynn Harris Cont'd.: "My name will probably be brought before the governor and Council at their next meeting and if, on ascertaining my fitness for the office, you should think proper to afford me your powerful influence and support, I trust, if appointed, to be able to perform any duties that may devolve on me to the satisfaction of all parties interested. •"N.F. Williams Esqr. of the Council, I have reason to believe, will support my claims, but I have addressed no one but yourself on the subject. Very truly & Respectfully, Your Obt. Svt. Geo. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 5-Selling Md. Bonds Abroad. Despite opposition, GP was appointed commissioner. His young cousin Adolphus W. Peabody (son of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody, 1768-before 1826) congratulated GP (Feb. 14, 1837): "...at your being appointed commissioner. To have won it after being so opposed greatly enhances the honour.... You[r] being away, the friends of the defeated were there, raising objections, and endeavoring to influence the council to reconsider the vote, saying that you were absent, and could not accept, that you had not taken an active part in politics of the state, that you were a non-resident, etc.... The Govr. is very firm, is convinced that he has appointed the best, and some members of the council say, they would resign, rather than reconsider the vote." •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 150 ff.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 6-Md. Bond Agent in London. GP arranged his affairs for his fifth trip abroad. Besides partner Samuel Riggs (d.1853, Elisha Riggs Sr.'s [1779-1853] nephew), GP relied on two Peabody, Riggs & Co employees: his younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody and 22-year-old Henry T. Jenkins (b.c1815). Both later became partners in Peabody, Riggs & Co. GP left NYC early Feb. 1837 on the *Mediator* under Capt. C.H. Champlin,

which landed in Portsmouth, England, Feb. 19, 1837. As on previous voyages he was seasick and lost weight. •Ref. (GP's arrival, Portsmouth, England): British Home Office: Aliens.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 7-Economic Downturn. Md. bond agents GP, John Buchanan (1772-1844), and Thomas Emory (who joined them in London, mid-Aug. 1837) were unsuccessful with English and French capitalists. GP and Buchanan secured passports from the U.S. Legation in Paris (Sept. 23, 1837), went to Amsterdam, but were again unsuccessful. •An economic downturn made European capitalists wary of U.S. state securities. By Oct. 8, 1837, agents John Buchanan and Thomas Emory gave up and returned to the U.S. GP remained in London to negotiate the bond sale alone. •Ref. (John Buchanan): McCormick, III, p. 214. •Ref. (Thomas Emory): Thomas Emory to GP, Aug. 28, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. (Passports): Passport No. 183 issued John Buchanan and servant; Passport No. 184 issued GP, U.S. Legation in Paris, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 151-152, 162.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 8-Threat of Repudiation. Later, from Baltimore agent Thomas Emory wrote GP (March 29, 1839) that the legislature in Annapolis was under pressure to refuse interest payments on the Md. bonds. GP, in London, had difficulty selling the bonds. Out of this difficulty eventually came opportunity: GP's transformation from Baltimore-based merchant to London-based banker dealing in U.S. state bonds. 2. •Ref. Thomas Emory, Md., to GP, March 29, 1839, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Panic of 1837

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 9-Panic of 1837. Interlocking events led to the Panic of 1837: 1-The first ever federal treasury surplus in 1837 was returned to the states in proportion to their members in congress, without regard to normal channels of trade, disrupting credit conditions. 2-Banking instability and over speculation in western lands during Pres. Andrew Jackson's administration (1829-37) caused a pyramiding of credit and inflation. 3-Business failures in England created a demand for U.S. debt payment. Many U.S. states, building their economic hopes on sales of their bonds abroad, were in financial trouble, causing eight states (Md., Ill., Ind., Mich., Miss., La., Ark., Fl., and Penn.) to repudiate in part or whole their bond interest payment (1840-45). •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 77-78, 80.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 10-Panic of 1837 Cont'd. In Oct., 1838, Md. agent Thomas Emory urged GP to return to Annapolis to aid the Md. legislature on its loan decisions. GP replied that he was so busy with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of the $8 million bond sale that he could not leave "for a long time to come. American stocks are becoming more difficult to sell because there are so many on the market. It will take several years for the Companies to dispose of the 8 millions in Europe unless they submit to a very low price."

As it turned out he remained in London the rest of his life (Feb. 1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits, Sept. 1856 to Aug. 1857, May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •Ref. GP, London, to Thomas Emory, Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1838, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **11-**Panic of 1837 Cont'd. In London amid financial panic, GP faced two difficulties: **1-**to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of the $8 million bond sale; and **2-**to save William and James Brown, a Liverpool firm, major source of his credit in England. •Business friend Richard Bell of the dry goods house of Gibson, Bell & Co. had earlier warned GP to "prepare for a gale...as sure as fate evil times are coming on us." •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 77-78, 80.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **12-**Panic of 1837 Cont'd. GP had made a great effort to collect debts and gain credits. His younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody made a collection trip in the West and in Cincinnati met merchants from eastern cities doing the same thing. He let GP know that business conditions were very bad, that banks were failing, and goods were selling at very low prices. He wrote GP: eventually "you must sustain a heavy loss." •GP knew that he had to help save the Browns of Liverpool, whose failure would adversely affect him. •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody to GP, March 22, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **13-**GP Saved the Browns, Liverpool. The Browns appealed for a loan to the Bank of England which required guarantees. By traveling 500 miles in less than five days in face to face meetings, GP helped get the guarantees. He himself subscribed £15,000 (about $75,000) toward the guarantees. He also wrote on behalf of the Browns to the London bankers, Denison and Co.: "I know that they have heretofore been proverbial for prudence and foresight...." •Ref. (Saving the Browns, Liverpool): Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 86-90.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **14-**GP Saved the Browns, Liverpool Cont'd. The guarantees were secured by June 22, 1837. The Bank of England paid all of the Browns' debts. William Brown (1784-1864) wrote GP from Liverpool: "To you my dear Sir I feel much indebted for the lively interest you have taken & Friendship you have shewn throughout a Crisis that has almost killed me with anxiety." (Note: Wm. Brown, who wrote sympathetically about GP's broken engagement [Jan. 1839] to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin [1819-1905], became an MP from Liverpool, spoke at GP's July 4, 1856, London dinner, and was honored with a knighthood). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See William Brown. • Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **15-** In saving the Browns GP saved his own firm, Riggs, Peabody & Co., saved other firms that would have gone down with the Browns, and enhanced his reputation with merchant-banking firms in Britain and the U.S. •GP then faced the task of selling his portion of Md.'s bonds abroad. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 16-Sold to Baring Brothers. GP went to his chief competitor, the Baring Brothers, Britain's oldest and most powerful banking firm. By giving Baring Brothers exclusive resale rights, GP was able to sell them the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. share of Md.'s $8 million bonds. "The price is low," he wrote to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. president, "but [considering] the almost total discredit of all American securities in Europe...I feel a relief...that words cannot express." •Ref. ("The price is low..."): Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 167.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 17-Looking for a Scapegoat. Md.'s credit in Europe remained shaky during 1837-47. Yet her expansive public works needed funds from the bond sale. Some involved Baltimoreans, distraught at their loss, looked for a scapegoat, blamed GP for the lack of sales before his contract with Baring Brothers. Some blamed him because the selling price to Baring Brothers was low. Some blamed him after the sale because the value of Md.'s bonds rose. Yet against great odds GP helped uphold Md.'s credit in Europe. By so doing he also bolstered the credit of other states. Baring Brothers profited. Ultimately GP benefited, although Md. took almost 10 years to realize and thank him for his contribution. •Ref (Criticism of GP's sale of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds): Myers, p. 538.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 18-Emory to GP: Secure Your Commission. Former fellow Md. agent Thomas Emory wrote GP, March 24, 1840, that many were incensed at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.'s mismanagement: "...your efforts and your services have constantly been thrown as a barrier between these reckless men and the interests of the State which you have constantly sought to protect..." . Emory urged GP to "secure whilst in your power the commissions you are entitled to [$60,000]. [The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.] is now in the most imminent straits." The legislature, Emory wrote, has adjourned without acting on its $8 million bond obligation. •Ref. Thomas Emory, Poplar Grove, Md., to GP, Moorgate St., London, May 24, 1840, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 19-Never Claimed his Commission. GP never claimed the $60,000 commission due him. Maryland's financial recovery took 10 years (1837-47). When GP's role in upholding Md.'s credit became known and when it was realized that he had declined his commission because of Md.'s financial plight--he won public praise from Md.'s governor and legislature (1847-48). •Ref. Thomas Emory, Poplar Grove, Md., to GP, Broad St., London, March 24, 1840, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Interest Payments on Md. Bonds Abroad Stopped

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 20-How GP Fought Repudiation. GP assured British and other investors that the states would pay their bond debts retroactively. His letters from London to politically involved Baltimore lawyer John Joseph Speed (1797-1852) constantly urged Md. officials to resume bond interest payments. Speed published GP's letters in U.S. and British

newspapers. GP explained to J.J. Speed that U.S. state bonds were held by a wide range of middle class British purchasers who were being hurt by nonpayment of their bond interest. His example was the Oriental Club in London, 300 of whose retired officers from the India service held U.S. state bonds from which interest income had been cut off. •Ref. GP-J.J. Speed letters): London *Sun*, Jan. 13, 1843, p. 3, c. 1-2; •*Zanesville* (Ohio) *Gazette* , April 5, 1843, p. 1, c. 5; •London *Morning Post*, Jan . 9, 1843.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 21-How GP Fought Repudiation Cont'd. GP wrote to Speed: "I trust the time is not far distant, when our country and her people will once more regain their former high character for honor and integrity which Repudiation has so unfortunately tarnished." Speed replied: "...the Maryland Legislature is moving toward...resuming payment on her debts. I have faith in her honor that all who own her bonds will receive their accumulated unpaid dividends." The London *Morning Post*, which published the GP-Speed correspondence, referred to GP as an eminent American merchant in London brave enough to tell Americans the truth. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 22-Withdrawing from Peabody, Riggs & Co. As early as April 1839 GP wrote of his intention to withdraw from Peabody, Riggs & Co. when its current partnership expired. In 1840 he wrote, "Business does not go on as in good old times." As his trade in dry goods and other commodities declined, he dealt more and more in U.S. state bond as head of George Peabody & Co. from an office ("counting house") at 31 Moorgate St., London (from Dec. 1838). Funds left in his care drew good rates of interest. He was increasingly a safe, convenient, and influential securities broker and banker. •Ref. Hidy, M.F.-c., pp. 9-96, 106-113, 130-135, 144.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 23-End of Peabody, Riggs, & Co., 1843-48. The Panic of 1837 and its aftermath took its toll. Partner Samuel Riggs wrote GP in disgust in 1842 that he might leave business and live in the country "on Milk and Bread." Riggs wrote that he would have been better off to have been asleep during the depression of 1838-42. "Old Houses," GP earlier wrote to business friend William B. Bend, "after a series of years of success, get indolent and do not make great exertions to obtain business." •Ref. (S. Riggs "Milk & Bread"): Samuel Riggs to GP, Jan. 28, 1842, quoted in •Hidy, M.F.-c, p.130. •Ref. GP to William B. Bend, March 3, 1837, quoted in •Hidy, M.F.-c, p.135.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. 24-End of Peabody, Riggs, & Co., 1843-48 Cont'd. GP withdrew his capital from Peabody, Riggs & Co. in 1843. The firm kept his name until 1848. Samuel Riggs withdrew to NYC, where he again entered the drygoods business. The two young partners, GP's young cousin Adolphus W. Peabody and Henry T. Jenkins, went into other businesses. Peabody, Riggs & Co. had flourished, declined, and ended (1829-48). In its place

arose George Peabody & Co., London, root of the house of Morgan. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.

Recognition & Praise

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **25-**Md. Gov. T.G. Pratt on GP. By 1847 Md. came out of the depression, taxed its citizens for revenue, and resumed its bond interest payments. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's (1804-69) annual report to the Assembly (legislature) mentioned GP as: "a citizen of Maryland, who has been for many years past, and is now a resident of London.... Under the...Act of 1835, two [commissioners] received the compensation to which they were entitled: but Mr. George Peabody...has never claimed or received one dollar of compensation...." •Ref. Maryland, State of. *Annual Message...(Governor Thomas G. Pratt)...December Session, 1847*, Document A, p. 11.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **26-**Md. Gov. T.G. Pratt on GP Cont'd.: "Whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties, he felt unwilling...to add to her burdens; and I am now officially informed that he relinquishes his claim to compensation, feeling himself sufficiently remunerated for his services by the restored credit of his State." •Ref. Md. Gov. T.G. Pratt's *Annual Message...December Session, 1847*, Document A, p. 11 (quoted in •*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* [Baltimore], Dec. 29, 1847, p. 2, c. 3-6; and in •Scharf-b, III, pp. 216-217).

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **27-**Md. Legislature Praised GP. On March 7, 1848, both houses of the Md. Assembly passed unanimously a resolution of praise for GP: "Whereas George Peabody, then of Maryland, now of London, negotiated a loan for this state and refused to apply for compensation allowed him; because he was unwilling to add to the burden of Maryland when she was in need--It is unanimously resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland to tender the thanks of the State to Mr. George Peabody for his devotion and interest." •Ref. "Maryland Resolution to George Peabody," *Bankers' Magazine*, pp. 394-396. •Maryland, State of. *Journal...House of Delegates...*(1847), p. 420.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **28-**Md. Gov. P.F. Thomas to GP. Baltimore lawyer John Joseph Speed forwarded the resolutions to GP in London, including a cover letter from recently elected Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1810-1890, governor during 1848-51): "Instances of such devotion on the part of a citizen...are of rare occurrence, and merit the highest distinction which a commonwealth can bestow....The legislature, in the passage of these resolutions, has not misconceived the sentiments of its constituents." •Ref (J.J. Speed to Gov. Thomas): "George Peabody and His Service to the State," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Dec.

1910), p. 327. •Ref. (Gov. Thomas to GP): *Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), Nov. 27, 1848, p. 3, c. 4. •*Baltimore Patriot*, Nov. 21, 1848. •Scharf, *op. cit.*, pp. 216-217.

Thanks of the State

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **29-**Md. Gov. P.F. Thomas to GP Cont'd.: "The credit of Maryland is thus fully restored, her public honor redeemed, every suspicion of bad faith removed, and no reasonable doubt remains as to her ability to maintain the proud and elevated position which she now occupies." Gov. Thomas ended with: "To you, sir, ...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **30-**Lawyer J.J. Speed to GP. J.J. Speed had the resolution of thanks and the governor's letter printed in Baltimore newspapers. They were widely reprinted, including in GP's hometown *Danvers Courier*. Speed added in his own letter to GP in London: "When you reflect that these Resolutions convey the thanks of a Sovereign State--one of those that laid the foundations of this Republic--for services [to] her reputation abroad you will not fail to prize the distinction.... Your country fully appreciates your services." •Ref. *Danvers Courier* (Danvers, Mass.), April 21, 1849, p. 1, c. 4-6.

"merchant of high standing"

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **31-**"merchant of high standing." News that Md. had resumed interest payments on its bonds and that GP was partly responsible echoed in financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic. The London correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* wrote: "...the energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it a part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the contempt [because of repudiation] with which all Americans were viewed.... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." •Ref. Supplement to the NYC *Courier & Enquirer*, Jan. 21, 1848, p. 1, c. 4-6.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **32-**GP to Md. Gov. P.F. Thomas. In London GP gratefully acknowledged receipt of Md.'s resolution of praise. He thanked Gov. Thomas: "In authorizing a Baltimore friend last year to relinquish any claim I might have upon the State as one of the Commissioners for negotiating the loan of 1835, I did not expect any public acknowledgment for the act, having been prompted solely by what I considered a duty to Maryland in which a large portion of my business life has been successfully passed...." •Ref. GP to Md. Gov. P.F. Thomas, Dec. 28, 1848, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale. **33-**Public Praise; Personal Fortune. Thus, 10 years after marketing Md.'s bonds abroad, GP reaped the reward of public praise. The marketing of Md.'s bonds abroad also led to his transition from merchant to securities broker to investment banker. It also laid the basis of his fortune, making possible his philanthropic gifts. •Twenty-one years later, leaving White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., GP was interviewed by physician John Jennings Moorman (1802-85), who published GP's remarks. Moorman asked, "When did you make your money, Mr. Peabody?" GP replied, "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly." •Ref. (J.J. Moorman interview): Aug. 22, 1869, letter, quoted from •Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 2, 1869, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Trent Affair

Mason, James Murray (1798-1871). **1-**Confederate Agents Mason and Slidell. James Murray Mason of Va. and his male secretary, along with John Slidell (1793-1871) and his male secretary, were Confederate emissaries bound for England and France for arms and aid. •On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, the four Confederates and some of their family evaded a Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., got to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. One day out of Havana, on Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped by the Union warship *San Jacinto* seamen. •See *Trent* Affair.

Mason, J.M. **2-** Illegally Seized, Removed, Jailed. Forcible seizure and removal of the Confederates to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison created a furor in Britain and France and exultation in the U.S. North. Passions were aroused. Britain sent thousands of troops to Canada, in case a U.S.-British war erupted. Angry recriminations over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, affecting GP in London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mason, J.M. **3-***Trent* Affair. Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. GP and his trustees hesitated to announce his Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). They feared that the British government, press, and public might reject his gift. British upper and middle classes generally favored the Confederacy. Cutoff of U.S. southern cotton caused British cotton mill closings and job losses. •Luckily, U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the illegal seizure of the *Trent*, and the four Confederates were released Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mason, J.M. **4-**Career. James M. Mason, son of George Mason (1725-92), Fairfax Co., Va., a contemporary of George Washington, was born in Georgetown, D.C.; was a Univ. of Penn. graduate (1818); studied law at William and Mary College; practiced law in Winchester, Va.

(1820); served in the Va. legislature (1826-27, 1828-31); served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1837-39) and the U.S. Senate (1847-61). A staunch southerner, he drafted the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, advocated secession, and was appointed Confederate Commissioner to England when he was seized with John Slidell on the *Trent*. In Britain, he was not recognized officially and failed to get British aid. •Ref. Boatner, p. 517.

Mason, John Young (1799-1859). 1-July 22, 1858, Dinner. John Young Mason, U.S. Minister to France (1853-59), was guest of honor at GP's July 22, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. Among the 60 Americans and 30 Britons present were Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69), first editor of the *New York Times*, who toasted "the Press" and John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) of Baltimore who toasted "the City of London." •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Benjamin Moran. •Persons named.

Mason, J.Y. 2-Career. J.Y. Mason was born in Greensville, Va., educated at the Univ. of N.C., admitted to the bar (1819), was a judge in state and federal courts, served in the Va. assembly, was a member of Congress (1831-37), was a U.S. judge in Va. (to 1844), was U.S. Navy Secty. (1844), and U.S. Minister to France. •See Benjamin Moran. •Persons named.

Mass. governors. •See Governors, U.S. States, and GP.

Mass. Historical Society, Boston, founded 1791. GP gave a $20,000 publication fund gift to the Mass. Historical Society, Jan. 1, 1867. He earlier gave a $20,000 publication fund gift to the Md. Historical Society, Nov. 5, 1866; and still earlier gave a $20 publication fund gift to the Historical Society of Phila.

Mass. Legislature. GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) during 1866-69 had been a member of the Mass. legislature (1835-41) and its House Speaker the previous three years. •See Robert Charles Winthrop.

Mass. State Board of Education. PEF first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) during 1867-80 was earlier (1848-55) the second secretary of the Mass. State Board of Education, succeeding Horace Mann (1796-1859). •See Barnas Sears. •PEF.

Mastai-Feretti, Giovanni Maria (1792-1868), Pope Pius IX. During Feb. 19-28, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) visited Rome, Italy; had an audience with Pope Pius IX; and GP gave a $19,300 gift to Rome's San Spirito Hospital via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •See Pope Pius IX. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Persons named. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Mathew Brady Gallery, NYC, has an illustration of GP standing, in old age, from below the waist upward, left hand resting on chair, with the following description: "Imperial salted paper

print, 46" x 38.9," National Portrait Gallery 76.87 ca. 1860" (it is uncertain if this illustration is a Brady photograph or--as the authors believe--a photographed copy of a painted portrait); seen by authors on April 9, 1999, on Internet http:www.npg.si.edu/exh/brady/gallery/75gal.html). Mathew Brady's (1823-96) made photographs of the 16 original PEF trustees with GP in the Brady NYC studio on March 23, 1867, after the trustees' second meeting at the NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, March 19-22, 1867. •See Mathew Brady. •John Chester Buttre. •David Glasgow Farragut. •Ulysses Simpson Grant. •PEF.

Mayall, John (1810-1901). John Jabez Edwin Mayall (his full name) was born in Philadelphia, Penn., was a successful photographer in London, where he took at least one 8 ft. life-size photograph of GP. The photograph was said to have been painted over by Queen Victoria's portrait painter, A. Arnoult, to resemble an oil painting. The original copy, first exhibited at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, 1867, is in the PIB art collection. Copies that have appeared in print were signed by GP in 1868, with his handwritten quotation from his Feb. 7, 1867, PEF founding letter. •Ref. Browne, Turner, and Partnow, p. 401. •See Peabody, George, Illustrations.

Md. Historical Society

Mayer, Brantz (1809-79). **1-**Pres., Md. Historical Society. Brantz Mayer was president of the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, when he wrote in 1870 after GP's death on GP's future fame: "George Peabody's fame or ignominy lies with the men and their successors who guide and direct his philanthropic bounty. If they catch his vision they will elevate the race. If they fail they doom his substance and memory to ruin and ignominy." •Ref. Md. Historical Society-b, p. 15.

Mayer, Brantz. **2-**Career. Brantz Mayer was born in Baltimore, was educated at Saint Mary's College, Baltimore, studied law at the Univ. of Md., was admitted to the bar (1829), was U.S. Legation Secty. in Mexico (1843), and wrote *Mexico as it Was and as it Is* (1844). He helped found the Md. Historical Society (1844), was its president during 1867-71, had earlier been president of the Library Co. of Baltimore, directed the erection of the Athenaeum Bldg. (1846), contributed to and was one of the editors of the *Baltimore American*, and encouraged the study of local history. He sided with the Union in the Civil War, was U.S. Army paymaster (1863-71), was the author of many books, the best known being *Captain Canot*, a factual story of the slave trade. •Ref. Wheeler, VI, Part 2, p. 449.

Mayer, Brantz. **3-**Md. Historical Society-PIB Clash. At GP's urging, Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) planned the PIB during 1854-57 to consist of a reference library, lecture hall and fund, art gallery, music conservatory, and prizes for Baltimore best public school students. The PIB was to house the Md. Historical Society, whose trustees would govern jointly with PIB trustees. Differences over building site, design, cost, and governance were

aggravated by the Civil War (Md. was a border state). On Feb. 12, 1866, the PIB trustees asked the Md. Historical Society trustees to withdraw from the original plan. The Md. Historical Society trustees initiated legal action. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •Md. Historical Society. •PIB.

Mayer, Brantz. **4-GP's Resolution.** GP in London acknowledged the legal right of the Md. Historical Society, humbly asked for reconciliation, and as a personal favor to him the Md. Historical Society trustees withdrew. GP then asked for the privilege of contributing $20,000 to the Md. Historical Society Publication Fund (Nov. 5, 1866). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mayhew, William Edward, was a prominent Baltimorean, long time GP friend, and original PIB trustee, intimately connected with its origin. GP asked Mayhew by letter in 1854 to join Baltimore leaders Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) and John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) to help plan what became the PIB (GP's founding letter of Feb. 12, 1857, total gift $1.4 million). The PIB was largely J.P. Kennedy's creation. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Mayne, Very Rev. Michael Clement Otway (1929-), was the Dean and Chapter of Westminster who received the Lord Mayor of Westminster (believed to have been Councilor Alan Bradley), at the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •A graduate of King's School, Canterbury, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Univ., the Very Rev. M.C.O. Mayne was asst. curate and vicar of several churches before becoming Dean of Westminster (1986-96). •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1995, section XIII-CN, p. 17, c. 1. •(Career): Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Herman Melville

Melville, Gansevoort (1815-46), the older brother of U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91), was U.S. legation secretary in London when he died. GP knew Gansevoort Melville before his death and shared his remembrance with novelist Herman Melville during the latter's visit to London on Nov. 24, 1849. •See Herman Melville (below).

Melville, Herman (1819-91). **1-Novelist in London, Nov. 1849.** The author of *Moby Dick*, on his only trip abroad, was in London in Nov. 1849 to market his manuscript of *White Jacket*. He had dinner (Nov. 24, 1849) at the London home of U.S.-born Joshua Bates (1788-1864). Also at the dinner were GP and Henry Stevens (1819-86), Vt.-born London resident rare book dealer and bibliographer. •Ref. Melville, p. 47. •Leyda, p. 338. •See persons named.

Melville, Herman. **2-Joshua Bates's Career**. Born in Weymouth, Mass., Joshua Bates went to London in the early 1800s, became agent, partner, and head of Baring Brothers, Britain's

powerful banking firm specializing in U.S. trade. Bates, an influential U.S. resident in London in the 1840s, became a naturalized British subject, and as head of Baring Brothers, was GP's friendly business rival. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Melville, Herman. **3-**Melville's Journal Entry on GP: "On my right was Mr. Peabody, an American for many years resident in London, a merchant, & a very fine old fellow of fifty or thereabouts. •"I had intended to remain over night...but Peabody invited me to accompany him to town in his carriage. I went with him, along with [John Chandler Bancroft] Davis [1822-1907], the Secretary of Legation.... Mr. Peabody was well acquainted with Gansevoort when he was here. He saw him not long before his end. He told me that Gansevoort rather shunned society when here. He spoke of him with such feeling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Melville, Herman. **4-**Older Brother. Gansevoort Melville (1815-46), Herman's older brother, had been U.S. legation secretary in London and had helped get his brother Herman Melville's book, *Typee*, published in England. GP and Henry Stevens, who both knew Gansevoort before he died in May 1846, were able to share with Herman Melville their remembrances. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126.

Georgetown, Mass.

Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. (1867-68). **1-**Birthplace of GP's Mother. GP's mother Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830) was born in Georgetown, Mass. (called Rowley in her youth), 28 miles northeast of Boston, not far from GP's birthplace of Danvers (renamed Peabody since April 13, 1868), Mass. •GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) lived in Georgetown, Mass., with her first husband, Jeremiah Russell, a lawyer. They married in 1831. Jeremiah Russell died sometime before Dec., 1860, in debt, with his affairs in disarray. GP took over Jeremiah Russell's debts (about $16,000). Because Jeremiah Russell had handled family legal affairs, GP asked his friend Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), Mass.-born genealogist and London resident, then visiting the U.S., to go over Jeremiah Russell's books. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Memorial Church. **2-**GP's Sister Judith. GP's sister Judith, a widow for two years (1860-62), married her second husband, Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791). •GP used sister Judith's home on Main St. in Georgetown as home base while in Mass. during his second U.S. visit (May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867). Ref. (Sister Judith née Peabody Daniels' Georgetown, Mass. home described): *New York Herald*, May 11, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; and •May 20, 1866, p. 3, c. 6

Memorial Church. **3-**Split over Doctrine. A split had occurred in the orthodox Congregational Church in Georgetown, Mass., of which Judith was a member and of which their mother had been a member. Some 85 parishioners differed with the pastor, the Rev. Charles Beecher (1815-

1900), over doctrine. On Jan. 17, 1864, the dissenters formed a separate congregation, met in a small chapel, and lacked money to build another church. Judith sympathized with the dissenters, wrote her brother GP about what had occurred, and suggested that he might like to build a memorial church in Georgetown in honor of their mother. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Memorial Church. 4-Memorial Church Begun. Thus in May 1866, soon after he arrived in NYC from London (May 1, 1866), GP had a site selected and named a building committee (consisting of Judith's son, George Peabody Russell [1835-1909], and a family friend, George J. Tenney). Ground was broken on June 19, 1866. The cornerstone was laid on Sept. 19, 1866. •Ref. [Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass.].

Memorial Church. 5-GP's Speech in Georgetown. Since GP was to return to London May 1, 1867, Georgetown citizens chose April 18, 1867, to bid him farewell. He said to Georgetown schoolchildren, whom he asked particularly to be present: "This reception is gratifying.... Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived and died. More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground." •Ref. *New York Times*, April 21, 1867, p. 6, c. 1-2. •*Boston Post*, April 19, 1867. •*New York Herald*, April 20, 1867, p. 8, c. 6. •*Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 19, 1867, p. 1, c. 7.

Memorial Church. 6-GP's Speech in Georgetown Cont'd.: "The church will soon be completed which will preserve my mother's name. While I have the most kindly feelings for all religious societies in this town, I will place this church under that affiliation in which she worshipped [Orthodox Congregational].... It is now and has always been my belief that nothing is as depreciating as unkindly feelings in matters of religious differences. In our country all religious denominations and political parties may enjoy their beliefs. The church and library now being built, I hope, will be an influence in this direction." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Memorial Church. 7-GP's Speech in Georgetown Cont'd.: "Religion and education should go hand in hand. The library and the church should assist each other in the great work of teaching men mortal and immortal things, of life here and life hereafter. No education is complete which does not extend to eternity. The buildings envisioned here, I earnestly pray, will fulfill this mission." •"Now I turn to the children.... On you I rely for success in what I am attempting to do. The management of the church and library will in time fall to you. I pray that you use it as an instrument of great good.... Farewell." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Memorial Church. **8-**Dedication, Jan. 8, 1868. The Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., was dedicated on Jan. 8, 1868. After the invocation and scripture reading, the Rev. George W. Campbell of Bradford read poet John Greenleaf Whittier's (1807-92) specially written poem, entitled "Memorial Hymn," given in full below. His poem was followed by the sermon. After the sermon, GP's letter written in London Oct. 18, 1867, was read by his nephew, George Peabody Russell, Judith (née Peabody) Daniels' son. •Ref. *New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1868, p. 5, c. 2.

Memorial Church. **9-**GP's Oct. 18, 1867, Letter. "...In the building of this church my sister and I desire two things, to consecrate the memory of our mother and to build a house of worship to Almighty God in the Orthodox Congregational faith to which she belonged." •His letter continued: "We convey this building to you subject to four conditions: that it always be called 'The Memorial Church' in memory of our mother; that it exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes; that the minister shall be chosen from the Orthodox Congregational Church; and that tablets be installed to commemorate our mother and your former pastor...." •Ref. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 9, 1868, p. 1, c. 8-9. •*Haverhill Gazette* (Haverhill, Mass.), Jan. 10, 1868, p. 2, c. 2.

Poet John Greenleaf Whittier

Memorial Church. **10-**John Greenleaf Whittier's "Memorial Hymn" was read at the Jan. 8, 1868, dedication of the GP-built Memorial Church to his mother's memory, in Georgetown, Mass.:

"Memorial Hymn"
by John Greenleaf Whittier

"Thou dwellest not, O Lord of All:
In temples which Thy children raise;
Our work to thine is mean and small,
And brief to thine eternal days.

Forgive the weakness and the pride,
If marred thereby our gift may be,
For love, at least, has sanctified
The altar which we rear to Thee.

The heart and not the hand has wrought
From sunken base to tower above;
The image of a tender thought,
The memory of a deathless love!

And though should never sound of speech
Or organ echo from its wall,
Its stones would pious lessons teach,
Its shade in benedictions fall.

Here should the dove of peace be found,
And blessing and not curses given;

Nor strife profane, nor hatred wound,
The mingled loves of earth and heaven.

Thou, who didst soothe with dying breath
Thy dear one watching by Thy cross,
Forgetful of the pains of death.
In sorrow for the mighty loss;

In memory of that tender claim
O mother-born, the offering take,
And make it worthy of Thy name,
And bless it for a mother's sake!

•Ref. Whittier, IV, pp. 188-189.

Memorial Church. **11-**Poet Objected. When he learned of GP's condition that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes," John Greenleaf Whittier objected. A New York *Independent* article entitled "A Marred Memorial" stated that the poem would never have been written nor the poet's name lent to the occasion had Whittier known of this restriction. •Ref. "A Marred Memorial," NYC *Independent*, Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2. Quoted in •Higginson, p. 89.

Memorial Church. **12-**Poet Objected Cont'd. Whittier published a similar statement in the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* saying that he wrote the "Memorial Hymn" for the sole purpose of paying a son and daughter's tribute to their mother. He thought this tribute was beautiful but had since learned with surprise and sorrow of GP's restrictions. •Thus the matter ended. The well intentioned Memorial Church gift to honor his mother, to which GP gave $70,000, was among his lesser known and less appreciated gifts. •Ref. *Boston Daily Evening Transcript*, Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2.

Memorial Church. **13-**Poet's Career. John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass.; was a Quaker, abolitionist, fighter for peace, temperance, and woman's suffrage. He served in the Mass. legislature (1834-35). After the Civil War he turned from politics completely to poetry. His "The Barefoot Boy" is a perennial favorite and "Snowbound" is his most famous poem. •See John Greenleaf Whittier.

Mencken, Henry Louis (1880-1956), was a well-known Baltimore newspaper writer, author, and critic. His *Letters of H.L. Mencken; Selected and Annotated by Guy J. Forgue* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1981), p. 422, indicated that he used the PIB reference collection for research and to write some of his books.

Mennin, Peter (1923-83), was PIB Conservatory of Music's fifth director during 1958-62 (four years). •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Mental Hospital, London. GP gave $100 to London's Mental Hospital in 1864.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes (royal charter in 1842) was the first private group formed to improve housing conditions in England. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Mexican War (1846-48). GP in London helped sell part of the second Mexican War loan in collaboration with the firm of Corcoran and Riggs of Washington, D.C. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Middlesex Hospital, London. Dr. Jesse Weldon Fell, M.D., a friend of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) active in the short-lived American Association of London (1858), was a U.S.-born physician resident in London who experimented with a cancer cure at Middlesex Hospital, London. •See Jesse Weldon Fell. •Benjamin Moran.

Milan, Italy. GP's second 15 months' European buying trip abroad, April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831, was with an unknown American friend, by carriage with frequent change of horses, covering 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Milan), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (sister).

Mills, Robert (1781-1855). **1-**Architect. Robert Mills was the architect who designed the Washington Monument in Baltimore (1815) at Mt. Vernon Place, where the PIB building was erected during 1859-66. Robert Mills also designed the obelisk-shaped Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. (cornerstone laid July 4, 1848), toward whose construction GP donated $1,000 on July 4, 1854. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Mills, Robert. **2-**Career. Robert Mills was born in Charleston, S.C.; worked as an architect in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and was associated at different times with Pres. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Henry Boneval Latrobe (1764-1820), first professional U.S. architect. Robert Mills was state engineer and architect in Charleston, S.C.; was appointed U.S. Architect by Pres. Andrew Jackson (1836); and supervised construction of the Treasury Building (1836), the Patent Office, and the Old Post Office (both done in 1839). He also designed the Bunker Hill Monument and the Monumental Church in Richmond, Va. •See Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

Mineralogy. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Ministers to the Court of St. James (Great Britain). •See U.S. Ministers to Britain.

Mississippi State Bonds, GP's. GP's $2 million PEF gift was actually $3,484,000 but $1.1 million in Miss. state bonds was repudiated by that state in 1870 and $384,000 in Fla. bonds was repudiated by the state of Fla. The PEF trustees, having unsuccessfully requested payment,

briefly withheld grants to those two states but relented and included them. •See Curry-b, pp. 141-146. •Florida State Bonds, GP's. •PEF. •Rosen. •Barnas Sears.

Mitchell, Mr., of Bond Street, was a professional master of ceremonies who conducted GP's July 4, 1851, dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first world's fair, at which the Duke of Wellington was guest of honor, with some 800 guests at dinner, followed by a ball. •See Dinners, GP's.

Mobile, Ala. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Mobile, Ala., March 15, 1857, where he stayed at the Battle House for a few days to recover from illness. For GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

***Monarch*, HMS** (British warship), was used to transport GP's remains from Portsmouth, England (Dec. 1869), to Portland, Maine (Jan. 25, 1870). •See Andrew Carnegie. •Death and Funeral, GP's. •David Glasgow Farragut.

Monroe Doctrine. In early March 1861 an anonymous letter writer in Boston and NYC newspapers stated that in his opinion Civil War would be good for business. He wrote that if the North compromised with the South it would ruin the national credit. Because some newspaper writers inferred that the unknown letter writer might be GP, he wrote to the *Boston Courier* editor, March 8, 1861: "I do not know who wrote this letter. My remarks would be the opposite. The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this." •See Civil War and GP.

Mont Blanc, French Alps. In an Aug. 25, 1831, letter to his sister, Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), GP described the Alps and other sights he saw on his second European buying trip (April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831) when with an unknown commercial traveling friend he covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Monteagle, Lord (1790-1866, Thomas Spring-Rice, first Baron Monteagle of Brandon in Kerry). Arthur Helps (1813-75) began as private secty. to Lord Monteagle, who was Chancellor. of the Exchequer from April 1835. Helps, later clerk of the Privy Council (1860-75) and advisor to Queen Victoria, acted as intermediary between the Queen and GP in their exchange of letters just before GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869. •See Arthur Helps. •Victoria, Queen.

Montgomery County, Md. Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), GP's first partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-28), was born in Montgomery County, Md. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Montreal, Canada. GP visited Montreal, Canada, Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1856 (he suffered gout attacks on this visit) and on July 7-22, 1866, when he traveled on the Saguenay River and fished for salmon on the Marguerite River. •See Quebec, Canada. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Moody, Dwight Lyman (1837-99), the religious evangelist, in 1901, spoke at the 25th anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore (founded 1876). He said that he heard from the son of B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) how Garrett brought together GP and Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit. Garrett, intimate with both men, knew that Hopkins desperately sought a philanthropic purpose for his wealth. For GP's talk to Hopkins that led to the founding of the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school in Baltimore •see Johns Hopkins.

Merchant-Banker Career

Moody, John, & G.K. Turner. **1-**GP's Merchant-Banker Career. Authors John Moody and George Kibbe Turner offer insights into GP's career in the first of their three articles, "The Masters of Capital in America. Morgan: The Great Trustee," *McClure's Magazine*, Nov. 1910. Moody and Turner note that the early 19th century great private bankers--the Rothschilds of Frankfort, Barings of London, and Morgans of London and NYC--began as merchants. They followed the tradition of the East India Co. as merchants to trade in the raw materials that people needed, beginning with cotton manufactured and sold as cloth and clothing. •Ref. Moody & Turner, p. 4.

Moody & Turner. **2-**On GP at Ages 16-17: "In 1811 a sixteen-year-old dry-goods clerk, George Peabody was thrown out of employment by the burning of his brother's little store in the old shipping town of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He went with an uncle to Georgetown, the suburb of Washington, D. C., and opened a dry-goods store there; moved to Baltimore; established branches in Philadelphia and New York; and finally in 1837, a man of forty-two, founded in London the great merchant banking house of George Peabody & Co., later J. S. Morgan & Co." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moody & Turner. **3-**On Transition: Merchant to Banker (quoting from H.R. Fox Bourne's 1868 *Famous London Merchants, A Book for Boys*): "In London, and all parts of England, he [GP] bought British manufactures for shipment to the United States; and the ships came back freighted with every kind of American produce for sale in England. To that lucrative account, however, was added one far more lucrative. The merchants and manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic who transmitted their goods through him sometimes procured from him advances on

account of the goods in his possession long before they were sold. At other times they found it convenient to leave large sums in his hands long after the goods were disposed of, knowing that they could draw whenever they needed and that in the meantime their money was being so profitably invested that they were certain of a proper interest on their loans. Thus he became a banker as well as a great merchant, and ultimately much more of a banker than a merchant." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Bourne.

Moody & Turner. 4-On Selling U.S. State Bonds Abroad: "George Peabody reached London at the beginning of the greatest single revolution in human affairs, the change from man and animal power to steam power," Moody and Turner continued (condensed): Aggressive U.S. state legislatures in the 1820s determined to build canals for steamboat-borne travel, trade, and wealth (as Md.'s Chesapeake and Ohio Canal). Canals gave way to steam engine railroads from the 1830s (as Md.'s B&O RR). Such enterprises required large foreign capital raised by selling state bonds abroad. GP went to London on his fifth trip abroad in Feb. 1837 as merchant and as one of three agents to sell abroad Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad.

Moody & Turner. 5-On Selling U.S. State Bonds Abroad Cont'd. The financial panic of 1837 led the other two agents to return to the U.S. without success. GP persisted and founded George Peabody & Co., London, Dec. 1838, selling American state securities abroad. When the panic caused Md. and eight other U.S. states to stop interest payments on their bonds sold abroad, foreign investors were angry. GP publicly decried repudiation, urged retroactive resumption of interest payments, and bluntly told state leaders that Americans were being denounced abroad as dishonest sharpsters. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moody & Turner. 6-GP Vindicated. By the mid 1840s when the nine repudiating states had resumed interest payments, GP was publicly vindicated. In transmitting to GP the Md. legislature's resolutions of praise passed on March 7, 1848, Md.'s Gov. Thomas's cover letter added, "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Interviewed 21 years later, GP was asked on Aug. 2, 1869, two months before his death: "When did you make your money, Mr. Peabody?" GP replied, "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moody & Turner. 7-On GP's Firm and Retirement. Moody and Turner quoted the London *Times*' statement about GP's firm at his death: "...in honor, faith, punctuality, and public confidence the firm of George Peabody & Co. stood second to none." •On retirement (Oct. 1, 1864) and knowing he would no longer exert control, GP asked that his name be withdrawn from the firm. This decision, Moody and Turner state, disappointed his partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90). But J.S. Morgan & Co. continued its predecessor's success, culminating in a $50 million loan to France during the 1871 Franco-Prussian War. J.S. Morgan's son, John

Pierpont Morgan's (Sr., 1837-1913), whose banking career was truly phenomenal, built on what GP started and J.S. Morgan continued. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proposed Cabinet Reshuffle

Moore, William George (1829-93). **1-**Pres. Andrew Johnson's Secty. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), his secty., Col. William George Moore, and three others called on GP at his Washington, D. C., Willard's Hotel rooms, Feb. 9, 1867. The visit followed press reports of GP's founding of the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867, $2 million total) to advance public education in the former Confederate states. •Pres. Johnson and his entourage found GP with guests: PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87). Also present were GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Persons named.

Moore, W.G. **2-**Pres. Johnson Thanked GP. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was 72 and often ill) and said he had thought to find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South. Pres. Johnson said he thought the gift would help unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England. He invited GP to visit him in the White House. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moore, W.G. **3-**GP Replied. GP thanked Pres. Johnson with some emotion, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moore, W.G. **4-**Pres. Johnson's Impeachment. Besides genuine appreciation for GP's gift as a national gift, Pres. Johnson had another motive. He faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moore, W.G. **5-**GP's White House Visit. Before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House on April 25, 1867. They spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. Robert Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's

interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Andrew Johnson. •PEF. •Persons named.

First London Office

Moorgate Street, No. 31, London. **1-**GP's First London Office. On Dec. 1, 1838, GP leased an office at 31 Moorgate St., in London's inner city not far from St. Paul's Cathedral where business houses occupy odd nooks and crannies. He installed desks, chairs, a mahogany counter, a safe, and employed as clerk Charles Cubitt Gooch (1811-89, later a partner). Thus began George Peabody & Co., London (1838-64). •By April 1839, having had trouble with his landlord over excessive charges on furniture and other items, he asked Irish-born fellow merchant and friend Richard Bell's help in settling what he owed. He wrote Bell: "I find it unpleasant to have any transactions with my landlord, Mr. Hunter & wishing to avoid a personal interview, must ask the favor of your kind service in affecting a settlement of his account against me...." •Ref. Lease between William Hunter, owner, and GP, renter, at 31 Moorgate St., London, Dec. 1, 1838. GP, 31 Moorgate, London, to Richard Bell, April 1, 1839, both Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Moorgate St., No. 31, London. **2-**Later Office Addresses. George Peabody & Co. moved from 31 Moorgate St. (Dec. 1, 1838-c.1845) to 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St. (1845-55), then moved to 22 Old Broad St. (1855), all in London's inner city near the Royal Exchange and near Threadneedle St., where GP's seated statue by William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869. •See streets named. •Statues of GP. •William Wetmore Story.

Moorgate St., No. 31, London. **3-**Partner Junius Spencer Morgan. In May 1853, GP first met his future partner, Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), at George Peabody & Co.'s then location at 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St., London. The ten year partnership with J.S. Morgan (Oct. 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1864) ended when GP retired and withdrew his name from the firm. J.S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909) was renamed Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd.(1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned banking firm. J.S. Morgan's then (1857) 19-year-old son John Pierpont Morgan (Sr., 1837-1913) began his financial career as the NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. •See J.S. Morgan.

Moorgate St., No. 31, London. **4-**William S. Albert. In 1870, after GP's death, Baltimorean William S. Albert recalled his having lived in the same house with GP in London in 1838. He wrote: "In 1838 when on a visit to London, I lodged in the same house with him for several weeks. Under the same roof were assembled mutual friends from the city of his adoption [Baltimore], upon whom he took pleasure in bestowing those marks of attention so grateful in a

foreign land, making the house a home to us all." •Ref. (W.S. Albert): Md. Historical Society-b, p. 29.

Moorgate St., No. 31, London. **5-**William S. Albert Cont'd. The exact circumstance of William S. Albert's London visit is not known. GP had left NYC on his fifth trip to London in early Feb. 1837 and arrived at Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1837. He remained as the London resident of Peabody, Riggs, & Co. (1829-43), importer of wholesale dry goods and other commodities, and also as one of three agents commissioned by the Md. legislature to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad to finance internal improvements. GP had to sell the bonds during post-Panic of 1837 depressed economic conditions that lasted through most of the 1840s. The situation was aggravated when Md. and eight other states, in financial difficulty, could not pay interest on their bonds sold abroad. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorgate St., No. 31, London. **6-**William S. Albert Cont'd. In this fiscal difficulty, GP traveled much in late 1837 and early 1838 in England, France, and Holland, sometimes with the other two Md. commissioners--John Buchanan (1772-1844) and Thomas Emory. Unsuccessful in selling the Md. bonds, the other two commissioners gave up and returned to the U.S. GP remained in London for the rest of his life except for three U.S. visits: 1-Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; **2-**May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and **3-**June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. •In 1838, when Baltimorean William S. Albert later wrote: "I lodged in the same house with him for several weeks," GP lived in bachelor's quarters on Bread St. with Irish-born U.S. fellow merchant Richard Bell. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

J.J. Moorman , M.D., on GP

Moorman, John Jennings (1802-85), M.D. **1-**Resident Physician, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Dr. John J. Moorman, M.D., was the resident physician at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during GP's visit there July 23 to Aug. 30, 1869. GP, then ill and three months from his death (Nov. 4, 1869), consulted Dr. Moorman several times. As physician at a prominent resort visited by the rich and famous, Dr. Moorman took an interest in his high profile patients and recorded his remembrances of them. He wrote of GP in Aug. 1869, in his "Memoir," not published until 1980.

Moorman, J.J. 2-Moorman on GP, 1869: "The wealthy banker and great philanthropist, George Peabody, was a native of Massachusetts. Merchandised for some years in Baltimore, then moved to the city of London, where by energy, economy and a thorough knowledge of business he acquired a large estate supposed to amount in the aggregate to about $15,000,000, the whole of which with the exception of liberal legacies to his nephews and nieces, he bestowed in charities in England and America." •Ref. Moorman-b, pp. 15-17.

Moorman, J.J. 3-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "In 1869, Mr. Peabody came to the United States as he had often done before, and being in bad health came to the White Sulphur [Springs] in the hope of obtaining some benefit from the use of its waters. My professional services were engaged by Mr. Peabody immediately after his arrival at the Springs, and I attended him regularly for four or five weeks while he remained there. During the whole time, he was much confined to his room, but occasionally rode out, or walked short distances." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 4-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "At this time, Mr. Peabody was a subject of general interest both in this country and in England. He had just made an unprecedented donation for the benefit of the poor of London, and a very large and generous arrangement for the promotion of education in the southern states of America; besides numerous large donations to various literary and scientific institutions in various parts of the United States." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 5-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "Mr. Peabody was a man of fine sense, with a great deal, indeed, of what is commonly called 'good hard common sense.' He was a stern man, with as much determination and will as distinguished General Jackson himself. He was in no sense of the term a sensationalist--and mere sensations had little or nothing to do with his numerous and munificent gifts. Their bestowment was the result of his judgment controlled by benevolent feelings and a strong conviction of duty. I suppose that he gave very little, if anything at all, to mere sensational appeals. His judgment had to consent before his purse strings were drawn. I had some evidence of this." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 6-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "A rollicking drunken mountaineer from the neighborhood came to the Springs and was exhibiting in his hands to an idle crowd, a live rattlesnake, during which the snake bit him very severely. The man came under my treatment, and by the following day was relieved from all danger. The occurrence excited quite an amount of sensation and sympathy, among the visitors, and a paper was carried around for subscriptions for his benefit, and pretty liberally subscribed to by many. It was taken to Mr. Peabody, under the impression that he would give promptly and liberally. But he withheld any subscription until his mind was satisfied of the propriety of his making it, and for this purpose he sent his nephew, Mr. Peabody Russell, to my office to inquire of me whether or not I thought the man who was snakebit was then [an] object of charity." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 7-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "On one occasion while he was at the Springs, I advised that he should ride out. A carriage was sent for. I assisted him to, and in the carriage. After taking his seat, he said to his servant, 'John, pay the man before we start.' The servant asked the owner his charges. He said $5. Mr. Peabody, hearing this, said, 'That is too much, sir, $3.00 is enough, and if you do not take that, I will get out immediately.' He took it, and it was enough for the distance he was going to ride. Now this was not penuriousness in Mr. Peabody, but manifested a determination not to be defrauded." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 8-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "He told me, rich as he was, that he had never kept a servant until he employed the one he then had with him upon his last arrival from Europe." •"On my observing to him on one occasion that he had great cause for gratitude to God for having been made the instrument of doing so much good for his fellow man, he replied, and with much more than his usual animation, 'I never fail to take that view of it, and always in my prayers, thank God that he has enabled me to do what I have done.' He said that the attention he receives from the world seems strange to him, that he 'feels himself to be a very humble individual and is able only by the attentions and opinions of the world in reference to his acts, to regard himself as differing from others." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 9-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "He remarked to me that his main motive in making his last (present) trip from Europe to this country was to perfect arrangements for the successful prosecution of his scheme for affording educational facilities to the southern states, which he remarked 'lies very close to my heart.'" •"It was absolutely necessary that Mr. Peabody should reach a warm climate before the cold weather set in that he might have the slightest chance of lengthening his days, and his mind being somewhat balanced between Florida and the South of France, he formally submitted it to me as his physician to decide the question. In comparing all the advantages and disadvantages of the two places for his winter residence, I preferred the South of France and the city of Nice."

Moorman, J.J. 10-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: "He promptly adopted my advice and hastened his departure in that direction. He did not reach Nice, however, but died at his friend's Sir Curtis Lampson's [Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 1806-85] in London on his way there, then aged about seventy-six years." (GP was 74 and seven months old at his death on Nov. 4, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 11-On GP, 1869, Cont'd: The Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 2, 1869, published Dr. Moorman's letter dated Aug. 22, 1869, in which he asked GP how and when he made most of his money. Dr. Moorman quoted GP as saying: "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moorman, J.J. 12-•Refs. Dr. Moorman wrote *A Directory for the Use of the White Sulphur Waters; with Practical Remarks on their Medical Properties, and Applicability to Particular Diseases* (Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins, 1839) and other works. •Ref. Letter from John J. Moorman, Aug. 22, 1869, quoted from Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 2, 1869, in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. For details of GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. visit, and sources, •see Greenbrier Hotel. •Robert E. Lee. •Old White. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran

Moran, Benjamin (1820-86). **1-**U.S. Legation, London, Secty. Benjamin Moran worked at the U.S. Legation, London, for some 20 years as clerk (1853-57), assistant secty. (1857), and secty. (1857-75). He kept a private journal, valuable for its detailed, frank, often prejudiced, views of people and events, including criticism of GP. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds.

Moran, Benjamin. **2-**Journal Entries Critical of GP. Most accounts of GP's life and influence praise him. Moran's entries about GP, until GP's death, showed vitriolic dislike. •Benjamin Moran was born in Penn., 1820, of an English father, educated at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia (opened 1824), and was an apprentice printer in publisher John Grigg's Philadelphia printing firm. When publisher J.B. Lippincott (1816-96) took over the John Grigg (1792-1864) firm, Moran went to England, wrote articles on what he saw and heard, later published as a travel book (1854), married an older English girl, Catharine Goulder (1811-57, who died of cancer), returned to the U.S., where he was unsuccessful, returned to London, and worked in the U.S. Legation during 1853-75. He began at the U.S. Legation in London as private secretary to U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868). •Ref. (Moran's travel book): Moran.

Moran, Benjamin. **3-**Cautious View of Moran's Journal. Later, historian Henry [Brooks] Adams (1838-1918), private secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86, Minister to Britain during 1861-68), wrote cautiously of Benjamin Moran: "On the staff of the American Legation in London was Benjamin Moran, an assistant secretary. He was a man of long experience at the Legation and one who became a sort of dependable workhorse to fill in for any duty that might come up from the changing personnel. He had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended. He kept an extensive diary and while it must be read from the point of view of his character, it throws an interesting light on the Legation scene." •Ref. (H. Adams on Moran): Adams, H.B.-b, p. xxxiv.

Moran, Benjamin. **4-**Journal Found in Philadelphia, 1915. Library of Congress Manuscript Division head Worthington Chauncey Ford (1858-1941), after a long search, found Benjamin Moran's journal, 41 manuscript volumes, in Philadelphia, 1915, and purchased them for the Library of Congress. Ford found Moran's journal invaluable for his work, *A Cycle of Adams Letters, 1861-1865* (1920). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. vii.

Moran, Benjamin. **5-**Moran's Journal. Moran's journal covers the years 1857-75, with entries for 1857-65 published in 1948 in two volumes. Editors of the published part of Moran's journal, Sara Agnes Wallace and Frances Elma Gillespie, described Moran as an overworked, ambitious, and thwarted underling afraid of losing his job with each change of U.S. ministers. Daily for some 20 years Moran shut his dispatch case, locked his dingy basement office door, and

recorded in his secret journal what he had seen, done, and overheard at the Legation. By castigating his peers, his editors state, Moran eased his troubled spirit. He wrote with unrestrained prejudice, in hot indignation, and with a taste for scandal. •Ref. (Moran's published journal): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. x.

Moran, Benjamin. **6-**Critical of GP. Moran's ill will toward GP relented only during GP's last illness (Oct. 1869) and death (Nov. 4, 1869), when Moran's better nature surfaced. As will be seen, Moran's journal entry for Nov. 12, 1869, described with surprising eloquence the solemn GP funeral service in Westminster Abbey where his remains were temporarily buried for 30 days, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869. •See below (Nov. 4, 1869). •Death and Funeral, GP's.

First Critical Entry

Moran, Benjamin. **7-**First Entry on GP, Aug. 31, 1857. Moran's first entry on GP was made a week after GP's return to London, following his year's U.S. visit (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857), his first return home after nearly 20 years' absence in London. Moran wrote (all his underlining): "Monday, 31 Aug ('57)...George Peabody, the puffing American note shaver has returned to London from a tour of self-glorification in the United States. This is the fellow who gives private dinners on the Fourth of July at public taverns to which he invites everyone in a good suit of clothes who will applaud him and then publishes the proceedings, toasts, and all, in the public journals." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 123.

Moran, Benjamin. **8-**First Entry, Aug. 31, 1857 Cont'd.: "It is worth noting that he pays his clerks less and works them harder than any other person in London in the same business, and never gave a man a dinner that wanted it. His parties are advertisements, and his course far from benevolent. He never gave away a cent that he didn't know what its return would be. He has no social position in London and cannot get into good Society. He generally bags the new American Minister for his own purposes and shows him up around the town, if he can, as his puppet to a set of fourth-rate English aristocrats and American tuft-hunters who eat his dinners and laugh at him for his pains." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 123.

Panic of 1857

Moran, Benjamin. **9-**Panic of 1857. Moran wrote of the Panic of 1857 when hundreds of business firms in the U.S. and Britain failed. He described George Peabody & Co. as severely threatened. •The financial crisis came from overspeculation in western U.S. lands, poorly managed railroads needing large capital, and overbuying of goods in eastern U.S. cities. Financial collapse was hastened by poor U.S. wheat sales abroad, the sinking of a packet ship with $1.6 billion in California gold bullion aboard, and the failure of some railroads, banks, and insurance companies. •Ref. Hidy, R.W.-c, pp. 456-465.

Moran, Benjamin. **10-**Panic of 1857 Cont'd. Moran described the crisis in his journal entry for Nov. 6, 1857: "The news from the United States indicates a commercial panic of the most disastrous nature. Each arrival brings us worse news than the last, and now starvation seems to threaten unemployed workmen, fifty thousand of which are in New York alone." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., p. 162.

Moran, Benjamin. **11-**Panic of 1857 Cont'd. Business firms failed in Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. GP had given large credit to Lawrence, Stone and Co. of Boston, which could not repay him. Meanwhile, the London banking firm of Baring pressed GP for $750,000 (£150,000) he owed them. Gathering his assets, GP applied for a $4 million loan from the Bank of England (which seldom made such loans). •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •J.L.M. Curry.

Moran, Benjamin. **12-**Moran on GP's Bank of England Loan. Moran's Nov. 6, 1857, journal entry stated that he had heard that the stability of George Peabody & Co. was in grave danger. Moran's entry (Nov. 21, 1857): "My friend, Phil, went over to George Peabody & Co. the other day to withdraw all his father's deposits, having heard that house would fail unless relief in the form of a tremendous loan arrived." Breaking precedent, the Bank of England lent GP more than was needed. Moran's entry (Nov. 21, 1857): "I...learned that the American firm [which] obtained a million pounds from the Bank of England is that of Peabody & Co. This I expected. They are doubtless rotten: and I have noticed that the Great George has not given a public dinner since his return from the U.S..... This [the loan], it appears, has been secured and once more the great American money swaggerer is able to hold up his head: but will he give dinners?" (Note: Philip N. Dallas, 1825-66, was U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas' [1892-64] son and Legation secty. Moran, who initially worked under P.N. Dallas, gradually took over most secretarial duties). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, pp. 162, 181.

Moran, Benjamin. **13-**GP "dared them to cause his failure". During GP's negotiations for the Bank of England loan, some unscrupulous financiers saw a chance to force GP out of business. GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) was approached and was told that certain individuals would guarantee a loan to George Peabody & Co. if the firm ceased business in London at the end of 1858. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903), the PEF's second administrator, is the source for GP's reaction: "When Mr. Morgan brought this message to Mr. Peabody, he was in a rage like a wounded lion, and told Mr. Morgan to reply that he dared them to cause his failure" [Italics added]. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 7. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Moran, Benjamin. **14-**"Our credit...stands as high as ever before." GP repaid the Bank of England loan on March 30, 1858. He wrote Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), "My business is again quite snug.... Our credit...stands as high as ever before." •Ref. (GP to Corcoran): GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C.,

April 16, 1858, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 168-169.

Am. Assn. in London

Moran, Benjamin. **15-**Am. Assn. in London. GP's July 4th U.S.-British friendship dinners, began in 1850, were taken from his hands under strained circumstances (1858-62) by a group of newer American residents in London. Chief organizers of the Am. Assn. in London, a social club to help destitute Americans in London, included Benjamin Moran, Dr. Jesse Weldon Fell, M.D., who had attended Mrs. Moran until her death, and a few others. Dr. Fell, an American resident in London, had experimented with a cancer cure at Middlesex Hospital. He wrote *A Treatise on Cancer, and its Treatment* (London, 1857). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds. (on Dr. Fell), I, p. 30; (on Am. Assn. in London), I, pp. 259, 265.

Moran, Benjamin. **16-**Am. Assn. in London Cont'd. Moran (not present) recorded what Dr. Fell told him of the new club's first meeting, March 1, 1858: "There were nine persons present but I did not get all their names.... Peabody the Great was elected President and that is enough to damn the thing eternally. Myself and...others are to be the Managing Committee.... Neither Peabody nor Croskey was present. Bates refused to cooperate, alleging that private charity was the best. It came out that as he had failed to get up a Club he was averse to anyone else doing it." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 265. (Note: Joseph Rodney Croskey of Penn. was Consul at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Consul at Southampton [1850-57], and later a promoter of cable, steamship, and railroad lines. Joshua Bates [1788-1864] was Weymouth, Mass.-born head of Baring Brothers, London's most important international banking firm). •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 4 footnote 7).

Moran, Benjamin. **17-**New vs. Old U.S. Residents in London. A list of officers and a statement of purpose of the club were published. There was dissension from the first. Newer U.S. residents in London were at odds with the older, mostly commercial U.S. residents, like GP, Joshua Bates, and U.S.-born merchant Russell Sturgis (1805-87). The older residents were very much Victorian gentlemen themselves. They fitted unobtrusively into English social life and business. The newer Americans, different in age, social level, and outlook, were more assertive, more critical of British society. Benjamin Moran represented the new group's ambition to enjoy the rights and privileges of the old U.S. residents. Inevitably, envy, jealousy, and ostracism emerged. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **18-**New vs. Old U.S. Residents in London Cont'd. To give the new club distinction and official sanction, the new Americans offered figurehead leadership to the old Americans. GP, Joshua Bates, and others declined. Involved in its success, Moran recorded the club's difficulties (March 17, 1858): "Dewey had a petition asking Peabody to act as President, which I refused to sign, & told him Fell had assured me Peabody had been spoken to & would

act without hesitation if elected. I declined to be an officer and declared my disinclination to vote for Peabody. The thing will be a fizzle." (Note: Dewey, Moran's American-born friend, is not identified). •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 269.

Moran, Benjamin. **19-**New vs. Old U.S. Residents in London Cont'd. Piqued because GP and Bates spurned the new club, Moran vented his anger (March 20, 1858): "Mr. Dodge came to see me last night about the Club. Old Peabody goes, with Bates and others of their stamp, against it, as I expected. They are a mean souled set, who dislike all of decided character who will not follow them, and consequently oppose this, as they know it will put thèm in the background. Both Bates and Peabody are selfish and heartless men. They have led people heretofore & hate this scheme because it will destroy their rule. A new meeting is to be held, & I shall try to give it proper shape." (Nathaniel Shattwell Dodge [1810-74], asst. commissioner to U.S. exhibitors, Great Exhibition of 1851, London, remained in London to 1861). •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 270.

Moran, Benjamin. **20-**Moran's Envy. Moran's March 22, 1858, journal entry: "After he [Frank Campbell, believed to be a Legation courier] had poured out his surplus steam, I answered, and gave him my opinion of the sneering, insolent & proud Americans--Bates, Sturgiss [sic], Peabody and Co. who always cry down such movements, and think everything wrong and vulgar but what emanates from them. These are sore that the movement is likely to succeed. They are a set of unprincipled, selfish & deprecatory men, who turn to ridicule, jeer, and...treat with coldness, all Americans who do not tie themselves to their [ear]. I'll give them a wide berth." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 271-272.

Moran, Benjamin. **21-**Moran's Envy Cont'd. "Mr. Bates has known me in connection with the Legation for 4 years, & yet he has never spoken to me or even noticed me. He belongs to the class of my countrymen in London who look upon me as a Clerk, & in their republican simplicity, sneer at clerks as having no position. The truth is, that I out rank them all, & hold my Commission from the same authority as the Minister." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **22-**Moran's Ill-will Continued. Moran referred to GP in his journal as "a rascal." When a destitute Mrs. Salter from Boston asked for a loan at the Legation, Secty. Moran recorded: "I sent her to Peabody--but he'll do nothing." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 321.

Moran, Benjamin. **23-**"I had a cold bow from his magnificence." GP went to the Legation on May 28, 1858, to arrange with U.S. Minister George Mifflin Dallas to take 50 friends the next day by steamboat on the Thames to see the *Leviathan* and then to dinner at Blackwall's. This large British passenger ship lacked funds for completion and was open to visitors for a fee. Of GP's Legation visit, Moran recorded: "Geo. Peabody has been here to-day & I had a cold bow from his magnificence, wh.[ich] I as stiffly returned." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 328.

Moran, Benjamin. **24-**GP's June 19, 1858, Dinner. Of GP's June 19, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter at Richmond, Moran wrote: "Peabody gives a 'great dinner' at Richmond this evening. All the Dallases are going--of course." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 353. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Moran, Benjamin. **25-**GP's June 19, 1858, Dinner. Three nights later Moran dined with a U.S. friend at the same place. Moran learned from one of the waiters that 60 people attended GP's dinner, including U.S. Minister Dallas and his family, at £2 each ($10). Moran carefully asked if GP had reserved the room for the Fourth of July and was told that GP had not. Moran was interested because the Am. Assn. in London club meant to sponsor the 1858 Fourth of July dinner. •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 354.

Moran, Benjamin. **26-**Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1858, Dinner Confusion. Without support from the old U.S. residents the Am. Assn. in London club limped along. Club members disagreed on plans for their intended July 4, 1858, Independence Day dinner. Moran recorded (June 25, 1858): "Dr. Fell has the impudence to wish to preside at our Fourth of July dinner. Dodge and I have determined he shall not. He is an ignoramus and would disgrace us irretrievably." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 356.

Moran, Benjamin. **27-**Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1858, Dinner Confusion Cont'd. Moran described the club meeting on June 30, 1858: "Last night the Association met, & there was the usual flare up. Fell behaved very foolishly, & insisted upon presiding at that Dinner.... I put a resolution asking for a committee of three to whom the choice of a chairman should be left;...it was carried." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 358.

Moran, Benjamin. **28-**GP Approached. The Am. Assn. in London committee of three wanted to smooth relations with GP. They wrote to him on June 30, the gist of which follows: The members of the Am. Assn. in London were aware that you might not understand the purpose of the Association. They passed a resolution that this letter be written to explain the purpose of the club, to invite your participation, and to urge you to take the chair at the coming Fourth of July celebration. •The purpose of the Association is to give relief to Americans in distress. Its by-laws were composed by some of your warmest friends. To you above all others, the Association wished to show its appreciation by offering you the office of President. The members intended to consult your wishes regarding the dinner. We feel that you naturally, but erroneously, misapprehended our intentions. •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 368.

Moran, Benjamin. **29-**GP Approached Cont'd.: "The Association, even at this late date, invites you to take the chair at the dinner and promises you their support. Such a course on your part would show new proof of your attachment to your country and friends." •"If you can accept the

invitation your wishes for the dinner will be consulted and any number of tickets you desire for your friends shall be forwarded to you." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **30-**GP Declined. GP declined the presidency of the new club. The gist of his letter stated: I received your communication and your resolution inviting me to take the chair on the approaching celebration of American Independence. I'm gratified to learn that no hostility to me personally or the course of my previous Fourth of July dinner prompted the measure you adopted. •He ended: "...taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with your arrangements and the late period of your explanation, I most respectfully decline...." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 369.

Moran, Benjamin. **31-**"feeble minded & mean spirited man." Moran recorded plans for the forthcoming dinner, without GP (July 1, 1858): "Dodge told us Gen'l Campbell [Robert Blair Campbell, d.1862] would preside. As I was coming away Peabody drove up. He is sore about the dinner and refuses to come, pretending to think that the Association was gotten up to prevent him giving dinners. He is a weak feeble minded & mean spirited man." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 361.

"We shall kill him with kindness"

Moran, Benjamin. **32-**"We shall kill him with kindness. Moran's comment on GP's declining (July 3, 1858): "...Peabody will not be present. We did all we could to induce him to come & his [declining] will prove damaging to him. We sent him first a written invitation, and got a note declining. Then we appointed a committee to invite him with power to return his note; but he would not accept, & the error is therefore his. We shall kill him with kindness however, & toast him in spite of himself. If not there to respond it will look bad in print." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 363.

Moran, Benjamin. **33-**Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1858, Dinner Went Well. The July 4, 1858, dinner without GP went well and was favorably reported in London press. Moran recorded more gossip about GP's reaction (July 12, 1858): "I called to see Gen'l Campbell, and learned from him that Peabody's chagrin grew out of the fact that he considers that nobody but him has a right to give the Fourth of July Dinner in London. He asked the General if official influence had been employed to get the Queen's picture, and when assured that it had not been exercised, was much chagrined." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 370.

Moran, Benjamin. **34-**"selfish, vindictive, and narrow minded." [Moran cont'd.]: "He told the General that it was his intention to have given a Fourth of July dinner at a cost of £500, and that he had considered since 1851 that to him, & him alone, belonged the right of giving such entertainments in London. The Association had taken this out of his hands, & altho' he did not say it in so many words, he conveyed to the General's mind the fact that it was solely on that

ground that he did not accept the invitation to preside at our dinner. At best, Mr. Peabody is a selfish, vindictive, and narrow minded man." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **35**-GP's July 9, 1858, Dinner. GP still entertained. On July 9, 1858, he gave a banquet at the Crystal Palace for 50 Americans, including U.S. Minister Dallas and family and visiting Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). One Englishman, London *Times* editor Marmaduke Blake Sampson [d.1876], also attended. The previous day, Moran recorded (July 8, 1858): "Peabody was here this morning to invite the Dallases to his *fête* at the Crystal Palace to-morrow; but he would not take a seat when I asked him." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 367. •Ref. (GP's July 9, 1858, Crystal Palace dinner): *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1858, p. 2, c. 1-2; and •Aug. 8, 1858, p. 2, c.1-2. •John Pendleton Kennedy's journal entry, July 9, 1858, Kennedy Papers, PIB. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Moran, Benjamin. **36**-GP's July 22, 1858 Dinner. On July 22, 1858, GP gave another dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, near London, attended by some 30 Britons and 60 Americans. The guest of honor was John Young Mason (1799-1859), then U.S. Minister to France (during 1853-59) and former U.S. district judge in Va. John Pendleton Kennedy of Baltimore toasted "the City of London." Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69), editor of the *New York Times*, toasted "the Press." •Ref. Kennedy's journal, entry July 22, 1858, Kennedy Papers, PIB. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Moran, Benjamin. **37**-"the littleness of the miserable driveller." After Mason's visit to the Legation, Moran recorded (July 24, 1858): "Judge Mason...and family...are staying at Richmond at Peabody's expense." The same day he saw Mason, Moran, hearing that GP refused to donate to the American Association in London, recorded: "...that worthy flatly refused on the allegation that the association is opposed to him. This shows too plainly for contradiction the littleness of the miserable driveller." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, pp. 380-381.

Moran, Benjamin. **38**-On GP's July 22, 1858, Dinner. Moran read with glee a *New York Herald* article critical of GP's July 22, 1858, dinner honoring U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason. Moran recorded (Aug. 31, 1858): "The *New York Herald* of the 15th inst. just at hand has an article ridiculing Peabody's dinner to old Mason at Richmond on the 29th of July [July 22, 1858, Moran's error], and very properly says Peabody is not admitted to good Society here, that the titled snobs who [sit] at his table are merely nobodies & only go for a dinner, & that any nobleman would consider himself insulted to receive an invitation to dine at a tavern. This is a sore cut to the old fool." •Ref. (GP's July 22, 1858, dinner, Star and Garter, Richmond, for J.Y. Mason): *New York Times*, Aug. 8, 1858, p. 2, c. 1-2. •London *Times*, July 29, 1858, p. 12, c. 3. •*New York Herald*, Aug. 15, 1858, p. 1, c. 4-6. •Ref. (Moran on *New York Herald's* criticism of GP's July 22, 1858, dinner for J.Y. Mason): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 419.

Moran, Benjamin. **39**-On GP's July 22, 1858, Dinner Cont'd.: "The *Herald* has the proper idea. Americans are not received as equals here into what is called 'society,' and yet those of them who meet a set of titled paupers at P.'s table, go home and boast of *the Aristocracy* they met in London. What glory it must be to an American to meet a few old snuffy dowagers at a dinner table! Let the diners at Peabody's gussles tell." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Moran, Benjamin. **40**-More Criticism. A Mrs. Smith who claimed to be from Boston and in need came to Moran for aid. He sent her to some U.S. residents who helped, including Russell Sturgis, who sent her to GP. Moran wrote (Dec. 13, 1858): "...he [GP] refused to see her unless she brought a note from Sturgis. He wrote and told Peabody the woman was Boston born, had for two years supported herself in London by her needle and now was in need of aid, when the magnificent George, the god of American Snobs and lickspittles gave the poor woman the mighty sum of Five Shillings! This is the exact size of the heart of the Great American Banker in London, George Peabody!" •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 478

Moran, Benjamin. **41**- Am. Assn. Limped Along. Moran's enmity continued in 1860. He recorded (March 5, 1860): "The immortal George Peabody was here today, and condescended to be civil to me for the first time in his life." •The day after he saw GP, Moran attended an Am. Assn. in London meeting. He recorded its difficulties (March 6, 1860): "The Am. Assoc. had a meeting last evening, and it was almost determined to dissolve. The fact cannot be denied that we have failed. So far as I am able to account for this, the cause is simple. Our distinguished minister here and his hopeful son give the organization no approval, & Mr. Bates, Sturgis and others follow suit. These people shrug their shoulder when the Club is mentioned & cry it down: and as they disapprove, our countrymen follow their humane example and the Asso'n. has thus obtained a bad name for no earthly cause beyond the fact that it did not originate with these poor fools." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 643-644.

Moran, Benjamin. **42**-Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1860, Dinner. The Am. Assn. in London sponsored the July 4, 1860, dinner, charging about $5.25 per person. GP, Joshua Bates, and Russell Sturgis did not attend. Moran wrote of two Americans who declined to come when they found that they would have to pay for the dinner (July 4, 1860): "J.B. Goddard, from N.Y., called this morning and talked loudly of celebrating the day, but his patriotism fizzled out when he discovered it would cost him 25/-. Another person, a Mr. Tappan, of Boston, was alike ardent, but he collapsed also. He thought invitations should be sent to Americans, & could not understand paying for his dinner. This is the way. All of these fellows are willing to eat at *your* expense; but won't do it at *their own*. The meanness is decidedly Bostonian." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 689-690.

Moran, Benjamin. **43**-Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1860, Dinner Cont'd. The Am. Assn.'s July 4, 1860, dinner went well. Moran was pleased that one of the complimentary toasts was to him. Of the

old uncooperative U.S. residents, Moran wrote (July 5, 1860): "The Dinner of the Am. Asso'n in celebration of American Independence took place last evening at London Tavern, and passed off very well. It is most disgraceful to the patriotism of Bates, Sturgis, Peabody and such like persons that they never come to these demonstrations. They are, however, snobs: and they individually or collectively do all they can to injure our society by sneering at its objects and slandering its members. Never having done an unselfish act themselves they seem to think everybody else incapable of an act of disinterestedness. The trouble of getting up these dinners is very great; and as I have nearly all of it, I am getting tired." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 690.

Moran, Benjamin. **44**-Civil War. Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16th U.S. president, Nov. 1860. S.C. seceded from the Union, Dec. 20, 1860. Six southern states followed by Feb. 1, 1861. Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, S.C., was fired on April 12, 1861, precipitating the Civil War. •Hearing on April 3, 1861, that Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) would replace U.S. Minister Dallas, Benjamin Moran, knowing that the Dallases disdained him, recorded (May 16, 1861): "Well, the last of the Dallas family has gone. I part with the whole lot with joy." •Ref. *Ibid.*, I, p. 812. •Ref. Bailey, p. 340.

Moran, Benjamin. **45**-New Minister Charles Francis Adams. Worried about his job with each change of ministers (Moran was kept on as a legation secretary), Moran wrote bitterly of GP (April 17, 1861): "It seems old Peabody and his friends in the city have made several attacks on me of late, charging that I have used my position here to advance my own interests. This man is one of the most malicious I ever knew, & his attacks on my character are all prompted by envy. He is heartless, and has never given a farthing in charity that he did not expect three fold return. All his benevolence is based on future personal gain." •Ref. *Ibid.* (Moran's April 3, 1861, entry), p. 795. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds. I, p. 799.

Pro-Confederate Charge

Moran, Benjamin. **46**-Moran Believed GP Pro-Confederate. Benjamin Moran, a staunch Unionist, believed GP to be a Confederate sympathizer. Without proof but believing GP had interfered in the purchase for the Union of saltpeter, a gunpowder ingredient, Moran recorded: "[Lammot] DuPont [1831-88, of Delaware, chemist, inventor of blasting powder] came here lately to purchase saltpeter, and had a heavy credit on Barings for the purpose. For prudent reasons he transferred his account to another house, & old Peabody hearing this, & finding it did not come to him, induced Sampson [Marmaduke Blake Sampson, London *Times* editor, d. 1876] the Traducer of the U.S., who writes the money articles of The Times to get up a cry against the export of the articles & stop it. This has succeeded, as Gov't has issued an order in Council on the subject. The saltpeter was a private speculation, but to make powder for our Govt. and this avaricious old rogue Peabody has prevented it leaving the country through spite." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 918.

Moran, Benjamin. **47**-British Built Confederate Ships. U.S. residents in London were sensitive to increasing U.S.-British friction over U.S. Civil War events. Union blockade of southern ports cut off needed southern cotton from British textile mills, causing two million British job losses. Officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, upper-class and some middle class British sympathy was with the southern aristocracy. Without a navy, Confederate agents secretly bought British-built ships and outfitted them as Confederate raiders. One such British built Confederate raider, CSS *Alabama*, cost Union lives and treasure. A Geneva international court required Britain to pay the U.S. $15.5 million in reparations (1871-72). •See Civil War and GP. •*Alabama* Claims.

Moran, Benjamin. **48**-*Trent* Affair, 1861. On Nov. 8, 1861, the captain of the Union warship *San Jacinto* forcibly stopped the British mail ship *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, West Indies. Four Confederate emissaries removed and imprisoned were: James Murray Mason (1798-1871, from Va.), John Slidell (1793-1871, from La.), and their male secretaries. They were headed for Britain and France to raise funds and secure arms. This illegal seizure put Britain on a war footing. Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada, in case of war with the U.S. Britain demanded and won the release of the prisoners from Pres. Lincoln's cabinet on Jan. 1, 1862. •See *Trent* Affair. •Persons named.

Moran, Benjamin. **49**-*Trent* Affair, 1861, Cont'd. GP had two peripheral connections with the *Trent* Affair. GP's Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) only daughter, Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), was married to John Slidell's secretary George Eustice (1828-72, of La.). She was on the *Trent* when her husband, George Eustice, was seized. When she reached England, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) went to see after her welfare. •Also, *Trent* Affair tensions postponed the announcement until March 12, 1862, of GP's gift for model apartments for London working families. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Moran, Benjamin. **50**-"carrying water on both shoulders." Soon after the *Trent* Affair, Moran recorded (Dec. 30, 1861): "George Peabody came in soon after me, and told us the *Africa* had arrived with news that the *Europa* had been detained until the 20th by Ld. Lyons [Richard Bickerton Pennell Lyons, 1817-87, British ambassador to the U.S.]. He had met Dudley Mann [Ambrose Dudley Mann, 1801-89, Confederate emissary to get arms and aid from England] in the street and was exultant and sure war was inevitable, & Mann had the news as early as half past one. Peabody either had been to see Mrs. Slidell, or was going to see her, and was certain there would be no war. His whole manner is that of a hypocrite, and he is carrying water on both shoulders, being determined to stand well on both sides, in any event." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, pp. 932-933 [See John Bigelow, mentioned on p. 933, note 16, as questioning

GP's Union loyalty. For doubt cast about Bigelow's criticism about GP's loyalty, •See John Bigelow and "Bigelow, John..." in References end of book]. •See persons named.

Peabody Homes of London

Moran, Benjamin. **51**-Peabody Homes of London. Before the March 12, 1862, public announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund, GP conferred with U.S. Minister to England Charles Francis Adams. Benjamin Moran recorded (March 8, 1862): "Old Peabody was here to-day to arrange the preliminary of a charity of £100,000 [raised to £150,000 by March 12, 1862; total gift $2.5 million] he is about to establish for poor English people in London." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 964.

Moran, Benjamin. **52**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical. Moran, irked by favorable press reports following GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London, wrote (March 26, 1862): "A transaction came to my notice yesterday wh. [which] as it is destined to occupy a prominent place for some time in the public mind, calls for some comment. This is a donation of £150,000 made by George Peabody, the American note shaver and stock speculator here, to the Poor of London. The thing has been done in the most ostentatious manner, and, altho' professedly as an act of stupendous benevolence, is in reality, nothing but a piece of vain self-glorification." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 972.

Moran, Benjamin. **53**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd.: "This man Peabody is thoroughly heartless, narrow minded, envious, and malicious. In all the time I have been in the Legation, he has never given a farthing to a deserving countryman, or woman, in distress: and would not to-day, if one were starving at his door, notwithstanding this enormous gift. He has always seemed to think that the American Minister was here for no other purpose than to add to his importance, and when the Envoy failed to see this with Mr. Peabody, a system of covert slander and petty envy towards him was at once adopted." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 972.

Moran, Benjamin. **54**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd.: "This gift has not a shadow of charity in it; and the very form it assumes proves this, but is simply the price he chooses to pay for notoriety. Of course he will be applauded, and flattered; be made a god of, but the man's real motive cannot remain concealed when the dust of the furor it will raise shall have passed away. He has given the money without fixing the manner of its application, and some time must pass before a plan can be matured. If he meant honest benevolence, why did he not mature his plan before announcing the gift? Our Minister is to be one of the Trustees, & the trouble it will bring will result in no small number of curses, or I am no prophet." •(Note: As of March 31, 1999, 34,500 low income Londoners [59% white, 32% black, and 9% others] live in 17,183 affordable Peabody apartments in 26 of London's boroughs, making the Peabody Homes

of London his most successful gift]. •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 972. •Ref. Peabody Trust, London-c, annual report, 1999.

Moran, Benjamin. **55**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd. Moran recorded (March 29, 1862): "This Peabody gift is already fermenting. A Frenchman has been here to get a contract to build model cottages, and we get ten letters on an average daily from people who want their share of the money by return mail." •Benjamin Moran and his friends held their July 4, 1862, dinner at the Crystal Palace. GP held another the same day at Richmond. Moran saw new provocation in this act. He wrote (July 4, 1862): "The man Geo. Peabody always tries to create dissensions among his countrymen. Altho' he knew there would be a dinner of all his fellow citizens to-day at the Crystal Palace, he was so malicious as to get up one in opposition, and got Mr. Adams to go to it, at the scene of his former folly at Richmond." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 973, 1032.

Moran, Benjamin. **56**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd. Moran recorded sarcastically (July 21, 1862): "George Peabody called and left his card on me! Wonderful." On Nov. 4, 1862, Moran described a poor woman who asked at the Legation for a few shillings from the Peabody Donation Fund: "A truly deplorable object was among the crowd this morning. She was a poor decrepit widow who had known happier times.... Her visit here was for a few shillings from the Peabody fund—that undigested and undefined contribution to the aid of the London Poor--the appropriation of which arose from a selfish vanity solely, unattended by a shade of benevolence, and which will never benefit those for whose use it was so pompously announced to be intended." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 1044, 1086.

Moran, Benjamin. **57**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd.: "I had to send the poor old lady with a shilling or two to meet her immediate wants, and could not avoid the reflection as she left that the man whose sordid vanity prompted him prematurely to announce his benevolence with a flourish for his own glorification, thus exciting the hopes of the poor, doomed never to be realized, was really a tormentor, and instead of the applauce [sic] deserves the contempt of mankind." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **58**-Peabody Homes of London: Moran Critical Cont'd. When Moran again had to deal with a request for aid from the Peabody Donation Fund, he recorded (Dec. 20, 1862): "An old Englishman by the name of Foster has been here applying for some of Peabody's fund. It appears nothing has been done with the money yet, nor is it likely any of the poor of this generation will ever benefit in the slightest from it." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 1098-1099.

Rebel?

Moran, Benjamin. **59**-GP a Rebel? Moran spoke to a Legation visitor, Sir John R. Potter (b.1815), a Manchester merchant and former mayor (1848-50). Sir John Potter claimed, according to Moran, that he heard anti-Union pro-rebel talk from GP in the summer of 1863. Moran recorded (Dec. 2, 1863): "We have had a visit this morning from John R. Potter, Esq. of Manchester, a warm friend of ours during this great struggle.... In the course of our conversation he stated he had been in Scotland during the summer and there he met the inflated Mr. George Peabody. Supposing him to be loyal, as a matter of course, he spoke to him freely in favor of the Government; but was astonished to find him lukewarm and faithless to his country. In fact, his sentiments were of that class that are always indulged in by hypocrites in trying times. His tone was denunciatory of the Government and its policy, and had a greater effect in favor of the rebels than a speech of Slidell or Mason would have had." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 1242.

Moran, Benjamin. **60**-GP a Rebel? Cont'd.: "His [GP's] late hollow gift to the poor of London has made him an authority with English people, and as they know him to be a New England man, his opinions in favor of secession are regarded as just and adopted by many as conclusive. He did much damage to us in Scotland this summer. But he has been a disguised rebel all the way through, and his entertaining that miserable old slanderer Lord Brougham [Henry Peter Brougham, 1778-1868] last spring at Nice, ought to damn him through all time in the estimation of his countrymen." •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Lord Brougham. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **61**-GP a Rebel? Cont'd.: "And yet, because the fellow has money and comes from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams practically endorses his treason by receiving him as a friend and failing to rebuke his sentiments. Mr. Potter says he as an Englishman, was placed in the strange position when in Scotland, of being obliged to defend a loyal president of the U.S. and this great war of freedom, against the attacks and misrepresentations of an American from Massachusetts, who while pretending to be a lover of his country, and a patriot, was by his language a confessed traitor and defender of falsehood, treason, slavery, and piracy. Mr. Adams eats this man's dinners, and receives also the hospitality of Russell Sturgis [1805-87], another Massachusetts rebel. If they were *poor* men from any other state with such sentiments, he would refuse to see them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **62**-GP a Rebel? Cont'd. (Feb. 5, 1864): "Wm. Evans [London banker who urged emancipation] has been up to know whether the U.S. Five-twenty bonds are or are not payable in coin. A great fight has been created by Peabody & Morgan putting into circulation a story in the city that they are not. This is part of the conduct of these hypocrites. Peabody is a rebel and does all in his power to destroy the credit of his Country, while Morgan practises [sic] treason covertly while openly professing loyalty. I gave Mr. Evans the law in which provision is

made for the payment in coin of all our bonds. This he took with him to refute the slanderers named." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 1261.

Moran, Benjamin. **63**-GP a Rebel?, Cont'd. (Feb. 5, 1864): "So strong is the hold on American belief, that this man Peabody is loyal that no refutation will shake it, and he therefore goes on and does us ten times more injury that [sic] a flat rebel; because his intercourse with loyal men is a strong endorsement in the minds of Englishmen of the truth of his opinions on our affairs." •Moran's record of another contact with GP was brief and to the point (April 16, 1865): "The famous Geo. Peabody came in and sat an hour talking to me. He is a rebel and don't [sic] conceal it." •Ref. *Ibid.*, II, p. 1261, and II, p. 1411.

Moran, Benjamin. **64**-GP's U.S. Visit, 1866-67. The Civil War ended. GP's long delayed year-long U.S. visit (May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867) kept him out of Benjamin Moran's critical gaze. •GP spent much time in Georgetown, Mass., staying with his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879). He gave $70,000 for a Memorial Church in Georgetown in memory of his mother (his mother was born there when it was named Rowley). GP had a site selected, ground broken (June 19, 1866), and the cornerstone laid (Sept. 19, 1866). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

1866-67 U.S. Visit

Moran, Benjamin. **65**-GP's U.S. Visit, 1866-67, Cont'd. He visited Montreal, Canada; gave $30,000 for the Peabody Institute Library in Georgetown, Mass. (1866); $10,000 for the Peabody Library, Thetford, Vt. (1866); founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), a $150,000 gift, and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), also with a $150,000 gift. He presided at the dedication of the PIB (Oct. 26, 1866); added $40,000 to the Peabody Institute Library at North Danvers, Mass. (Sept. 22, 1866); gave $25,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for a professorship of mathematics and natural science (Oct. 30, 1866); visited relatives and friends in Zanesville, Ohio, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **66**-GP's U.S. Visit, 1866-67, Cont'd. GP gave $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering (Nov. 6, 1866); gave $15,000 each for a book fund for the public library, Newburyport, Mass. (Feb. 20, 1867) and for the Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C. (April 20, 1867). He conferred often with philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) in founding the PEF to aid education in the 11 former Confederate states with W.Va., added because of its poverty (Feb. 7, 1867). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **67**-GP's U.S. Visit, 1866-67, Cont'd. In Washington, D.C., on Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) called on GP at Willard's Hotel. The call was partly in appreciation for the PEF as a national gift. Pres. Johnson's advisors also had GP in mind as possible Treasury Secty. in a Cabinet reshuffle to fend off threatened impeachment. But loyalty to his old Cabinet kept Pres. Johnson from this action. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **68**-GP's Influence on Johns Hopkins. During this 1866-67 U.S. visit B & O Railroad Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) brought GP and Baltimore merchant Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) together in his home near Baltimore (most likely April 25, 1867). Hopkins, wanting to write his will, sought advice on a philanthropic gift. Twenty four hours after listening to GP tell about his philanthropy, Johns Hopkins is said to have recorded his will establishing the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Univ., and Medical School. •See Johns Hopkins.

Moran, Benjamin. **69**-GP Called on Moran, 1868. A year after GP's return to London, he called on Benjamin Moran on May 28, 1868. The visit was about Horatio G. Ward (1810-May 1868), an old U.S. resident merchant in London who had just died. Moran, an executor of Ward's estate, recorded the purpose of GP's visit (May 28, 1868): "Mr. George Peabody came to tell me that Horatio Ward went out as super cargo for him more than 40 years ago; but that he [Ward] quarreled with him in London and afterwards apologised [sic] for his behavior. He said Ward was very unjust and abusive and might have left on record a statement of the quarrel. That was untrue. He saw I was one of the Executors and came to say how the matter stood, and if need be to show me Ward's apology. I said his statement was sufficient and the papers not needed." •Ref. Moran's Journal, Library of Congress Ms. •See Horatio G. Ward.

Last U.S. Visit, 1869

Moran, Benjamin. **70**-GP's Last U.S. Visit; 1869. Gravely ill and five months from death, GP made his last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, to put his philanthropic institutes in better order. Again he was out of Benjamin Moran's purview. •In the U.S. GP attended (unannounced) the mid-June 1869 Boston Peace Jubilee, was recognized and applauded. He conferred with philanthropic advisor Robert C. Winthrop and the PEF's first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80); visited friends in NYC, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; saw a photograph of the July 23, 1869, unveiling of his seated statue by U.S. sculptor William W. Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange, London; added $400,000 to the PIB (Sept. 22, 1869), added $1 million to the PEF, and $750,000 to the Peabody Donation Fund, London. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Moran, Benjamin. **71**-GP's Last U.S. Visit; 1869, Cont'd. During July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, GP joined Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., a popular mineral springs health spa. Present there by chance were Robert E. Lee (1807-

70), then Pres. of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871), former Civil War generals, and southern and northern political and educational leaders of note. In the glow of press publicity in doubling his PEF gift to $2 million (June 29, 1869), GP was honored, applauded, and resolutions of praise were read in his presence. He walked arm in arm with Robert E. Lee. A "Peabody Ball" was held in his honor. Too ill to attend, he heard the merrymaking from his bungalow. •See Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Moran, Benjamin. **72**-GP's Last U.S. Visit: 1869, Cont'd. Informal talks which took place on southern education needs set a precedent for later important education conferences. Rare photographs were taken of Lee, GP, and other dignitaries. R.E. Lee and GP left the Springs by train together. GP gave Lee's Washington College Va. bonds for a professorship of mathematics (1869) which, when later redeemed by Va. totaled $60,000. Heading north, GP made out his last will (Sept. 9, 1869), arranged for burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., and sailed on the *Scotia* from NYC for London, Sept. 29, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last Illness, London

Moran, Benjamin. **73**-Back to London: Last Illness: Oct. 1869. GP landed at Queenstown, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and hastened to London to rest at the home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis M. Lampson (1806-85). The *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 30, 1869, reported: "Mr. Peabody has been lying all week very ill at 80, Eaton Square.... Everyone, from the Queen downward, has been making inquiries about the eminent American philanthropist." For Moran's journal entries on GP's funeral, and related funeral accounts, •see Death and Funeral, GP's.

Moran, Benjamin. **74**-Moran Called on Gravely Ill GP. On Oct. 27, from his sickbed, GP sent longtime friend and sometimes agent Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72) to ask Benjamin Moran to call on him. Moran recorded: "Horatio G. Somerby came and said Mr. Peabody wished to see me. I promised to call and sent the old man my regards. But Somerby did not know how ill the old man is. The Times of to-day says he is in a dangerous state and Mr. Motley [U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley, 1814-77] tells me he is really dying. A few hours must close his earthly career. Considering that Mr. Somerby is Peabody's private Secretary it is very, very odd that he did not know of his dangerous state.... I afterwards called at Mr. Peabody's and found him better." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death

Moran, Benjamin. **75**-GP Died Nov. 4, 1969. London press bulletins on GP's health constituted a veritable public death watch. The London *Times* of Oct. 27 announced that he was dangerously ill. The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Oct. 29, reported that he was under the care of

physician Dr. William Withey Gull (1816-99) and medical attendant William H. Covey. •On Oct. 30, Arthur Helps (1813-75), Queen Victoria's Privy Council clerk, passed on to Lampson the Queen's invitation for GP to rest for a night or two at Windsor Castle. But it was too late. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **76**-Moran's Journal Entry on GP's Death. Moran's journal entry (Nov. 5, 1869) recorded GP's death: "George Peabody died at Sir C. M. Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square at 11:30 last night. The papers of to-day publish long accounts of his life; but I think shrewd people will wait until they see his will before they pronounce on his merits." For GP deathbed accounts (by Robert Charles Winthrop, Charles Pettit McIlvaine [1799-1873], and John Lothrop Motley), •see Death and Funeral, GP's.

Moran, Benjamin. 77-Funeral Confusion. Sir Curtis Lampson, in whose home GP died, had to make funeral arrangements. He knew that GP's last will requested burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. He telegraphed GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, sister Judith's son). The nephew replied that he would leave immediately for England to accompany GP's remains back to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **78**-Possible Westminster Abbey Funeral. Sir Curtis considered the appropriateness of a funeral service in England. He conferred with Benjamin Moran on Nov. 6, 1869, who recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson came and asked me if it were possible to have a funeral service performed here over Mr. Peabody's remains in view of the fact that they are to be conveyed to the United States and I said yes, instancing at the same time the particulars in the case of Horatio Ward and Mr. Brown[e], better known as Artemus Ward [1834-67, U.S. humorist writer-lecturer who used the name Artemus Ward and died in London].... •"These cases seemed to satisfy him and no doubt some funeral service will be performed here, probably in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **79**-Westminster Abbey Offer. Then came the official offer of a Westminster Abbey funeral service and temporary burial. Sir Curtis Lampson was unsure how to proceed. On Nov. 8, 1869, Sir Curtis called on Benjamin Moran who recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson has been to see me. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey has asked that Mr. Peabody be buried in the Abbey. This can hardly be assented to: But a funeral service will no doubt take place there, and has been fixed for Friday, inst., at 1 o'clock [Nov. 12, 1869]." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **80**-A Royal Vessel. The first mention of a Royal Navy vessel to return GP's remains to the U.S. was made by PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) to Sir Curtis on Nov. 9. Gladstone may have considered this course as early as Nov. 6, the date on the printed letter used to call a meeting of the British cabinet on Nov. 10, 1869, 2 p.m. (GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch stated that Queen Victoria first suggested use of a Royal Naval ship to

return GP's remains. Welch wrote: "The Queen, in fact, was personally grieved, and it was her own request that a man-of-war be employed to return Peabody to his homeland"). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **81**-Invitees to Westminster Abbey Funeral Service. The decision was then made to offer HMS *Monarch* as escort vessel. Sir Curtis called on Benjamin Moran Nov. 9, who recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson called early to-day about the funeral ceremonies over Mr. Peabody in Westminster Abbey. He asked about inviting Mr. Morse [U.S. London Consul Gen. Freeman Harlow Morse, 1807-91] which was approved and on my suggestion Mr. Nunn [U.S. London Vice Consul Joshua Nunn] was included. Tickets for spectators will be issued, and the Legation is to have a large supply." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **82**-Moran's Nov. 9, 1869, Entry Cont'd.: "At his own request Mr. Gladstone is to be present in the Abbey in his capacity of Prime Minister but he will not follow as a mourner. He spoke to Sir Curtis Lampson about sending the remains home in a ship of war and asked [if] Mr. Motley would approve, saying that he might bring the subject officially to his notice. The suggestion is no doubt from the Queen; but Mr. Motley can give no opinion one way or another as to the proposal, and has decided after consulting with me to refer the question if made to the Govt. at Washington for their instructions." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **83**-Moran's Nov. 9, 1869, Entry Cont'd.: "It [use of a royal vessel] is without precedent, and as Mr. Peabody was a copperhead and never gave a cent to the institutions founded for the widows and orphans of the war, and moreover is a private citizen--it is placing the Minister in embarrassing circumstances to ask him if he will accept the tender of one of Her Majesty's ships to convey the body to the United States. To accept such an offer would be to commit his Government and that he cannot do. It seems to be that Her Majesty's Government should determine the case for themselves and not bother us about it at all." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Embalming

Moran, Benjamin. **84**-Moran on Embalming GP's Remains (Nov. 12, 1869): "Dr. Gull, Peabody's chief physician, told me today that he had the body embalmed by injecting arsenic into the veins and tanning, and that the result was very successful. The features will be recognizable for years." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **85**-*Lancet* on Embalming of GP's Remains. British medical journal, *The Lancet*, published details of how GP's remains were embalmed: "The preservation of the remains of the late Mr. Peabody was entrusted to the hands of Dr. Pavy [Frederick William Pavy, 1829-1911, of Guy's Hospital, London]. The process carried out consisted in injecting the whole body through the arteries with a strong solution of arsenic, containing also some bichloride of mercury. Twenty-four hours afterwards another liquid, consisting of a saturated

solution of tannic acid was thrown in, with the view of effecting the gradual conversion of the gelatinous structures into the tannogelatine, or the basis of leather." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **86**-*Lancet* on Embalming of GP's Remains Cont'd.: "None of the viscera were removed or disturbed; and before the opening into the chest, required for the injection practiced through the aorta, was closed, an arsenical paste, or rather cream, consisting of arsenic, camphor, and spirit, was introduced into the thoracic cavity, and also through an opening in the diaphragm into the cavity of the abdomen, and freely distributed about. Death had taken place about two-and-a-half days before the process was commenced, and decomposition had set in so as to produce great distension of the abdomen; but the process was found to check all this, and when completed all signs of a tendency to decomposition were removed. We may add that under the silk shroud and upon the floor of the coffin there was placed a bed of well-burnt animal charcoal." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abbey Funeral Service

Moran, Benjamin. **87**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service. Moran's private journal entries on GP since 1857 had invariably been critical. But in his entry on GP's Westminster Abbey funeral service Moran's better nature emerged. His account follows in full for its detail and rare eloquence (Nov. 12, 1869): "At about 12 to-day Mr. Motley and I arrived in his carriage at Sir Curtis Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square, where we met Sir Curtis [Miranda Lampson] and his three sons, J.S. Morgan, Russell Sturgis, Mr. [U.S. Consul in London] F.[reeman] H.[arlow] Morse [1807-91], Mr. [U.S. Vice Consul in London Joshua] Nunn, Drs. Gull and Covey, Horatio G. Somerby, and several other gentlemen, who were to act as mourners at the funeral of Mr. George Peabody in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **88**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service Cont'd.: "Mr. Charles Reed [1819-81], M.P., did not reach the house on time, but we took him up in the street. Mr. Motley, Sir Curtis, Mr. Reed and I were in the first carriage. Two royal carriages [representing Queen Victoria] followed those of the mourners and the Minister's carriages were immediately behind that of the executors. The cortege of private carriages was very long. We left the house at about 1/4 to 1 and arrived at the Abbey in about half an hour, the streets all the way being crowded with spectators, the mass evidently being workingmen of the better class." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **89**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service Cont'd.: "The day proved fine. Mr. Motley and I followed closely to the coffin and entered the grand old Abbey from the West cloister, the procession taking a circuitous course into the Nave and then passing between crowds in solemn black. The sun's rays glanced in yellow beams over the grey stone of the aisles and improved the scene. We followed into the choir where many spectators were assembled, and the body was deposited under the lantern, with a wreath of white camellias on the

coffin. I noticed...Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Arthur Helps, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs...in...the chancel...just in front of the tomb of Henry the Fifth. As we entered the Nave chanting to the organ began, and soon after the body entered the choir the burial service was proceeded with in all the solemnity peculiar to it. As the voices of the choristers rang out, my eyes involuntarily went with them up to the carved ceiling and then glanced over the choir, down the vaulted nave, across which a golden sunlight was streaming like a halo around the head of a Saint." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **90**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service Cont'd.: "The scene was sacred. Beholding it as I did--being one of the actors--it was impressive.... I thought of Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me. And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **91**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service Cont'd.: "The coffin was borne back through the choir to the grave near the great west door in the nave; and here the rest of the ceremony took place in a vast crowd of spectators. The grand music of Purcell [Henry Purcell, 1659-95, English composer] and Croft [William Croft, 1678-1727, English composer] was sweetly sung by deep voiced men and silvery voiced boys, the heavy tones of the organ blending with the human music and all rising like incense over the benevolent man's grave. The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **92**-Moran: GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Abbey Funeral Service Cont'd.: "'Ashes to ashes,' said the priest, an anthem was sung, and the service was at an end--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings. •"A wreath of *immortelles* was thrown into the lap of Peabody's statue the other day, and loud cries were made to call the new street in the city from the Bank to Blackfriars Bridge after him...." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entry Nov. 12, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **93**-Transatlantic Funeral. U.S. Minister to England Motley received two messages at the same time. **1**-British Foreign Secty. Lord Clarendon (Nov. 13, 1869) stated that Queen Victoria wished to show her respect by transporting GP's remains to the U.S. on a British ship of war. **2**-U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (Nov. 12, 1869) asked Motley to inform the British government that U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90), commanding the U.S. Naval European squadron in Marseilles, France, was sending a U.S. vessel as funeral ship. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Moran, Benjamin. **94-**On Minister Motley's Dilemma. Benjamin Moran recorded Motley's dilemma: "These communications threw Mr. Motley into one of his fits of indecision and when I arrived he hardly knew what to do. I advised that he should telegraph the substance of Lord Clarendon's note to Mr. Fish and ask for instructions. This he did and late tonight he received a telegram from Washington saying the President yielded to the Queen's Govt..... •"And thus the matter for the present rests, more noise having been made over the old fellow dead than living. [Lord Clarendon] said that Her Majesty would have created Peabody a Peer had he been disposed to accept." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Moran's journal entry Nov. 13, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Funeral Gossip and Confusion

Moran, Benjamin. **95-**Moran on Funeral Gossip and Confusion. Moran recorded (Nov. 15, 1869): "Mr. Motley has been in a worry all day about this business. Old Peabody has given us much trouble and it seems as if he never would be quiet.... I paid a visit to the Duchess of Somerset.... The Duchess was grieving about Peabody, and thinks the Queen should have created him a Duke. One of the Diplomatic Corps said to her that the English were making too much of the old man, at which her Grace was offended. I think the Diplomat was right." [Moran went to the Cosmopolitan Club that night and recorded:] "Peabody was discussed and Mr. Hughes said he was the only foreigner ever buried in Westminster Abbey. Others were naturalized." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entries Nov. 15, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **96-**Moran on Funeral Gossip and Confusion Cont'd. (Nov. 16, 1869): "Mr. Peabody haunts the Legation from all parts of the world like a ghost." •Moran (Nov. 19, 1869): "Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. George Peabody Russell came to see me about noon to-day.... G.P. Russell is a dull sort of young man, and by no means very polished. •"Mr. Motley returned to town...and was very much excited because he must go to Portsmouth to deliver Peabody's remains.... He never knows his own mind ten minutes." •Moran (Nov. 20, 1869): "Motley fidgety as usual--a note from Lampson about sending Peabody home." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entries Nov. 16, 19, 20, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **97-**Moran on Funeral Gossip and Confusion Cont'd. (Nov. 22, 1869): "Adm. Radford now says he don't know where the *Richmond* is and asks if he may send the *Plymouth*." [Discussion about the *Alabama* claims controversy:] "It looks to me as if even old Peabody's gifts to the London poor would not settle the feeling that in fact, exists between the two countries." •U.S. Minister Motley, indiscreetly talkative, told Moran what was said at the Prince of Wales's dinner. Moran reported Minister Motley saying (Nov. 23, 1869): "And the Prince of Wales said it was rumored about that Lady Lampson was old Peabody's daughter. Thus the living great slander the dead." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entries Nov. 22 and 23, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **98**-Moran: "Will that old man ever be buried?" When Minister and Mrs. Motley were invited to dine with the Queen at Windsor, Moran recorded (Dec. 6, 1869): "But it delays the departure of old Peabody's remains. Will that old man ever be buried? Indeed it seems as if he would not. He gives trouble to all classes of officials, royal, republican, state, diplomatic, naval, consulate, military, ecclesiastic, and civil, and has stirred up commotion all over the world." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entry Dec. 6, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Portsmouth Transfer to *Monarch*

Moran, Benjamin. **99**-Portsmouth Dock to *Monarch*. Because of high tide, transfer of GP's remains from Portsmouth dock to HMS *Monarch*, first scheduled for Dec. 8, 1869, was rescheduled by the Admiralty for Dec. 11. Moran recorded (Dec. 8, 1869): "There is another hitch about sending away Peabody's remains. He must go on board the *Monarch* on Saturday morning [Dec. 11], or not for ten days to come, as the tide will not serve as to get the ship out of the harbor, except at night, and the Admiralty don't want the risk taking her away in the dark." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entry Dec. 8 and 11, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **100**-Portsmouth Dock to *Monarch* Cont'd. In gossipy style, Moran described the transfer of GP's remains on Dec. 11, 1869 (he was not present): "He [Mr. Motley] has gone by special train to Portsmouth...and if no hitch takes place--about which I am not so sure--we shall get rid of the old fellow on Monday and the people on the other side will then have their time.... Mr. Motley got back about 7:30 from Portsmouth...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **101**-Portsmouth Dock to *Monarch* Cont'd. "As usual, Johnny Bull blundered in the arrangements.... Nobody knew what to do. Captain [John Edmund] Commerell [1829-1901, of HMS *Monarch*] seemed frightened and nervous. The remains were put on board pretty much as you would embark a bale of goods, only there was no invoice.... When ready to leave for their return every official had disappeared.... Sir James Hope [1808-81], the Commandant, had left, no doubt, from fear he would be obliged to get them a luncheon and the consequence was that Minister, executors, and friends got refreshments at the railway station--the viands consisting of 'cakes and ale.' A tablet to Geo. Peabody is to be placed in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last Gossip

Moran, Benjamin. **102**-Last Gossip Entries on GP. Moran's last journal entries on GP (Dec. 13, 1869): "I dined at J.S. Morgan's in the evening [and] George Peabody Russell was there.... A dull fellow.... I called at the Duchess of Somerset yesterday and found Mr. [Hugh Culling Eardley] Childers [1827-96], First Lord of the Admiralty...there. Her Grace was full of lamentations for old Peabody; but rather exalted over the rumor that the 'great philanthropist' had

left none of his money to Sir Curtis Lampson and his family--or next to none." •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entry Dec. 13, 1869, Library of Congress Ms.

Moran, Benjamin. **103**-Last Gossip Entries on GP Cont'd. Moran (Dec. 15, 1869): "He [U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley] is long winded about Old Peabody's embarkation, and somewhat prosy." •Moran (Jan. 1, 1870): "I was told that Peabody had left Lady Emerson Tennent nothing and that she is in distress." •Moran (Feb. 12, 1870): "Lord Derby (Late Lord Stanley) [Edward Henry Smith Stanley Derby, 15th Earl (1826-93)] was very cordial and laughed at the delay in burying old Peabody." •Moran thus ended his journal entries on GP with gossip trivia. •Ref. *Ibid.* Moran's journal entries Dec. 15, 1869; Jan. 1 and Feb. 12, 1870, Library of Congress Ms. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Perspective

Moran, Benjamin. **104**-GP's Funeral Honors in Perspective. Long critical of GP, Benjamin Moran was in the end touched by GP's life, death, and unprecedented transatlantic funeral honors. He witnessed **1**-the Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869); knew of GP's 30 days temporary burial there (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869); **2**-the British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S. on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship; **3**-the U.S. government decision (between Nov. 12-15, 1869) to send the corvette USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S.; **4**-the transfer (Dec. 11, 1869) from Westminster Abbey, London, on a special funeral train to Portsmouth dock, and impressive ceremonies in the transfer from Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Moran, Benjamin. **105**-GP's Funeral Honors in Perspective Cont'd. Moran may not have known details of **5**-the transatlantic crossing (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870), from Spithead near Portsmouth, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me.; or **6**-the decision (Jan. 14, 1870) placing U.S. Navy Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in charge of a U.S. Navy flotilla to meet the *Monarch* and *Plymouth* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870); or **7**-the *Monarch* captain's request, on behalf of Queen Victoria, that the coffin remain aboard for two days as a final mark of respect, while Portlanders viewed the coffin in the *Monarch*'s somberly decorated mortuary chapel (Jan. 27-28, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **106**-GP's Funeral Honors in Perspective Cont'd. Nor did Moran see the **8**-lying in state of GP's remains in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870); or the **9**-special funeral train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass (Feb. 1, 1870); or the **10**-lying in state of remains at the Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870); or hear **11**-Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors,

mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables (Feb. 8, 1870); or see **12**-the final burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Moran, Benjamin. **107**-Moran's Later Career. Benjamin Moran was appointed U.S. Minister to Portugal during 1874-76. He served there six more years as chargé d'affaires, was felled by a stroke in 1882, returned to live in England four more years as an invalid, and died in Essex, England, on June 20, 1886. •Ref. "Moran, Benjamin (1820-1886)," p. 358.

Moran, Benjamin. **108**-Ultimate Meaning of GP's Death and Funeral. GP's funeral, unprecedented for an American without office or title, drew international press coverage and vast reader attention. While there was sincere appreciation for GP's philanthropy and for his U.S.-British friendship efforts, easing U.S.-British frictions over Civil War irritations was an important political factor in shaping the scope of the funeral. British officials led in this and largely shamed U.S. officials into following suit. •Some anti-Confederate northern extremists looked with suspicion on GP's merchant years in the South, his southern friends, and his southern gifts ($1.4 million PIB in Md. and $2 million PEF for the South). These saw his funeral honors as vain, expensive, and trivial. Others, more balanced, with a larger view, saw nobility in what he tried to do, saw something of the hero in him, and were warmed by the grandeur of his funeral.

Morgan Family

Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18). George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), became J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909). On J.S. Morgan's death (1890) the firm was controlled by J.P. Morgan, Sr. The firm continued as Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned banking firm. •See Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. •George Peabody & Co. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Morgan, John Pierpont, Sr. (1837-1913). **1**-International Banker. John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., was the son of Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-1890), Boston merchant and GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., London, for ten years during Oct. 1,1854 to Oct. 1, 1864. J.P. Morgan, Sr., was born in Hartford, Conn., educated at the English High School in Boston, and soon after his father's partnership with GP attended the Univ. of Göttingen, Germany (1856-57). •J.P. Morgan, Sr., was age 16 and visiting London with his father and mother when he first met GP in London in May 1853. His father was then considering becoming GP's partner. On May 18, 1853, J.P. Morgan, Sr., wrote his 14-year-old cousin James Goodwin (1835-1915), : "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond." •Ref. "Goodwin," p. 469.

Morgan, J.P., Sr. 2-J.P. Morgan [Sr.], at age 20. In 1857 J.P. Morgan, Sr., at age 20 lived in NYC with GP's cousin Joseph Peabody and was the NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. His father soon placed him in the NYC banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. (1860), which chiefly represented George Peabody & Co. J.P. Morgan, Sr., then became junior partner in Dabney, Morgan & Co., NYC (1864), helped form Drexel, Morgan & Co., NYC (1871), of which his father was also a partner. Drexel, Morgan & Co. became J.P. Morgan & Co. (1895). •Ref. "Goodwin," p. 469.

Morgan, J.P., Sr. 3-Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, London. GP retired on Oct. 1, 1864. Knowing that he would no longer exert control, he asked that his name be withdrawn from the firm. George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), then became J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909). On J.S. Morgan's death (1890) the firm was controlled by J.P. Morgan, Sr. The firm continued as Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned banking firm. •J.P. Morgan, Sr., was also a partner of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, gained control of leading railroads (1901), organized United States Steel Co. (1901), and controlled both steel and coal interests. •He was the leading financier of his time, a yachtsman, art collector, and philanthropist. For details and sources of J.P. Morgan, Sr., as a PEF trustee, •see PEF.

Morgan, J.P., Sr. 4-GP, Root of Morgan Banking. George Peabody & Co. was the root of the J.P. Morgan, Sr., financial empire which, in later more complex times, was on an international scale that far surpassed its GP beginnings. GP and a few other merchant-bankers of his time began, and the Morgans and other international bankers greatly advanced, the use of investment capital that developed and industrialized the U.S. to world leadership. •Ref. Allen, F.L. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). For details and sources of how GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne secured $250,000 from the estate of John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., •see PCofVU, history of.

Morgan, John Pierpont, Jr. (1867-1943). **1-**Of the House of Morgan. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was the son of John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913). He was born in Irvington, N.Y., graduated from Harvard Univ. (1889), and soon after worked in J.S. Morgan & Co., London (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909). •The firm, begun by GP as George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864); continued as J.S. Morgan & Co., London (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909); continued as Morgan, Grenfell & Co. (Jan. 1, 1910-18), continued as Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90); and continues as Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned banking firm. •See Junius Spencer Morgan. •Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990).

Morgan, John Pierpont, Jr. 2-Career. J.P. Morgan, Jr., succeeded his father as head of J.P. Morgan & Co. (from 1913) and of United States Steel. In 1920 he gave his London residence

to the U.S. government as its London embassy. In 1924 he endowed as a public institution the Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC, originally his father's private library, which has family papers and some GP papers. J.P. Morgan, Jr., contributed to charitable institutions and was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, Cooper Union, and several hospitals. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Partner J.S. Morgan

Morgan, Junius Spencer (1813-90). **1-**Am. Merchant in London. GP went to England in Feb. 1837 as one of three Md. agents to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bonds to finance internal improvements. It was his fifth commercial trip abroad during 1827-37. The other two agents returned without success to the U.S. He remained in London from Feb. 1837 to his death (Nov. 4, 1869), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869). In 1837 GP was age 42 and had been in the mercantile trade for 23 years. The Panic of 1837, followed by a depression into the 1840s, adversely affected all business including GP's sale of Md. bonds and the mercantile business of Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). •See Riggs, Peabody & Co.

Morgan, J.S. **2-**End of Peabody, Riggs & Co. GP was Peabody, Riggs & Co.'s senior partner and London resident financier. Junior partner Samuel Riggs (d.1853) managed the main Baltimore office and then the NYC office. Two other younger partners, Henry T. Jenkins (b.1815) and Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's cousin, son of his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826), traveled and collected debts for the firm in the U.S. In London GP also traded on his own, first in various goods and services, then increasingly in U.S. state and federal securities. Peabody, Riggs & Co.'s mercantile trade declined. GP withdrew his capital in 1843, although the firm continued to 1848 when the other partners entered other firms. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. **3-**George Peabody & Co., From 1838. On Dec. 1, 1838, GP leased an office at 31 Moorgate St., in London's inner city not far from St. Paul's Cathedral where business houses occupy odd nooks and crannies. He installed desks, chairs, a mahogany counter, a safe, and bookkeeping materials. This was the informal beginning of George Peabody & Co., London, merchant banker (1838-64). He still traded in goods and commodities and was in transition from merchant to securities broker and banker. He lived simply and worked concentratedly. In 1848, tired and often ill, he complained to intimate NYC business friend William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62): "I am almost tired of making money without having time to spend and enjoy it--and I feel this particularly at this time when I am not very well & should be out of this City [London] where the cholera is raging with terrible effect." •Ref. GP to William Shepard Wetmore, Sept. 24 and 28, 1848, quoted in •Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 261.

Morgan, J.S 4-Seeking a Partner. GP wrote to business friends that by 1851 he had worked 10 hours a day, had not been away from his office two consecutive days, had not been 100 miles from London for six years. He was sometimes in poor health, had severe attacks of rheumatism, suffered from gout and intestinal ailments, and was occasionally absent from his office. Business friends and clients were concerned because he ran a one-man business. They urged him to take an American partner to give his firm continuity. •In 1843 he hired 32-year-old British-born Charles Cubitt Gooch (1811-89) as salaried clerk at £150 ($750) a year. Gooch had seven years' experience as bookkeeper with Thomas Wilson & Co., a London firm headed by an American, and then worked in another firm specializing in U.S. trade. •Ref. (Gooch partnership): Articles of partnership between GP and Charles Cubitt Gooch, Jan. 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S 5-Seeking a Partner Cont'd. Although Gooch was an efficient bookkeeper and able office manager, friends and clients still urged GP to find an experienced younger American partner. In 1852 GP made Gooch a salaried junior partner. GP cautiously let it be known that he was looking for an American merchant of probity as partner, one with dry goods importing experience, knowledgeable about U.S. and state securities, and adaptable to the fast-changing world of securities banking. Business friends and clients whose advice he valued recommended as an ideal choice Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 6-Morgan's Commercial Career. J.S. Morgan, 18 years younger than GP, was from an old Mass. family. His ancestor Miles Morgan (1616-99) arrived in America from England in 1636, a year after GP's ancestor Francis Peboddy (1612 or 14-1697) arrived in 1635. •J.S. Morgan was born in West Springfield (later Holyoke), Mass. He grew up in Hartford, Conn., where his father Joseph Morgan (d.1847) moved the family in 1817. His father, Joseph Morgan, began as a farmer, was a realtor, made money in stage coach lines, then hotels, and finally in insurance companies. Biographer Andrew Sinclair of grandson John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), wrote that Joseph Morgan's "fortune was...based on the great Wall Street fire of December, 1835, when he had made his Aetna Fire Insurance Company pay up promptly in order to attract more business at triple rates." •Ref. Sinclair, p. 5.

Morgan, J.S. 7-Morgan's Commercial Career Cont'd. J.S. Morgan was educated in private schools. He learned the wholesale dry goods business as apprentice to merchant-banker Alfred Wells (1814-67) of Boston and was briefly Wells's partner. He then was a partner in Morris Ketchum's private bank on Wall St., NYC; and then became a partner in the dry goods house of Howe Mather & Co., Hartford, Conn. (which became Mather Morgan & Co.). He was a partner in J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. of Boston during 1851-54, dealing in dry goods and commodities, when he came to GP's attention. GP had dealings with this firm and particularly

valued James Madison Beebe's (1800-75) high regard for his partner. •Ref. "Goodwin," p. 469.

Morgan, J.S. 8-Considering a GP-Morgan Partnership. J.S. Morgan first visited England in 1850 but had no known connection with GP. GP let his interest in J.S. Morgan be known. J.S. Morgan was interested enough to go with his wife to London in May 1853. They were joined there by their 16-year-old son John Pierpont Morgan (Sr., 1837-1913). •GP and J.S. Morgan first met at George Peabody & Co., 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St., London, May 15, 1853. GP at 58 and J.S. Morgan at 40 liked each other. On May 18, 1853, young John Pierpont in London wrote to his cousin James Goodwin, "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Satterlee, p. 207.

Morgan, J.S. 9-At GP's May 18, 1853, Dinner. GP and J.S. Morgan took each other's social measure at a dinner GP gave to honor the new U.S. Minister to England Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868) and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner was held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. Among the 150 guests (65 English, 85 Americans) was Harvard Univ. professor (and president in 1860) Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-62). He later wrote in his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe*, of being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" on May 18, 1853, given by GP and attended by former U.S. Pres. Martin Van Buren (1782-62, eighth U.S. Pres. during 1837-41), and "many very distinguished persons." •See Dinners, GP's, London (May 18, 1853).

Morgan, J.S. 10-N.Y Times on May 18, 1853, Dinner. The *New York Daily Times* prefaced its four-column account of the dinner with the following about GP: "No American who has visited England within the past ten or fifteen years, needs to be told who Mr. Peabody is, or how much he is constantly doing to make his countrymen feel at home upon British soil, or how largely he has contributed, in an unostentatious but most effective way to strengthen the feeling of friendship between the people of the two great nations on which so much of their peace and prosperity must always depend." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 11-N.Y Times on May 18, 1853, Dinner Cont'd.: "Possessed of princely wealth, the fruit solely of his own industry and business talent, and gifted with more than princely beneficence, he seems to know no greater pleasure than to extend to Americans in London the warmest and most profuse[d] hospitality- taking occasion, at the same time, to bring them into direct social intimacy with some of the worthiest and the best of the English people, and thus substantially serving great ends, while promoting the personal enjoyment of his countrymen." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 12-May 18, 1853, Dinner Speeches. After the sumptuous meal and appropriate band music GP rose and expressed pleasure at bringing together U.S. and English friends. The

new U.S. Minister Ingersoll then toasted the Queen, the U.S. President, and the peoples of the U.S. and the U.K., which he called: "The two great nations, whose common origin, mutual interests and growing friendships, serve to cement a union created by resemblance in language, liberty, religion and law." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 13-May 18, 1853, Dinner Speeches Cont'd. In his speech referring to GP's British-U.S. dinners Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) said: "When history should come to be written, and...weight...given to all...influences,...it would assign...a very high place to...one who had done very much to promote...goodwill between...two great nations...here represented." The dinner and speeches were widely and favorably reported in the transatlantic press. What the dinner cost GP is not known. One bill, only part of the total, was about $940. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Negotiating a Partnership

Morgan, J.S. 14-Negotiating a Partnership. GP valued J.S. Morgan's commercial credentials, stable family, and social qualities. J.S. Morgan and GP were favorably impressed with each other. Morgan returned to Boston. GP wrote him details. Morgan visited U.S. firms with whom George Peabody & Co. did business. They exchanged letters. Concerned commercial acquaintances eyed the match favorably. •Samuel G. Ward, U.S. agent for the Baring Brothers, GP's chief competitor in London for U.S. trade in goods and securities, wrote to his superior, April 11, 1854: "Mr. Morgan is highly thought of here as a man of talent, energy, & labor. If Mr. Peabody was safe before, he will be much safer now with Mr. Morgan at his side." •Ref. (S.G. Ward): Burk, p. 18. •Carosso, p. 36. •Mirabile, ed., pp. 427-429.

Morgan, J.S. 15-Negotiating a Partnership Cont'd. George B. Blake of Boston's Blake, Howe & Co., which did much business with George Peabody & Co., wrote GP: "I am more convinced than ever that he is the man of all others for you." J.S. Morgan's partner, J.M. Beebe, wrote GP: "the situation you have offered him presents so many advantages and is so congenial to his taste--that I cannot but approve of his acceptance." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 16-Negotiating a Partnership Cont'd. GP began serious negotiations with Morgan in Nov. 1853. In early Feb. 1854, J.S. Morgan returned to London to examine George Peabody & Co.'s accounts books. These showed that in 1851 GP was worth £1.2 million ($6 million) From Aug. 1848 to Sept. 30, 1854, George Peabody & Co. had earned £311,546 ($1,557,730). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 17-Partnership Agreement. A ten-year partnership agreement was drawn up on Sept. 30, 1854. Of George Peabody & Co.'s capital of £450,000 ($2.25 million), GP provided £400,000 ($2 million) and was to get 65 percent of the profits. Morgan provided £40,000

($200,000) and was to get 28 percent of the profits plus £2,500 ($12,500) per year entertainment allowance. Longtime clerk Charles Cubitt Gooch, made a partner, put in £10,000 ($50,000) and was to earn 7 percent of profits. •Ref. George Peabody & Co. circular announcing entrance of Junius Spencer Morgan as a partner, Aug. 10, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.; •copy in Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC; and •copy in Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), London, England.

Morgan, J.S. 18-Partnership Agreement Cont'd. A circular dated Aug. 10, 1854, announced: "On the first of October Mr. J.S. Morgan, who recently retired from the house of Messer[s]. J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Company, of Boston, will become a Partner of our Firm, but its title will remain unaltered.... •"Our arrangements with Mr. Morgan have been made, with a view to establish our House permanently; and that if our Prior [GP] is removed by death before the expiration of the time contemplated by this arrangement, a large portion of his capital [will be used for the firm].... •"The business of the House will consist of sales and purchases of Stocks, Foreign Exchange, banking and Credits; the execution of orders for railroad iron, purchase and sale of Produce together with general mercantile transactions. Signed by George Peabody. C.C. Gooch." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 19-GP to Blake on Partner Morgan. On Oct. 6, 1854, GP wrote to George B. Blake of Boston: "Mr. Morgan has taken his place in a room adjoining me, and I trust he will make an able help-mate." •To another business friend, Charles Macalester (1798-1873) GP wrote at the end of Oct. 1854: "Mr. Morgan my new partner has been with us about a month and I begin to find him useful and I trust when we get into our new counting house in Broad Street (which will be one of the best in London), and get proper assistance around us that I shall begin to experience the good results of my late arrangements, and before 1857 if my life and health is spared, find leisure to visit my native land...." •Ref. (GP to Blake): GP to George B. Blake, Boston, Oct. 6, 1854, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC. •Ref. (GP to Macalester): GP to Charles Macalester, Oct. 31, 1854, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 20-GP to Blake on Partner Morgan.: "It has been, and is now, a favorite object with me to so arrange all my business, that my house will be purely American, that its continuance for many years will not depend on my life, and that my American friends will feel that, in every respect the house is worthy of their entire confidence." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (History of the company): [Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.]. •*New York Times*, Nov. 28, 1989, p. 29, contd. p. 42 (Steven Prokesch, "Germans to Buy Morgan Grenfell," continued as "*Deutsche* Bank to Acquire Morgan Grenfell"). •Ref. (1854 partnership): Burk, pp. 18-19. •Ref. (S.G. Ward and G.B. Blake): Burk, p. 19. •Carosso, pp. 35-36. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). •Mirabile, ed., pp. 427-429.

1856-57 U.S. Visit

Morgan, J.S. 21-J.P. Morgan on GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. Freed from daily routine by the Morgan partnership, GP prepared for a year's U.S. visit (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug 19, 1857), his first return after nearly 20 years' absence in London. John Pierpont Morgan, age 19, attending the Univ. of Göttingen, Germany, spent his summer 1856 vacation putting GP's papers in order. He wrote his cousin James Goodwin: "Since my return from Göttingen I have been pretty busily occupied arranging Mr. Peabody's letters, etc., which had accumulated for over twenty years. Those operations were brought to a close last Tuesday when Mr. P. left us for Liverpool. He sailed in the Atlantic last Tuesday." •Ref. John Pierpont Morgan, London, to cousin, James Goodwin, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5, 1856, quoted in •Satterlee, pp. 283-284.

Morgan, J.S. 22-J.P. Morgan on GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit Cont'd.: "Wednesday we received a letter from him which he had given to the pilot off Point Lynas which was written in very good spirits. Before this letter reaches you I trust he will have arrived at New York, where I have no doubt he will be welcomed by a large circle of friends. He said before he left that he would make it a point to visit Hartford, so I suppose you may see him there." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 23-J.P. Morgan on GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit Cont'd.: "He is a very agreeable gentleman and very full of wit, but a regular old bachelor. If you could have seen the quantity of nic-nacs which he carried with him to America, and which were stored away in his trunk with the greatest precision, you would most certainly have thought he was going to Central Africa to some unexplored regions, rather than to America." •Ref. *Ibid.*.

Morgan, J.S. 24-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. During GP's hectic 1856-57 U.S. visit he added funds to his institute library in South Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868, total gift $217,600), Mass.; created a branch institute library in North Danvers (now Danvers), Mass., total gift $100,000; founded in Baltimore the PIB (total gift $1.4 million), and was féted in his home town (Oct. 9, 1856) and honored elsewhere. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Morgan, J.S. 25-J.S. Morgan Kept GP Informed. J.S. Morgan, relating business and other news, wrote GP on Sept. 30, 1856: "Glad to hear of your safe arrival and that you had so little sea-sickness. Your friends have certainly been very kind in their reception. I hope their kindness won't go so far as to injure your health which we fear might be the case if you yield to all the temptations that surround you." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., Sept. 30, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 26-Morgan to GP on Atlantic Cable. Morgan wrote GP on Oct. 10 that Cyrus W. Field (1819-92) was organizing the Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Co. and wanted GP as one of the directors: "Field is getting up his company on the ocean Telegraph. He wishes your name

as one of the directors. Lampson and ourselves agree that it is best you should accept, and I have taken responsibility of saying to Field it might be put through subject to your confirmation. It will be a go and the new [organization] with you will be of the right stamp.... We have many inquiries for you every day." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., Oct. 10, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 27-Morgan to GP on Bessemer Steel. On Oct. 14 Morgan reported that Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) wanted GP to use his influence in Washington, D.C., to get U.S. government support for British engineer Henry Bessemer's (1813-98) new steel process. •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., Oct. 14, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 28-On Oct. 9, 1856, GP Reception. In late Oct. 1856, 19-year-old John Pierpont Morgan returned to his studies at the Univ. of Göttingen, wrote to his cousin James Goodwin on hearing of the Oct. 9, 1856, Danvers reception for GP: "Mr. Peabody's reception at Danvers must indeed have been a glorious affair. I should have liked immensely to have been present to have seen it. The report has been copied into several of the European journals, and very well spoken of. I trust Mr. P. did not have an attack of gout after the sumptuous dinner." •Ref. Satterlee, p. 288.

Morgan, J.S. 29-Morgan on Atlantic Cable. On Nov. 14, 1856, J.S. Morgan wrote Peabody that the Atlantic Telegraph was going well, that GP's name as director was being publicly used, and that Curtis M. Lampson would also consent to be a director. J.S. Morgan wrote in Dec.: "The Bessemer Patent...I fear...is likely to bring us in for a great loss, for I believe we should lose every shilling we agreed to pay. This is Lampson's opinion." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., Nov. 14, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 30-Morgan on Atlantic Cable Cont'd. Morgan to GP, Dec. 16: "Many inquire for you every day. The election for directors for the Atlantic Telegraph Company came off very satisfactorily." •Morgan to GP, Dec. 22: "I am glad you are able to spend Thanksgiving in Georgetown [Mass., with sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, 1799-1879, and her family] and that the rest and quiet there has been beneficial." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., Dec. 16 and 22, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 31-Avoidance of Pres. Buchanan. GP was in Washington, D.C., in Jan. and during Feb. 13-24, 1857. His relations with Pres.-elect James Buchanan (1791-1868) were strained. This strain went back to GP's July 4, 1854, British-U.S. friendship dinner in London. James Buchanan was then U.S. Minister to Britain. His Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), a super patriot, had created an incident when GP toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. president. Sickles refused to stand with the other 149 guests and walked out in anger. In a lengthy exchange of letters to the press Sickles accused GP of toadying to the British. GP

and others at the dinner wrote defending GP. Buchanan quickly replaced Sickles but did not publicly censure him. •See Sickles Affair. •Persons named.

Morgan, J.S. 32-Avoidance of Pres. Buchanan Cont'd. GP explained to his Mass.-born friend, sometimes agent, and London resident genealogist Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72) why he would not call on Pres. Buchanan: "Buchanan's friends are particularly attentive to me, but I refuse any interferences to bring us together without a direct explanation from him. I met Miss Lane [Harriet Lane, 1830-1903, bachelor James Buchanan's niece and White House hostess] who treated me with great cordiality." •Ref. GP, Philadelphia, to Horatio Gates Somerby, Jan. 18, 1857, Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston. •See Harriet Lane.

Morgan, J.S. 33-Avoidance of Pres. Buchanan Cont'd. Of Buchanan's aloofness, J.S. Morgan wrote from London to GP in Washington, D.C., March 13, 1857: "Your course respecting Mr. Buchanan strikes us as just the thing. It is for you to receive him if either is to be received, but any reconciliations now would look like truckling to a man because he happens to be in power." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, U.S., March 3, 1857, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Panic of 1857

Morgan, J.S. 34-Panic of 1857. J.S. Morgan in London alerted GP in the U.S. of the first rumblings of the Panic of 1857. Morgan noted the heavy demand for debt payments on George Peabody & Co. and wrote GP on Jan. 30, 1857: "The drawing upon us for the last two or three mails have been very heavy and the look of our financial business is anything but encouraging for it." Morgan wrote GP again on Feb. 27 and Apr. 9: "These are times when we must keep a sharp lookout. We are in a good position and must keep so." •Ref. (J.S. Morgan to GP): J.S. Morgan to GP, Jan. 30, Feb. 27, and April 9, 1857, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 35-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. GP's cousin Joseph Peabody wrote from NYC (GP was then in Philadelphia), April 11: "There is a report by telegraph from Halifax that Greene & Co. of Paris have been obliged to suspend: I know nothing of particulars." Alarmed, J.S. Morgan wrote GP, April 17, that money was stringent, and the specie of the bank of England were down to nine million, "the lowest point in ten years." •Ref. Joseph Peabody, NYC, to GP, care of Capt. Edward Schenley, Pittsburgh, Penn., April 12, 1857, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S. 36-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. GP hurried back to England. Back in London the end of Aug. 1857 GP found his firm severely threatened by the Panic of 1857. The financial crisis came from overspeculation in western U.S. lands, poorly managed railroads needing large capital, and overbuying of goods in eastern U.S. cities. The collapse of hundreds of business firms in the U.S. and Britain was hastened by poor U.S. wheat sales abroad, the sinking of a

packet ship with $1.6 billion in California gold bullion aboard, and the failure of some railroads, banks, and insurance companies. •Ref. Hidy, R.W.-c, pp. 456-465.

Morgan, J.S. 37-Panic of 1857 Cont'd. U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) described the crisis in his journal entry for Nov. 6, 1857: "The news from the United States indicates a commercial panic of the most disastrous nature. Each arrival brings us worse news than the last, and now starvation seems to threaten unemployed workmen, fifty thousand of which are in New York alone." Business firms failed in Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. George Peabody & Co. was in trouble. •Ref. (Moran entry Nov. 6, 1857): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., p. 176.

Bank of England Loan

Morgan, J.S. 38-Bank of England Loan. GP had given large credit to Lawrence, Stone and Co. of Boston, which could not repay him. Meanwhile, the House of Baring pressed GP for £150,000 ($750,000) he owed them. Gathering his assets, GP on Nov. 17, 1857, applied for a $4 million loan from the Bank of England (which seldom made such loans). •Moran's Nov. 6, 1857, journal entry stated that he had heard that the stability of George Peabody & Co was in grave danger. Moran's Nov. 21, 1857, entry: "My friend, Phil [Philip N. Dallas, 1825-66, U.S. Minister George Mifflin Dallas' son under whom Moran then worked] went over to George Peabody & Co. the other day to withdraw all his father's deposits, having heard that house would fail unless relief in the form of a tremendous loan arrived." Breaking precedent, the Bank of England lent GP more than was needed. •Ref. Burk, p. 21. •Ref. (Moran's entries Nov. 6 and 21, 1857): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., Vol. I, pp. 176, 181.

Morgan, J.S. 39-Bank of England Loan Cont'd. During negotiations for the Bank of England loan, some unscrupulous financiers, seeing opportunity to force GP out of business, approached GP's partner J.S. Morgan. Morgan was told that certain individuals would guarantee a loan to George Peabody & Co. if the firm ceased business in London at the end of 1858. PEF's second administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) reported GP's reaction as follows: "When Mr. Morgan brought this message to Mr. Peabody, he was in a rage like a wounded lion, and told Mr. Morgan to reply that he dared them to cause his failure." [Italics added]. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 7.

Morgan, J.S. 40-Bank of England Loan Cont'd. GP repaid the Bank of England loan on March 30, 1858. He wrote Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888): "My business is again quite snug.... Our credit...stands as high as ever before." •Ref. (GP to Corcoran): GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C., April 16, 1858, Corcoran Papers, Library of Congress Ms.; also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 168-169.

Morgan, J.S. 41-GP to Niece Julia Adelaide. On Nov. 13, 1857, GP wrote in gloom to his niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835, daughter of deceased older brother David Peabody, 1790-1841): "This letter I promised to write you has been postponed because of my constant engagements and the unparalleled gloom of the Panic. What will happen, Heaven only knows. Lack of confidence and distrust is universal here and in the United States. I hope my house will weather the storm. I think it will do so even though so many in debt to me cannot pay. If I fail I will bear it like a man. In my conscience I know I never deceived or injured any other human being." •Ref. (GP to niece Julia): Curry-b, pp. 8-9.

Morgan, J.S. 42-GP to Niece Julia Adelaide Cont'd.: "It is less than three months since I left you in the United States, prosperous and happy. Now all is gloom and affliction. Nearly all the American houses in Europe have suspended operations and nothing but great strength can save them. It is the loss of credit of my house I fear. In any circumstances, only a small part of my private fortune will be lost. I will have enough for all my required purposes." GP waited before sending this letter. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 43-GP to Niece Julia Adelaide Cont'd. GP held the letter to niece Julia for three weeks. He then added: "My very dear Niece,--The three pages enclosed, as you will see from the date were written three weeks ago when I felt...that the credit of my house was in danger.... I thought to myself, Why should I make my good niece unhappy, however so my miserable self? and consequently declined to send the letter, and I am glad that I did not. •"A few days after I felt it to be my duty to apply to the banks for a loan of money sufficient to carry my house through the crisis, proposing security for the full amount required, which was four million dollars." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 44-GP to Niece Julia Adelaide Cont'd. "It was a severe test to my pride, but after a week spent with the Committees and Directors of the Banks I finally succeeded, and I doubt not that my house is now free from all danger.... Don't you hold your head less high or your heart worth less than you did before, for your Uncle George had done nothing but what among sensible persons will raise him higher than before." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 45-Panic of 1857's Effect. The financial panic, his illness, age (63), and wanting to put his philanthropies in order made GP write as follows to a young man who applied for a position with him: "The influence of the panic year upon my feelings have been such as to greatly modify my ambitious views and I have fully determined not only to keep snug during the terms of my present copartnership but if my life is spared to its end to then leave business entirely and shall most likely pass any remaining years that may be allotted me by Providence in my native land." •Ref. (On retirement): GP to William Heath, Boston, Dec. 9, 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S. 46-GP Corrected *N.Y. Times* Report. The *New York Times* published incorrectly, late Dec. 1857, that George Peabody & Co. owed others £6 million ($30 million) at the time of the Bank of England loan. GP sent a correction to the editor on Feb. 9, 1858: "With a few exceptions the American press has extended me more sympathy than blame for my course in the panic. Your respectable journal's account in late December, 1857, of my house's acceptances of six million sterling is inaccurate." •Ref. *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1858, p. 4, c. 6.

Morgan, J.S. 47-GP Corrected *N.Y. Times* Report Cont'd.: "Here are the facts: About November 20th, my house considered it prudent to borrow funds to protect our own credit and save many of our American correspondents unable to meet engagements. The bills my house were liable for at the time of the loan were £2,300,000, not £6,000,000. I applied for a loan of £800,000 from the Bank of England on good securities but have only taken £300,000 to this date. Of the £2,300,000 bills liable, my house paid more than £1,500,000 at the time of the loan. The strength of our correspondents is such that our losses will be but trifling. In justice to American credit and to my house these facts are at your disposal." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 48-Correcting Another *N.Y. Times* Report. Again on Feb. 18, 1858, GP corrected another *New York Times* error that he had secured the Bank of England loan, not on the basis of securities but on the personal guarantees of friends. He wrote: "The Charter of the Bank of England forbids...lending money on any but British securities. Since my house held large securities from the states and cities of the United States, the Bank of England required guarantees from Englishmen. Some personal friends and interested parties guaranteed £90,000 of the £300,000 which my house received from the Bank. The error in the press arose from the circumstance in the Panic of 1837 when three American houses obtained assistance from the Bank of England by giving guarantees without other securities." •Ref. *New York Times*, Feb. 18, 1858, p. 4, c. 6.

Morgan, J.S. 49-J.S. Morgan to GP on Atlantic Cable. GP was ill with gout and went for relief to a health spa in Vichy, France. J.S. Morgan wrote him from London Aug. 12, 1858, about Atlantic Telegraph Co. stock. The Atlantic cable had been laid in 1858 but broke. "Our position," Morgan wrote GP, "is an unpleasant one. The moment we sell it is known and down goes the market." •Ref. (Morgan on Atlantic cable): J.S. Morgan, London, to GP, Vichy, France, Aug. 1858, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 50-Morgan Visited Niece Julia Adelaide. In Oct. 1858 Morgan was in Niagara Falls, N.Y., and had heard reports of GP's improved health. He planned to go to Zanesville, Ohio, to see GP's niece Julia Adelaide Peabody. On Nov. 2 he wrote to GP that he had seen Julia and "found her all that I had expected from your description.... I am not surprised at your feelings toward her as she seemed a person uncommonly attractive both in mind and person." •Ref. J.S. Morgan, NYC, to GP, Nov. 2, 1858, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Morgan, J.S. 51-GP Reassured Niece Julia. GP also wrote his niece Julia in late 1858 that he had returned from Vichy, France, where he had been under the care of a physician for gout in his feet and right hand: "I am happy also to tell you that although my firm lost some money the business of the year more than made it good, and individually I am now worth much more than I supposed myself when I left the United States and I sincerely feel that what we supposed misfortunes and calamities last year were, so far as regards myself, really 'blessings in disguise.'" •Ref. GP to Julia Adelaide Peabody, n.d., probably late 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S. 52-GP Ill, March 1859. Resting away from London GP wrote Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran of his rest cures at health spas for gout attacks: "I have been a great sufferer by rheumatic gout in my knees and arms, as also my right hand, for several months. I have been here for three weeks for the benefit of the waters, and may remain a fortnight longer. I am now quite well, except my right hand, which is painful when I write, and I fear you will hardly be able to make out what I have written." •Ref. GP to William Wilson Corcoran, March 22, 1859, Corcoran Papers, VII, Accession Nos. 8279-8280, Library of Congress Ms., quoted in Corcoran, p. 178.

Morgan, J.S. 53-GP and N.Y. Gov. W.H. Seward. In May 1859 N.Y. Gov. William Henry Seward (1801-72) visited London. Seward was the political protégé of GP's friend Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), Albany, N.Y. *Evening News* editor. GP arranged for Seward to meet such prominent people as Irish-born MP Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869). These meetings were of special importance a few years later when Seward became Pres. Lincoln's Secty. of State during the Civil War.

Morgan, J.S. 54-GP and N.Y. Gov. W.H. Seward Cont'd. Too ill to attend himself, GP explained to Seward: "As the time approaches to join you at Lady Tennent's I find myself too unwell to go out being quite lame and in considerable pain in my feet arising from my late severe attack of gout.--Having accomplished the object I had in view of bringing together yourself and Sir James, I do not so much regret my inability to join you but feel forced to make this explanation." •Ref. GP to William Henry Seward, May 26, 1859, Seward Collection, Univ. of Rochester.

N.Y. Herald Attacks

Morgan, J.S. 55-*N.Y. Herald* Criticism. GP ignored hostile articles about him in editor James Gordon Bennett's *New York Herald* during his 1856-57 U.S. visit. A false report of a rift between GP and J.S. Morgan forced him to reply in 1859. This Sept. 20, 1859, *Herald* article read: "There is a rumor that the firm of George Peabody & Co. is to be dissolved or remodelled. The cause I have not heard, but I know that the head of the house has never been pleased nor satisfied since certain events during and previous to the great crisis of 1857. Before that

disgraceful failure in Boston, connected with Lawrence, of Lawrence, Stone & Co." •Ref. *New York Herald*, Sept. 20, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.

Morgan, J.S. 56-*N.Y. Herald* Criticism Cont'd.: "A draft was actually drawn amounting to some £80,000 [then equivalent to $400,000] and some real or fanciful security offered. This draft was accepted, and the negotiation had been about completed when the senior partner, Mr. Peabody came in and put a veto on the whole transaction. As matters turned out the securities were not worth a straw. Lawrence failed and but for the timely appearance of Mr. Peabody, his firm would have been seriously damaged by the stroke of the pen." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 57-*N.Y. Herald* Criticism Cont'd. Before GP could reply the *Herald* again directed sarcasm at GP personally and stated that he used undue influence on the London *Times* financial writer to attack business rivals. The *N.Y. Herald* for Oct. 12, 1859, read: "The London *Times* has been declining in influence because Mr. Sampson who writes the money articles has an American wife and is intimate to the point of control with George Peabody. They attack the Bank of England, certain corporations, speculations, public works, and loans from which they expect to make nothing. It has gotten so that an individual wanting to enter something in the London *Times* financial column must go to--not the owner or manager or editor--but to a man who is to London financial circles what a podunk newspaper is to political newspapers of the world." •Ref. *New York Herald*, Oct. 12, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.

Morgan, J.S. 58-*N.Y. Herald* Criticism Cont'd.: "Money articles in the *Times* follow what George Peabody favors or opposes, reflecting his personal enmities, piques, quarrels. Articles telling of a large loan received during the 1857 crisis are laughed at by the Bank of England. Here is a striking example of his influence: A year or more ago an English merchant ship owner about to start steamers from England to New York unfortunately asked George Peabody's advice as to which New York house to consign it. Peabody advised a house with one of his relatives in it. The Englishman later chose the American Express Co. as New York agent. He and his steamship company were attacked in the London *Times*. Thus the quarrels and enmities of an insignificant individual are echoed, trumpeted and heralded forth year after year in the *Times*." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 59-W.W. Corcoran on *Herald* Attacks. GP's Washington, D.C. business friend William Wilson Corcoran joked about the charge: "I read a letter in the *Herald* some time since alluding to your influence with the London *Times* which if true, makes you more potential than Lord Palmerston [Henry John Temple Palmerston (1784-1865), British Prime Minister during 1855-58]." •GP, particularly wanting to reassure his Baltimore friends, felt he had to answer the *Herald*'s erroneous charges. •Ref. William Wilson Corcoran, Washington, D.C., to George Peabody, Dec. 20, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S. 60-GP's Reply to *Herald* Attacks. GP wrote on Dec. 23, 1859, to the *Baltimore American* (reprinted in the *New York Times*): "For some motive, which I have never been able to understand, the managers of the New York *Herald* have, from the time I landed in New York in 1856, frequently introduced into its columns paragraphs and articles reflecting upon me personally, or on the position and business of my house, without the least regard to facts. Their London correspondence (or letters bearing the date of London) has been characterized by the same feeling of untruthfulness throughout; although I have not thought advisable to publicly contradict them, I will now notice three of these letters, and thereby put you and my Baltimore friends right on matters to which they refer." •Ref. (GP's Dec. 23, 1859, letter to the *Baltimore American*) reprinted in •*New York Times*, Jan. 12, 1860, p. 1, c. 6.

Morgan, J.S. 61-GP's Reply to *Herald* Attacks Cont'd.: "The most important...stating that I had never been satisfied with the management of my firm's business since certain events during and previous to the crisis of 1857; and that I had to put my veto on a transaction with Lawrence, Stone & Co.,...about being entered into for an advance of $400,000 to that house. As this reflects upon my partner, Mr. J. S. Morgan, I beg to state that it has not the least foundation in truth. Mr. Morgan joined my firm on the 1st of October, 1854, and since that period our business has been most satisfactory to all parties interested, and a difference of opinion on the subject of its management has never occurred between Mr. Morgan and myself." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 62-GP's Reply to *Herald* Attacks Cont'd.: "Another letter appearing in the New York *Herald* infers erroneously that I interposed an objection to the Bank of England's financial dealing with the Gallway (Lever) steamers. No act or expression of mine has ever been made in an unfriendly spirit to this Company, although I think it has been unfortunately managed. •"The last letter I wish to comment on was dated December 7, 1858, stating that if my house had not opposed the sale of Florida Railroad bonds, Mr. [Edward M.C.] Cabell would have effected their negotiation in London. This is untrue, as my wishes were favorable to his success, and I offered him every assistance my position would justify, short of recommending the bonds to the British public. This I could not do, nor do I connect my name in any way with schemes or companies got up for the European market, however unquestionable may be the character of the gentlemen who have charge of them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 63-GP's Reply to *Herald* Attacks Cont'd. GP knew from his NYC cousin Joseph Peabody that *New York Herald* editor James Gordon Bennett deliberately provoked controversy in order to sell newspapers. Joseph Peabody had earlier written to GP that: [*Herald* editor Bennett] "published...falsehood[s] expressly to provoke a reply.... He makes it a system to attack some prominent person, it matters little who that person may be!...as regards the 'Herald,' it is even better to be abused than be praised by such a rascal as Bennett." •Ref. Joseph Peabody, NYC, to GP, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 18, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. For

criticism of GP in the *New York Herald* during GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit, reasons for Bennett's criticism, and sources. •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Trent Affair

Morgan, J.S. 64-*Trent* Affair, 1861. GP's hope for early retirement was pushed back by the Civil War. Officially neutral, the British upper class had a natural sympathy for the Confederacy. Also, British cotton factory jobs and profit were dependent on southern cotton, cut off by the Union blockade of southern ports. The Nov. 8, 1861 *Trent* Affair was one of several frictionable events during the Civil War that provoked near war hysteria between Britain and the U.S. GP and J.S. Morgan were named in a side incident of the *Trent* Affair. •See *Trent* Affair.

Morgan, J.S. 65-*Trent* Affair, 1861, Cont'd. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, four Confederate emissaries and some of their families evaded a Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., got to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. Their mission was to seek aid and arms from Britain and France. One day out of Havana, on Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped by the captain of the Union warship *San Jacinto*. The four Confederate emissaries were forcibly removed and taken to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. Their illegal seizure and detention produced exultation in the U.S. North but anger in Britain. Passions were aroused. Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada in case of war between Britain and the U.S. •Calmer heads prevailed at Pres. Lincoln's Dec. 26, 1861, cabinet meeting. The illegal seizure was disavowed. The four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 66-*Trent* Affair, 1861, Cont'd. A Capt. Richard Williams in charge of the mail on the *Trent* was asked to tell of the illegal seizure at a dinner in Liverpool. His version, published in the Liverpool *Daily Post* (Jan. 8, 1862) was that when the *San Jacinto*'s captain sent Lt. Donald McNeill Fairfax (1821-94) to remove the Confederate agents, John Slidell's (1793-1871) daughter clung to her father, and that when Lt. Fairfax tried to separate them, she slapped his face. The *Daily Post* article added that there was a contradiction to Capt. Williams' version from a Member of Parliament who "had the contradiction from George Peabody, the well known banker and merchant." The article added information from a Mr. Allen S. Kanckel (his last name, misspelled, was Hanckel), who claimed to have witnessed the *Trent* incident. He told the editor that Slidell's daughter did not slap Lt. Fairfax but "put her hand twice on his face to keep him back." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 67-*Trent* Affair, 1861, Cont'd. The article ended with: "Mr. Kanckel adds, that Mr. Peabody, uninvited, called on Mrs. Slidell, and behaved ungentlemanly." The editor sent GP the news article along with Allen S. Hanckel's calling card. Hanckel wrote GP that the *Daily Post* editor had made a mistake, that it had been GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan, who had burst

uninvited into Mrs. Slidell's room. Hanckel added with an implied threat, "I shall certainly call upon you and hope to receive an explanation." Mr. Hanckel's visit never materialized. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 68-*Trent* Affair, 1861, Cont'd. The GP-J.S. Morgan involvement had to do with John Slidell's secretary, George Eustice (1828-72, of La.). His wife was Louise Morris née Corcoran Eustice (1838-67), the only daughter of GP's Washington, D.C., business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, and sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. When the wives of Slidell and Eustice reached England, it is understandable that someone from George Peabody & Co., probably Junius Spencer Morgan, went to see after the Eustices' welfare (GP may have been ill or busy at the time). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes of London

Morgan, J.S. 69-Peabody Homes of London. Angers over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, affecting GP and J.S. Morgan in London. •J.S. Morgan was one of the five trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund for building model apartments for London's working poor families (total gift $2.5 million). The *Trent* Affair and other frictionable U.S.-British events had caused worry and delay in public announcement of this gift. GP and his trustees feared that while U.S.-British feelings were so hostile, the British government, press, and public might reject his gift. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 70-GP to Weed on U.S.-British Tension. GP explained the delay in a note to his friend Thurlow Weed (1797-1882): "Two days ago we thought it exactly the right time, but one cloud between this country and ours is no sooner disposed than another appears. Today the *Times* and *Post* are at us again...[as are] ugly extracts from the *World* and other New York papers.... The feeling [is] as bad as it was before the *Trent* affair closed. The *Post* I have takes up strongly the blocking up of Charlestown harbour. Lampson told me that he thought both Sir Emerson [Tennent] and Mr. Adams were in rather a gloomy mood on our affairs with England and France, and Sir Emerson told me that France was pushing England very hard to join and recognize the Southern Confederacy." •Ref. GP, London, to Thurlow Weed, Jan. 17, 1862, Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester; also quoted in •Barnes, p. 365.

Morgan, J.S. 71-GP to Weed on U.S.-British Tension Cont'd. GP sadly mentioned in his note to Weed the "Newcastle story," printed in the London *Times* and widely circulated as true. U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) allegedly told the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secty., that one way to end the U.S. Civil War and get the South to rejoin the North would be to start a war with Britain. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Morgan, J.S. 72-GP to Weed on U.S.-British Tension Cont'd. GP's note to Weed explained the seriousness of the Newcastle story: "We talked over the mystery hanging over the Seward and the New Castle [sic] affair. Sir James E[merson] Tennent said that there can be no doubt that what the Duke reported of Seward's remarks had strongly influenced the government in this war preparation for several months past. The Bishop [McIlvaine] said that he had received the words from Sir H[enry]. Holland [medical advisor to Queen Victoria], and I think Lord Shaftesbury, both of whom had them from the Duke's own lips. You should at once write to Mr. Seward for a letter to the Duke and have the matter cleared up." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 73-Peabody Homes of London Gift Praised. GP's Peabody Donation Fund founding letter was at last published on March 12, 1862. Widely printed and praised it was addressed to and accepted by his five trustees: his partner J.S. Morgan, business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), U.S. Minister to England Charles Francis Adams (1806-86), longtime friend and MP Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), and Lord Stanley, trustee chairman (Edward George Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby, 1799-1869, Member of Parliament and president of the Board of Control [trade]). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 74-Peabody Homes of London Gift Praised. News of GP's gift swept London, captured England, echoed in the U.S., and made the world press. Sir James Emerson Tennent sent GP London press notices and added: "But the press is only a faint echo of the voice of Society which is so forcible in praise of an act so utterly beyond all precedent. It is the topic of conversation and laudation in every circle of London, from the Palace down...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 75-Peabody Homes of London Gift Praised Cont'd. After spending March 27, 1862, with the Commissioners of Charities arranging for their legal acceptance of the gift, Tennent wrote GP: "I have returned after spending a very long time with the Commissioners of Charities.... They tell me that in the whole range of charities of England there is nothing to compare with the disinterestedness and magnitude of your gift." •GP rested in Bath, England, late March and early April 1862. His friend and agent, Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), a Vt.-born London-resident genealogist, sent him London newspaper clippings. GP answered Somerby with: "I had not the least conception that it would cause so much excitement over the country." •GP's mounting reputation had a positive spillover effect on J.S. Morgan, both as partner in George Peabody & Co. and as Peabody Donation Fund trustee. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Freedom of the City of London

Morgan, J.S. 76-Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862. J.S. Morgan attended London's ancient Guildhall, 3:00 P.M. on July 10, 1862, when GP was given the Freedom of the City of London. GP was the first of five Americans to accept this honor, the second, Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85, U.S. general and 18th U.S. president), awarded June 15, 1877; third, Theodore

Roosevelt (1858-1919, 26th U.S. president), awarded May 31, 1910; fourth, John Joseph Pershing (1860-1948, U.S. general), awarded July 18, 1919; and fifth, Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969, U.S. general and the 34th U.S. president), awarded June 12, 1945. •See London, Freedom of the City of London.

Morgan, J.S. 77-Lord Mayor's Dinner, July 10, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Morgan were among the 300 guests assembled that evening at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the Lord Mayor's dinner honoring GP. Guests included Peabody Donation Fund trustees and their wives, Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) and the Curtis Miranda Lampsons, U.S. Minister to England Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) and Mrs. Adams, author Charles Dickens' daughter, Sir Henry Holland (1788-1873, Queen Victoria's physician), and other British and U.S. notables. A loving cup was passed around until all 300 present had drunk from it. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Morgan, J.S. 78-Lord Mayor's Dinner, July 10, 1862 Cont'd. Several toasts were proposed, including one to GP from the Lord Mayor, who said (in part): "I now propose a toast to a distinguished gentleman who has won the esteem of the City of London and the approbation of the world. Mr. Peabody has performed the crowning act of an honorable career. How glad I am for Mr. Peabody to be here and I hope he may live long to see his noble deed prove a monument to his name and character." •Amid loud cheering, GP rose to reply (in part): "Persons in every station hope for success and tremble at real or imagined calamities, but none more than a merchant. From a full and grateful heart I say that this day has repaid me for the care and anxiety of fifty years of commercial life. I will not take up time from other speakers. I am no orator but ask that you accept my deeds for my words." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 79-Lord Mayor's Dinner, July 10, 1862 Cont'd. The Lord Mayor then spoke of the Peabody Donation Fund for housing London's working poor and proposed a toast to its trustees. Trustee Charles Francis Adams, U.S. Minister, responded to the toast. He said (in part): "The City of London does honour to Mr. Peabody to-day. Why? The reason is that Mr. Peabody has done honour to human nature (loud cheers!). I honour Mr. Peabody because he has done honour to his country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 80-Lord Mayor's Dinner, July 10, 1862 Cont'd.: "Born in America he went out to build his fortune, became successful in his own land and eminently more so on this side of the ocean. In twenty years he achieved his ambition. How did this happen? The answer is simple. It was by making an honest use of the friendly relations between the two countries. He drew benefit from the trade of both countries. His career teaches the advantage of good will. His success shows how mutual interests advance with peace. Now, with this gift he forms a new bond between two nations." Long speeches followed by Lord Stanley and Sir James Emerson

Tennent, who toasted the Lord Mayor. GP, as he enjoyed doing, gave the last toast to the Lady Mayoress. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Morgan, J.S. 81-Walked Home to Save Carriage Fare? The story persisted in news accounts at his death (Nov. 4, 1869), seven years later, that after the Lord Mayor's banquet, July 10, 1862, GP walked home to save carriage fare. The night being damp and foggy, he reportedly caught cold. He more likely walked home filled with wonder. Officials of the world's largest city had given him its greatest honor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Retirement

Morgan, J.S. 82-Retirement, Oct. 1, 1864. GP's business partnership with J.S. Morgan and C.C. Gooch expired on Oct. 1, 1864. He had set this as his retirement date. He was in the Scottish Highlands in Aug. 1864, resting and fishing, when J.S. Morgan wrote urging him to delay retirement beyond Oct. 1. The firm had many securities which would have to be sold in order to liquidate the partnership. To sell in Oct. would result in some loss. But GP was set on his course. In six months he would be age 70.

Morgan, J.S. 83-Retirement, Oct. 1, 1864 Cont'd. GP wrote to Morgan from Scotland: "It has been my fixed determination to retire from all commercial business if I should live till the lst of October 1864 and I can now make no change, for although the continuance of the firm for three or six months, which you suggest, may appear short to you, to me--feeling as I deeply do, the uncertainty of life at the age of seventy--months would appear as years, for I am most anxious before I die to place my worldly affairs in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present." •Ref. (1864): GP to J.S. Morgan, Aug. 13, 1864, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Morgan, J.S. 84-Retirement, Oct. 1, 1864 Cont'd. J.S. Morgan was also disappointed that GP, not wanting responsibility over a firm he would no longer control, asked that his name be removed from the firm. George Peabody & Co. (Dec. 1838 to Oct. 1, 1864) was succeeded by J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864 to Dec. 31, 1909); succeeded by Morgan Grenfell & Co. (Jan. 1, 1910 to 1918); Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (1918-90); and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned bank. •GP's remaining five years and one month were devoted to his philanthropies. He returned gravely ill from his last U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, and died Nov. 4, 1869, at the London home of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson. J.S. Morgan attended his Westminster Abbey funeral. •See Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990).

Attended Westminster Abbey

Morgan, J.S. 85-Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869. J.S. Morgan's presence at GP's Westminster Abbey funeral was recorded in U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's

journal (Nov. 12, 1869): "At about 12 to-day Mr. Motley and I arrived in his carriage at Sir Curtis Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square, where we met Sir Curtis and his three sons, J.S. Morgan, Russell Sturgis, Mr. F.H. Morse, Mr. Nunn, Drs. Gull and Covey, Horatio G. Somerby, and several other gentlemen, who were to act as mourners...in Westminster Abbey...." Moran's journal entry described the ceremony in the Abbey: "The coffin was borne back through the choir to the grave near the great west door in the nave; and here the rest of the ceremony took place in a vast crowd of spectators.... The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot...." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Morgan, J.S. 86-Moran Dined with Morgan. GP's remains rested at Westminster Abbey 30 days, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1869. The coffin was then taken by special funeral train to Portsmouth dock. J.S. Morgan was there, a participant in the solemn drama of placing GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*. •Moran's last journal entry on GP (Dec. 13, 1869): "I dined at J.S. Morgan's in the evening [and GP's nephew] George Peabody Russell was there...." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Retrospect

Morgan, J.S. 87-In Retrospect. Thus ended the GP-J.S. Morgan connection, partners for ten years (1854-64), having known each other for 16 years (1853-69). J.S. Morgan's largest financial transaction, a $50 million loan to France at the end of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71, proved profitable. After the Civil War most British capital invested in the U.S. went through J.S. Morgan & Co. He died in Monte Carlo from injuries received leaping from his carriage after the horses had run wild.

Morgan, J.S. 88-In Retrospect Cont'd. J.S. Morgan's son, J.P. Morgan, Sr., gradually took over management of J.S. Morgan & Co., London, and built on that firm's international connections. GP and a few other merchant-bankers began, and the Morgans and other international bankers greatly advanced, the use of investment capital that developed and industrialized the U.S. •Ref. "Morgan, Junius Spencer," p. 359. •See John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.

Morgan, Mrs. Junius Spencer is mentioned in Benjamin Moran's journal entry (Nov. 12, 1869) as attending GP's funeral ceremony at Westminster Abbey: "The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot." She was Juliet Pierpont and married Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) in 1836. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Benjamin Moran. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Morgan, Miles (1616-99), was the first known ancestor of Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., London (Oct. 1, 1854-Oct. 1, 1864). Miles Morgan arrived in America from England in 1636, a year after GP's ancestor Francis Peboddy (1612 or 14-1697) arrived in 1635. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. George Peabody & Co., London (1838-64), had Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) as partner (Oct. 1, 1854-Oct. 1, 1864). On GP's retirement (Oct. 1, 1864), knowing he would no longer exert control, he asked that his name be withdrawn. George Peabody & Co. became J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909), succeeded by Morgan Grenfell & Co. (Jan. 1, 1910-1918), Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (1918-90), continued as Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), a German owned bank. •Ref. (History of the company): [Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.]. •*New York Times*, Nov. 28, 1989, pp. 29, 42 (Steven Prokesch, "Germans to Buy Morgan Grenfell," continued as "*Deutsche* Bank to Acquire Morgan Grenfell"). •Burk. •Carosso. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). •Mirabile, ed., pp. 427-429.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Now the JP Morgan Co., NYC.

Morgan Library. •See Pierpont Morgan Library of New York.

Morison, Nathaniel Holmes (1815-90), was the PIB's first provost and second librarian during 1867-90, 23 years. •See PIB Reference Librarian.

Morley's Hotel, London, 4 Trafalgar Sq., in London's West End, was popular with U.S. residents in London and with U.S. and Continental visitors. It had a cosmopolitan clientele and good food. GP often dined there with other U.S.-born London-resident friends, including Vt.-born rare book dealer Henry Stevens (1819-86), genealogist Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), both of whom were sometimes GP's agents, and others. Morley's was at the juncture of Charing Cross and the Strand. Its view included the Nelson Monument, the National Gallery of Art, the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Northumberland House. •Ref. Kenin, p. 87. •Parker, W.W., pp. 124, 135. •Stern, p. 76. •See Horatio Gates Somerby. •Henry Stevens.

***Morning Post*, London**, Jan. 9 and April 18, 1843, published correspondence between GP, London, and Baltimore lawyer John Joseph Speed (1797-1852), both connected with Md.'s $8 million bond sale abroad. When the Panic of 1837 forced stoppage of interest payments, GP, one of Md.'s three bond sale agents, urged resumption of payments retroactively, and Speed assured GP and the public that Md. was moving in that direction. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP. •John Joseph Speed.

Morris, Charles M., was the Confederate commander of CSS *Florida*. Like the CSS *Alabama*, the CSS *Florida* was a British built Confederate ship which cost Union ships, lives, and treasure.

CSS *Florida* was built in Liverpool in 1861-62, was first commanded by Confederate commander John Newland Maffitt (1819-86), and was captured by the Union's USS *Wachusett* in Bahia harbor, Brazil, Oct. 1864. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Morse, Freeman Harlow (1807-91), was U.S. Consul-General, London, who rode in the second coach of the official horse drawn vehicles to attend GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869. With him in this second coach was U.S. Vice-Consul Joshua Nunn, London; George Lampson (1833-99) and Henry Lampson (both sons of Sir Curtis Lampson [1806-85], longtime GP business friend, trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund, London, in whose home at 80 Eaton Sq., London, GP died on Nov. 4, 1869). •F.H. Morse, a Maine politician, had been U.S. House of Representatives member from Maine and on the House Committee on Naval Affairs 1843-45 and 1857-60. •See Death and Funeral, GPs. •Benjamin Moran.

Morse, Samuel Finlay Breese (1791-1872), inventor of the telegraph, attended GP's July 4, 1856, dinner for more than 100 Americans and a few Englishmen at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. Also present was John Edward Jones (1806-62), Irish-born sculptor who made a bust of GP in 1856, and U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864), who responded to GP's toast with a speech. When a toast to "The Telegraph" was suddenly made, Samuel F.B. Mores was unexpectedly called on to respond. Unprepared for a speech, he rose and with modest dignity quoted from *Psalm* 19: "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." •Ref. (J.E. Jones and others mentioned): London *Times*, July 7, 1856, p, 10, c. 5-6. •London *Morning Advertiser*, July 7, 1856, p. 4, c. 1-3. •*New York Times*, July 24, 1856, p. 2, c. 2-3. •Prime, pp. 630-631. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

GP's British Property

Mortmain Acts, England. 1-GP's British Property. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in London. In late Jan. 1870 land he allegedly owned at Stockwell near London, left in his will for the Peabody Homes of London fund, was the subject of a British court inquiry. Business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) and other Peabody Donation Fund trustees initially told GP that not being a British subject, he could not legally buy the land, obtain title to it, own it, or dispose of it. He arranged for Sir Curtis Lampson, Vt.-born but a naturalized British subject, to buy the land using GP's money. This was the property GP gave in his will to the Peabody Donation Fund which built his model apartments for London's working poor. •British law held that on the death of a foreigner property held by that foreigner must be returned to the Crown (Mortmain Acts). This now happened. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Mortmain Acts, England. 2-GP's British Property Cont'd. It was understood from the first that, after the facts were legally determined, the Crown would turn the property over to the trustees.

•Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's sworn statement in court easily settled the matter, although with a touch of sadness. Lampson recorded: "I knew the late Mr Peabody intimately from the year 1837 until his death.... He was never naturalized in England and had no permanent abode here. He lived at a hotel or lodgings or with friends, sometimes in England, sometimes in America but never had any settled establishment. He declined to accept an English title or to be naturalized...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mortmain Acts, England. **3-**GP's British Property Cont'd. The court found that GP was an alien who had purchased the land under arrangement with Sir Curtis Lampson, and had given the land to the Peabody Donation Fund. As the property was escheated to the Crown, by royal prerogative that property was turned over to the trustees. Thus the matter ended, except for the touching and sad light it shed on GP as a bachelor-banker who lived alone and somewhat apart. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mosely, Ebon, was a Newburyport, Mass., lawyer who in 1816 did the legal work when GP paid the mortgage and other debts on the family home on Washington Street, Danvers, Mass. Mosely wrote to GP in Baltimore on Dec. 16, 1816: "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." By Jan. 1817 GP had paid off all mortgages and had their family home restored to his mother and family. •Ref. Eben Mosely, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

U.S. Minister to Britain J.L. Motley

Motley, John Lothrop (1814-77). **1-**U.S. Minister to Britain: 1869-70. As a statesman, historian of note, and U.S. Minister to Britain during 1869-70, John Lothrop Motley was necessarily involved in GP's last illness, death, and funeral services in Britain. J.L. Motley was born near Dorchester, Mass.; was a Harvard College graduate (1831); attended the universities of Berlin and Göttingen; wrote two novels and articles for the *North American Review*; and is best known for his historical works, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* (3 vols., 1856) and *History of the United Netherlands* (4 vols., 1860-67). He was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives (1849), was U.S. Legation Secty. at St. Petersburg, Russia (1841-42), U.S. Minister to Austria (1861-67), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1869-70).

Motley, J.L. **2-**GP's Statue, London. Minister Motley and the Prince of Wales were the main speakers at the July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange. The statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was one of several honors resulting from GP's Peabody Donation Fund gift ($2.5 million total, from March 12, 1862) for low-rent apartments for London's working poor (March 31, 1999: 34,500 low

income Londoners lived in 17,183 Peabody apartments, GP's most successful philanthropy). •Ref. Kent, ed., pp. 523-524. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Motley, J.L. 3-GP's Statue, London. The GP statue was first proposed in London's Court of Common Council, March 27, 1866. A public subscription committee was formed and funds raised. The St. Benet Fink churchyard site near the Royal Exchange was chosen (Aug. 1867). Necessary permissions were obtained. Sculptor W.W. Story was chosen. A temporary pedestal was finished on June 22, 1869. The Prince of Wales agreed on July 9, 1869, to unveil the statue. GP's statue was the first of four statues of Americans in London: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Motley, J.L. 4-GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. GP was in the U.S., July 23, 1869, when his London statue was unveiled. He arrived at the White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., that day. There by chance he spoke to and gave Va. bonds later worth $60,000 to Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington & Lee College, 1871), for a mathematics professorship. Lee and other former Civil War generals and northern and southern leaders at the Springs praised GP for his $2 million PEF gift (1867-69) to promote public education in the former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. Resolutions of praise were read to GP and a "Peabody Ball" was held in his honor. •See persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Motley, J.L. 5-GP's Statue, London, Unveiled. Thousands of Londoners crowded the narrow streets near Threadneedle St. for the unveiling ceremonies of GP's seated statue. Here GP had often stood in the rain to catch a horse-drawn omnibus to his simple lodgings. His Inner City (London) offices at different times were a stone's throw away at 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St. and 22 Old Broad St. The Prince of Wales eulogized GP, praised sculptor W.W. Story, and referred warmly to U.S. Minister Motley. Minister Motley said: "Of all men...he [GP] least needs a monument. I am proud it was made by an American sculptor. In Rome [at Story's studio] I saw Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side.... Now tens of thousands, generation after generation, will look upon his likeness."

Motley, J.L. 6-GP's Statue, London, Unveiled Cont'd. Story, asked to speak, pointed to the statue and said, "There is my speech." A statue committee member, who sent GP a photograph of the statue, ended his cover letter with: "Our work is now completed. This statue, like your philanthropy, is devoted to the good of men and the glory of God." GP's Aug. 31, 1869, reply from Baltimore was signed in a shaky, barely legible handwriting. GP died some 65 days later (Nov. 4, 1869). •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Statues of GP.

Motley, J.L. 7-GP's death. Minister Motley and his London Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) were of necessity heavily involved in GP's last illness, death, and prolonged funeral service in Britain. •Gravely sick, GP left NYC on the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869. On arriving in England he went directly to bed at the 80 Eaton Sq., London, home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). The Lampsons, physician Sir William Withey Gull, M.D. (1816-99), medical attendant William H. Covey, Minister Motley, and a few friends attended GP until his death at 11:30 P.M., Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Motley, J.L. 8-Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish. Two days later (Nov. 6, 1869), in an official dispatch, Minister Motley described GP's last days to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93). Motley wrote: "It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of that good benefactor to humanity, George Peabody. •"The event took place on the night before last, the 4th inst. at half past 11 o'clock. Mr. Peabody, as you are aware, left the United States in broken health." •See *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 9-Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish Cont'd.: "For a few days after reaching London he was able to be taken down stairs daily to the family circle of Sir Curtis Lampson, No. 80 Eaton Square, at whose house he was residing and where he was tenderly cared for during his last illness but his strength soon failed him. He lingered some few days in a condition which enabled him occasionally while lying in his bed to receive visits from a friend or two. It was my privilege to see him thus two or three times. On the last occasion, which was about a fortnight before his death, he seemed in good spirits and was evidently encouraged about his health. He conversed fluently and in a most interesting manner about the great work of his life--his vast scheme for benefiting those needing aid in England and America--and narrated the way in which the project first grew up in his mind and generally developed itself into the wide proportions which it had at last assumed." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 10-Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish Cont'd.: "I remarked to him that it must make him happy, lying there on his sickbed, to think of the immense benefits which he had conferred on the poor of two great countries, not only in his generation, but so far as we could judge as long as the two nations should exist. •"He observed with a placid smile that it made him very happy to think of it. He was sure that the institutions founded by him would do much good. •"Very soon after this interview Mr. Peabody became too weak to receive visits except from the family of Sir Curtis Lampson, the physicians and a clergyman. Bulletins of his condition were published regularly in the journals and inquiries as to his health were made regularly by the Sovereign of the country [Queen Victoria] and by persons of all classes. •"During the last few days of his life, he was almost entirely unconscious and he passed away at last without pain and without a struggle." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 11-Motley to Count von Bismarck. U.S. Minister Motley also described GP's death in a Nov. 7, 1869, letter to Count von Bismarck (1815-98): "Our great philanthropist George Peabody is just dead. I knew him well and saw him several times during his last illness. It made him happy, he said, as he lay on his bed, to think that he had done some good to his fellow-creatures. •"I suppose no man in human history ever gave away so much money. •"At least two millions of pounds sterling, and in cash, he bestowed on great and well-regulated charities, founding institutions in England and America which will do good so long as either nation exists. •"He has never married, has no children, but he has made a large number of nephews and nieces rich. He leaves behind him (after giving away so much), I dare say, about half a million sterling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 12-Funeral Service in England?. Knowing that GP's last will requested burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Sir Curtis Lampson telegraphed GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), son of GP's younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. This nephew left for England to accompany GP's remains back to the U.S. Since there would be two weeks' delay, Sir Curtis spoke about a funeral service in England with Minister Motley's Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (Nov. 6, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 13-Funeral Service at Westminster Abbey? Moran recorded in his journal: "Sir Curtis Lampson came and asked me if it were possible to have a funeral service performed here over Mr. Peabody's remains in view of the fact that they are to be conveyed to the United States and I said yes, instancing at the same time the particulars in the case of Horatio Ward and Mr. Brown[e], better known as Artemus Ward [1834-67, U.S. humorist writer-lecturer who used the name Artemus Ward and died in London].... •"These cases seemed to satisfy him and no doubt some funeral service will be performed here, probably in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 14-Westminster Abbey. Westminster Abbey's dean, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), was in Naples, Italy, when he read of GP's death. His telegraphed offer of the Abbey for a funeral service was relayed by Sir Curtis Lampson to Legation Secty. Moran. Moran recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson has been to see me. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey has asked that Mr. Peabody be buried in the Abbey. This can hardly be assented to: But a funeral service will no doubt take place there, and has been fixed for Friday, inst., at 1 o'clock." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 15-HMS *Monarch* as Funeral Ship. PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) first mentioned to Sir Curtis Lampson on Nov. 9, 1869, the offer of a Royal Navy vessel to return GP's remains to the U.S. This offer was confirmed at Gladstone's Nov. 10, 1869, cabinet meeting (HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest, largest warship was named as escort vessel). U.S. Legation Secty. Moran, whose past private journal entries on GP had been critical, recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson called early to-day about the funeral ceremonies over Mr. Peabody in

Westminster Abbey.... Tickets for spectators will be issued, and the Legation is to have a large supply." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 16-Moran's Journal. Legation Secty Moran's journal entry cont'd.: "At his own request Mr. Gladstone is to be present in the Abbey in his capacity of Prime Minister but he will not follow as a mourner. He spoke to Sir Curtis Lampson about sending the remains home in a ship of war and asked [if] Mr. Motley would approve, saying that he might bring the subject officially to his notice. The suggestion is no doubt from the Queen; but Mr. Motley can give no opinion one way or another as to the proposal, and has decided after consulting with me to refer the question if made to the Govt. at Washington for their instructions." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 17-Moran's Journal Cont'd.: "It is without precedent, and as Mr. Peabody was a copperhead and never gave a cent to the institutions founded for the widows and orphans of the war, and moreover is a private citizen--it is placing the Minister in embarrassing circumstances to ask him if he will accept the tender of one of Her Majesty's ships to convey the body to the United States. To accept such an offer would be to commit his Government and that he cannot do. It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government should determine the case for themselves and not bother us about it at all." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 18-Moran on Westminster Abbey Service. Legation Secty. Moran's journal entry described the carriage procession from 80 Eaton Sq. to the Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869): "At about 12 to-day Mr. Motley and I arrived in his carriage at Sir Curtis Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square, where we met Sir Curtis and his three sons, J.S. Morgan [GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90], Russell Sturgis [1805-87, GP's fellow U.S. merchant resident in London], Mr. F.[reeman H.[arlow] Morse [1807-91, U.S. Consul, London], Mr. Nunn [Josiah Nunn, U.S. Vice Consul, London], Drs. Gull and Covey [medical men who attended GP], Horatio G. Somerby [1805-73, U.S.-born genealogist in London; GP's friend and agent], and several other gentlemen, who were to act as mourners at the funeral of Mr. George Peabody in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 19-Moran on Westminster Abbey Service Cont'd.: "Mr. Charles Reed [1819-81, Member of Parliament] did not reach the house on time, but we took him up in the street. Mr. Motley, Sir Curtis, Mr. Reed and I were in the first carriage. Two royal carriages followed those of the mourners and the Minister's carriages were immediately behind that of the executors. The cortege of private carriages was very long,...the streets all the way being crowded with spectators, the mass evidently being workingmen of the better class." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 20-Moran on Westminster Abbey Service Cont'd.: "The day proved fine. Mr. Motley and I followed closely to the coffin and entered the grand old Abbey.... The scene was sacred. Beholding it as I did--being one of the actors--it was impressive.... I thought of

Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me. And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 21-Moran on Westminster Abbey Service Cont'd.: "The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot. 'Ashes to ashes,' said the priest, an anthem was sung, and the service was at an end--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings. •"A wreath of *immortelles* was thrown into the lap of Peabody's statue the other day, and loud cries were made to call the new street in the city from the Bank to Blackfriars Bridge after him...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 22-Pres. U.S. Grant Yielded to the Queen. Before the decision to use HMS *Monarch* as funeral vessel, U.S. Minister Motley received two messages at the same time. British Foreign Office Secty. Lord Clarendon (Nov. 13, 1869) stated that Queen Victoria wished to show her respect by transporting GP's remains to the U.S. on a British ship of war. U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (Nov. 12, 1869) asked Motley to inform the British government that U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90), commanding the U.S. Naval European squadron in Marseilles, France, was sending a U.S. vessel as funeral ship. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 23-Minister Motley's Dilemma. Legation Secty. Moran recorded Minister Motley's dilemma: "These communications threw Mr. Motley into one of his fits of indecision and when I arrived he hardly knew what to do. I advised that he should telegraph the substance of Lord Clarendon's note to Mr. Fish and ask for instructions. This he did and late tonight he received a telegram from Washington saying the President yielded to the Queen's Govt..... •"And thus the matter for the present rests, more noise having been made over the old fellow dead than living. [Lord Clarendon] said that Her Majesty would have created Peabody a Peer had he been disposed to accept." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 24-"Will that old man ever be buried"? When Minister and Mrs. Motley were invited to dine with the Queen at Windsor Castle, Legation Secty. Moran recorded (Dec. 6, 1869): "But it delays the departure of old Peabody's remains. Will that old man ever be buried? Indeed it seems as if he would not. He gives trouble to all classes of officials, royal, republican, state, diplomatic, naval, consulate, military, ecclesiastic, and civil, and has stirred up commotion all over the world." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 25-Portsmouth Dock to HMS *Monarch*. Because of high tide, transfer from Portsmouth dock to the HMS *Monarch* was rescheduled by the Admiralty for Dec. 11, 1869. Moran recorded (Dec. 8, 1869): "There is another hitch about sending away Peabody's remains. He must go on board the *Monarch* on Saturday morning, or not for ten days to come, as the tide will not serve as to get the ship out of the harbor, except at night, and the Admiralty don't want the risk taking her away in the dark." •Moran described the hectic transfer events (Dec. 11, 1869): "[Minister Motley] has gone by special train to Portsmouth...and if no hitch takes place--about which I am not so sure--we shall get rid of the old fellow on Monday and the people on the other side will then have their time.... " •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 26-Moran Heard from Motley on Portsmouth Transfer. (Moran): "Mr. Motley got back about 7:30 from Portsmouth.... As usual, Johnny Bull blundered in the arrangements.... Nobody knew what to do. Captain [John E.] Commerell [1829-1901, of *Monarch*] seemed frightened and nervous. The remains were put on board pretty much as you would embark a bale of goods, only there was no invoice.... When ready to leave for their return every official had disappeared.... The consequence was that Minister, executors, and friends got refreshments at the railway station--the viands consisting of 'cakes and ale.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, J.L. 27-Moran's Last Entry on Motley and GP. "A tablet to Geo. Peabody is to be placed in Westminster Abbey." •On Dec. 15, 1869, Moran wrote his last entry on Minister Motley and GP: "He [Minister Motley] is long winded about Old Peabody's embarkation, and somewhat prosy." •Thus, Motley's connection with GP ended. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Motley, Mrs. John Lothrop, is mentioned in Benjamin Moran's journal entry (Nov. 12, 1869) as attending GP's funeral ceremony at Westminster Abbey as follows: "The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore. Site of the PIB. •See PIB.

Mozier, Joseph (1812-70), Vt.-born sculptor whose *Pocahontas* was presented to the PIB Gallery of Art by trustee George Stewart Brown (1871-1941). Joseph Mozier studied sculpture in Italy where he continued to live. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Murray, Ellen (daughter of Andrew Hanna of Baltimore), was the first wife of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77) and the mother of GP's nephew George Harmon Peabody (b.1832), who worked for Sargent, Harding Co., NYC. •See George Harmon Peabody (Ellen and Jeremiah Peabody's son). •Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (Ellen Murray's husband).

Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard Univ. At GP's urging his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) in the summer of 1866 spoke to Harvard Univ. friends and officials about GP's intended gift to Harvard Univ. (Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Oct. 8, 1866, $50,000 gift). Winthrop learned that while officials would prefer new money gifts to go to Harvard's library or to its Museum of Comparative Zoology, they would accept GP's gift for his intended purpose. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Museums, GP's. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Clothworkers' Co., London

Musgrove, John (1793-1881). **1-The Clothworkers' Co., London, July 2, 1862.** GP's first honor in England came on July 2, 1862, some three months after his March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for building model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). The Clothworkers' Co. of London, an esteemed medieval guild, in a colorful ceremony, granted him honorary membership. •See The Clothworkers' Co. of London.

Musgrove, John. 2-Colorful Ceremony. GP, accompanied by longtime business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), was present when Alderman of the City of London Sir John Musgrove moved "that the Freedom and Livery of the Company be presented to George Peabody, Esq." Alderman John Humphery (d. 1863) seconded the motion, which carried unanimously. Josiah Wilson (c.1793-1862), the Master of the Company, then referred to eminent men on whom the same honor had been earlier bestowed, among them Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) and Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert (1819-61). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Musgrove, John. 3-GP's Speech. After the oath of a Freeman was administered, GP said: "I thank the honorable Company of Clothworkers. This ancient company is well known in my country. My own countryman and friend, Robert C. Winthrop, is a descendant of a past Master of this Company." •GP then spoke about the progress his trustees were making on building model homes for London's working poor. GP was escorted through the Great Hall and the building and sat down with many guests for a large banquet. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Musgrove, John. 4- First of GP's British Honors. Britons, from the Queen downward, were surprised by GP's gift of housing for London's working poor. They were taken aback that an American in their midst would give for such a cause in such a large amount, to a city and country not his own. This honor of membership in the medieval guild of the Clothworkers' Co. came eight days before GP was made a Freeman of the City of London on July 10, 1862. Other honors followed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Myers, Gustavus (1872-1942), was a U.S. historian, born in Trenton, N.J., who wrote for NYC newspapers and magazines. He was a member of the Populist Party, Social Reform Club, and Socialist Party. His exposés in the muckraking era included *The History of Tammany Hall*, 1901, rev. 1917; and *The History of the Great American Fortunes*, 3 vols., 1910 (New York: Modern Library, revised 1936), in which he is critical of GP as a Civil War financier. •Ref. Myers, Vol. 1, p. 59; Vol. 3, pp. 149-152. •See John Bigelow. •Civil War and GP.

N

Naples, Italy. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), the Dean of Westminster Abbey, was in Naples, Italy, when he read of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death. He telegraphed Abbey colleagues to offer a funeral service and burial of GP's remains. •See Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. •Westminster Abbey.

Napoleon. •See Bonaparte, Napoleon.

Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73). On or about March 16, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) were received by Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920) in Paris, France. During Feb. and Mar. 1868, GP and Winthrop visited Rome, Italy, and Paris and Cannes, France. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Empress Eugénie. •Pope Pius IX. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Nashville (Tenn.), Univ. of (1826-75). •See Cumberland College. •Davidson Academy. •GPCFT. •PCofVU, history of. •Peabody Normal College.

National Archives, U.S. For details of personal letters and papers relevant to GP, •see Preface. •References: Q. •National Archives, Washington, D.C.

National Gallery, London. GP, his niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), and Baltimore friend Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93) were in Philadelphia, Jan. 10 to 18, 1857. GP sat for a portrait in artist James Read Lambdin's (1807-89) Philadelphia studio. Lambdin took them on a tour through the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, of which he was director. GP preferred to sit on a bench to await their return. Lambdin later recorded GP as saying: "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

National Museum Building, Washington, D.C. GP and others are depicted in an "Apotheosis of America" transom design by artist Louis Amateis (1855-1913) on two bronze doors intended for the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., which have been on view at the National Museum Building, Washington, D.C. •See Louis Amateis.

Natural history. •See Peabody Museum of Natural History. •Othniel Charles Marsh. •Yale Univ.

Navy, British. For the British Navy's role in taking GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Maine, •see Death and funeral, GP's.

Navy, U.S. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •David Glasgow Farragut.

Neagle, John (1796-1865), was a U.S. artist who painted a portrait of GP when GP was in middle age. The original portrait is in the Karolik Collection, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. John Neagle was born in Boston, grew up in Philadelphia, traveled in the west, and settled in Philadelphia where he married the stepdaughter of artist Thomas Sully (1783-1872) and was director of the Pennsylvania Academy (1830). His best known portrait, "Patrick Lyon at the Forge," is in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. •See GP Illustrations.

Neanderthal skull. •See Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

New Haven, Conn. •See Othniel Charles March. •Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ.

New Orleans, La. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited New Orleans, La., where he stayed at the St. Charles Hotel, declined a public dinner but attended a private dinner, and was made a Chamber of Commerce member (March 19-23, 1857). For GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

New York City *Albion* (May 19, 1866), p. 25, c. 3, reported that GP had to pay a huge U.S. tax soon after his arrival in NYC, during his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

New York Herald. Founder and editor James Gordon Bennett (1795-1872) was born in Keith, Scotland, came to the U.S. in 1819, was Washington, D.C., correspondent of the NYC *Enquirer*, assistant editor of the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* (1829-32), and founded the *New York Herald* (1835), a landmark U.S. newspaper in featuring sensational news. For Bennett's critical articles on GP in the *New York Herald* during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, •see James Gordon Bennett. •William Wilson Corcoran. •Benjamin Moran. •Junius Spencer Morgan. For criticism of J.G. Bennett, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

New York Historical Society, NYC, N.Y., has a file of Peabody Papers and relevant GP references in its Miscellaneous Papers.

New York, N.Y. For GP's NYC visits, •see Visits to the U.S. by GP.

New York Public Library manuscript department has some GP papers. •See References.

New York Times. Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69), founder and first editor of the *New York Times* (first issue Sept. 18, 1851), attended GP's July 22, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. •See Henry Jarvis Raymond.

New York *Tribune*. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Horace Greeley. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

New York Univ. Hall of Fame. See Hall of Fame, New York Univ.

Interview, April 1867

Newark, N.J., *Daily Journal*. 1-GP Interviewed April 29, 1867. GP's philanthropic gifts during his whirlwind May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit totaled $2,310,450, attracted wide publicity, including an interview by a Newark, N.J., *Daily Journal* reporter (paraphrased): Reporter: What are your views on those who suggest you as President of the U.S.? GP: It is a kind and complimentary reference. If I were forty and could be elected unanimously, not as a partisan, I would like it. But I am seventy-two and my main concern is to preserve my health. The English climate suits me, but I will return to the U.S. in three years. •Ref. Newark, N.J., *Daily Journal*, April 29, 1867, p. 2, c. 3-4; and April 30, 1867, p. 2, c. 5.

Newark, N.J., *Daily Journal*. 2-GP Interviewed April 29, 1867, Cont'd.: Reporter (paraphrased): What will you do in the next three years? GP: Fish for salmon. I need the exercise and I enjoy it. It is good for my lungs and circulation. Reporter: Have you accomplished all you set out to do? GP: All the plans I made in London before I came have been accomplished with slight modification. Only the gift of $140,000 for science in Essex County was not then contemplated. In all my charities Robert Charles Winthrop gave me valuable advice. If I could choose the President of the U.S. he would be my choice. •Ref. *Ibid.*; also paraphrased in Parker, F.-t, p. 165; and Parker, F.-zh, p. 165. For GP's specific 1866-67 philanthropic gifts, •see Begging Letters to GP. •GP's Philanthropy.

Newburyport, Mass.

Newburyport, Mass. 1-GP at Age 16. GP was age 16 in 1811 when he assisted in older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop in Newburyport, 37 miles northeast of Boston. Two calamities occurred. **1-**GP's father died May 13, 1811, in Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868) after an accident in which his leg was broken. **2-**Eighteen days later, at 9 p.m., May 31, 1811, the Great Fire of Newburyport destroyed some 250 buildings, leveled the business

section, including David Peabody's store, causing property damage estimated at $1 million, and left over 90 families homeless. Boston gave $25,315.25 in relief and Salem gave $10,000 plus clothing. •Ref. *Account of the Great Fire...Newburyport*. •Smith, E. Vale, pp. 188-191.

Newburyport, Mass. 2-Sailed for Georgetown, D.C. Newburyport became an exporter of young people. GP's uncle, John Peabody (1768-before 1826), whose Newburyport store was also ruined, suggested that he and nephew GP open a store in Georgetown, D.C. Uncle John had no credit. GP, asking Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864) to stand surety for him, got a $2,000 consignment of goods from Boston merchant James Reed. On May 4, 1812, uncle John and 17-year-old GP left Newburyport on the brig *Fame*, went south along the Atlantic Coast to the Potomac River to Georgetown, D.C, where they opened a store (May 15, 1812) on Bridge St. •Ref. (With uncle to open store, Georgetown, D.C.): *Proceedings...Reception...GP...Danvers...1856*, p. 149. •Brooks, p. 184. •Cochrane (comp.), p. 48. •*Centennial Celebration...Danvers*, 1852, p. 195. •Chapple, p. 4. •Hanaford, p. 43. •Wilson, pp. 24-25.

Newburyport, Mass. 3-GP's 1856 Visit. Forty-four years later, GP visited the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass. (Oct. 2, 1856). A man stepped from the crowd and said to GP: you don't know me. Shaking the man's hand GP replied, "Yes, I do, Prescott Spaulding," explaining to all that this was the merchant who first stood surety him •See Georgetown, D.C. •Prescott Spaulding. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •War of 1812.

Newburyport, Mass., Library. On Feb. 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 toward a book fund for the Public Library in Newburyport, Mass. •See GP, Philanthropy.

Civil War Frictions

"**Newcastle Story**." **1-**U.S.-British Near-War Incidents: 1861-62. The "Newcastle Story" was one of at least three Civil War-connected U.S.-British near-war incidents (1861-62). These frictionable incidents worried and delayed announcement in the London press of GP's March 12, 1862, gift establishing the Peabody Donation Fund for low cost model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). First there was the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair. •See *Trent* Affair.

"**Newcastle Story**." **2-***Trent* Affair. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, four Confederate agents and some family members, evaded the Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., went by ship to Havana, Cuba, where they boarded the British mail ship *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. The Confederates sought aid and arms from Britain and France. On Nov. 8, 1861, Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union warship *San Jacinto* illegally stopped the *Trent*, forcibly removed the four Confederates, and took them to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison.

The U.S. North was jubilant. Britain, furious, demanded the four prisoners' release, an explanation, and an apology. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the *San Jacinto* captain's actions, and released the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"**Newcastle Story**." **3-***Alabama* Claims. Then there was the CSS *Alabama*, best known of several British-built ships, purchased covertly by secret Confederate agents, and armed and outfitted as a Confederate warship. The *Alabama* alone sunk 64 Union ships. In all, British-built Confederate raiders destroyed 257 Union ships. An angry U.S. demanded reparations. In 1871-72 an international tribunal in Geneva required Britain to pay the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity. •See *Alabama* Claims.

"**Newcastle Story**." **4-**U.S. Secty. of State W.H. Seward. Then came the "Newcastle story," printed in the London *Times* and widely circulated as true. U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) allegedly told the Duke of Newcastle (Henry Pelham, 1811-64), then Colonial Secty., that one way to end the U.S. Civil War and get the South to rejoin the North would be to start a war with Britain. So hostile were U.S.-British relations that many in the British press and public took this story seriously. Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada, in case a U.S.-British war erupted. To deflect such U.S. jingoism, Pres. Lincoln reportedly quipped to his cabinet, "One war at a time." •See William Henry Seward.

"**Newcastle Story**." **5-**Seriousness of "Newcastle Story." GP was saddened by these U.S.-British irritations. He had tried for 25 years to strengthen U.S.-British friendship. He explained the seriousness of the Newcastle story in a letter to his friend and adviser Thurlow Weed (1797-1882): "We talked over the mystery hanging over the Seward and the New Castle [*sic*] affair." •Ref. GP to Thurlow Weed, Jan. 17, 1862, Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester, quoted in •Barnes, p. 365.

"**Newcastle Story**." **6-**Seriousness of "Newcastle Story" Cont'd. "Sir James E[merson] Tennent [1791-1869] said that there can be no doubt that what the Duke reported of Seward's remarks had strongly influenced the government in this war preparation for several months past. The Bishop [Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine, 1799-1873] said that he had received the words from Sir H[enry]. Holland [medical advisor to Queen Victoria], and I think Lord Shaftesbury, both of whom had them from the Duke's own lips. You should at once write to Mr. Seward for a letter to the Duke and have the matter cleared up." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Adams, I, pp. 114, 213, 277. •Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 925.

"**Newcastle Story**." **7-**Peabody Homes Well Received. Serious at the time, these U.S.-British frictions dissipated. GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London was well received. From that gift came many honors to GP. •As of March 31, 1999, 34,500

Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes; i.e. apartments including, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Newport, R.I.

Newport, R.I. 1-Visits to the Wetmores. GP visited longtime business friend William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) in Newport, R.I., Sept. 18-19, 1856 (Wm. S. Wetmore had been a partner in the NYC-based mercantile firm of Wetmore & Cryder with whom GP dealt in corn, grain, and other commodities during 1844-47). •Thirteen years later, Sept. 20, 1869, six weeks from death, an ailing GP visited Samuel Wetmore (d. 1884) in Newport, R.I., where he spoke to then visiting Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). Kennedy's journal entry for Sept. 20 read: "I had an interview with Mr. P...[for] about an hour, which was [as] long as he had strength to talk to us. He was very feeble and lay on the sofa apparently short of breath....." •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Newport, R.I. 2-GP-Kennedy Last Meeting. GP wanted Kennedy to accompany him to Baltimore, but Kennedy was himself too ill. Kennedy's last journal entry about GP, whom he had first known 55 years before as a brash soldier marching and drilling during the War of 1812 with a plume in his hat, read: "E. [Elizabeth, his wife] and I called upon him and after a short interview, took an affectionate leave, which both parties felt was probably a final one." •See John Pendleton Kennedy.

Newport, R.I. 3-Last Visit to the Samuel Wetmores. GP was in Newport, R.I., June 29, 1869, when he wrote his third letter to the PEF trustees, read to them at an early July meeting in Newport, R.I.: "I now give you additional bonds [worth] $1,384,000..... I do this [hoping] that with God's blessing...it may...prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country...." •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Newton, Hubert Anson (1830-96), was an astronomer and mathematician who taught math to GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) at Yale Univ. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Newton Theological Seminary (Andover Newton Theological Seminary), Mass. The PEF's first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) during 1867-80 was a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary (where he was ordained a Baptist minister, 1827) and was later a professor there and its president. •See Barnas Sears. •PEF.

Nice, France

Nice, France. **1-**Rest and Recuperate. Frequently ill, GP occasionally went to rest and recuperate in Nice, France. He was there the first few months of 1863 on the advice of Sir Henry Holland (1788-1873), one of Queen Victoria's physicians, and wanted Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) to join him. But Corcoran could not make that visit. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Nice, France. **2-**GP's Dinner and Concert, 1863. In Nice on March (17?), 1863, GP gave a lavish dinner and concert in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales (Albert Edward, 1841-1910, reigned as King Edward VII, 1901-10). Attending this dinner were King Louis (Ludwig) of Bavaria (1786-1868), British jurist and MP Lord Brougham [Henry Peter Brougham, 1778-1868], and William Slade, U.S. Consul in Nice. Always careful, GP conferred in advance with Consul Slade about toasts to avoid offending anyone. The affair was expensive, one bill being 12,000 francs. For U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's criticism of this dinner, •see Benjamin Moran.

Nice, France. **3-**March 1868. GP was again in Nice, France in March 1868 when he was on his way to visit the family of recently deceased Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis (1838-67), only child of William Wilson Corcoran. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Nichols, Andrew, M.D. (1785-1853). **1-**Treated GP Age 12. Andrew Nichols was a Harvard College-educated physician in Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass., who removed a growth (a wen) above GP's left eyebrow when GP was age 12 (1807 or 1808). •Ref. Wells, p. 286.

Danvers Physician

Nichols, Andrew. **2-**Career. Dr. Nichols, who then lodged at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John Saunders, began his medical practice in Danvers in 1808, was a member of the Mass. Medical Society, gave an early lecture on botany (1818), was president of the South Essex Medical Society, first president of the Essex County Natural Historical Society, which became the Essex Institute of Salem (he was its president 1836-48, renamed in 1992 the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.), was one of the founders of the Essex Agriculture Society, and gave the address at its first cattle show (1820). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nichols, Andrew. **3-**GP's Trustee. Dr. Nichols early befriended young GP, proudly noted GP's career as merchant and London banker, and was trustee of GP's first Peabody Institute of Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass. He wrote many poems and hymns, was buried in Monumental Cemetery, Walls St., Peabody, Mass., with this inscription on his monument: "Erected by the Friends of Humanity to Humanity's Friend." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Clergyman at GP's Deathbed

Nolan, Thomas (1808-82). **1-**Clergyman at GP's Last Illness. Rev. Thomas Nolan, vicar of St. Peter's, Regent Sq., London (1857-73), was the London clergyman (Anglican) mentioned by Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) and PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) as being with GP several times before GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, at the 80 Eaton Sq., London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). •Ref. (On Rev. Thomas Nolan): Boase, F., p. 1162 •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Nolan, Thomas. **2-**McIlvaine on Rev. Nolan Bishop McIlvaine, GP's longtime friend and PEF trustee, had the information from his daughter, present at GP's deathbed. McIlvaine wrote to Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1869: "I have just received another letter from my daughter in London, giving further particulars of Mr. Peabody's death.... The clergyman mentioned in the previous letter was Dr. Nolan, one of the London Church clergy.... A very earnest, good man, and an old friend of mine." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nolan, Thomas. **3-**McIlvaine on Rev. Nolan Cont'd.: "He [Rev. Nolan] called several times, and once more Mr. Peabody could see him. And when Dr. Nolan prayed, he responded several times, Amen; but he could never say much, and it was at all times difficult to understand him. The last time Dr. Nolan saw him was on Tuesday the 2nd, or Wednesday, 3rd of October. He was heard to say to himself, 'Great mystery'; and after some time adding--'but I shall know all soon,' showing that his mind was consciously working, though he seemed unconscious.... McIlvaine ended his letter to Winthrop with: "I am so glad such a man as Dr. Nolan was with him...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nolan, Thomas. **4-**From Winthrop's Eulogy. Winthrop's eulogy for GP, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, repeated much of McIlvaine's deathbed description. Winthrop said (in part): "While he [GP] was lying seemingly unconscious, on his death-bed in London...it was remarked, that a faithful minister of the Gospel, with whom he once made a voyage to America, was at the door; and his attention was instantly attracted. The 'good man,' as he called him with his latest breath, was received by him and prayed with him, more than once. 'It is a great mystery,' he feebly observed, 'but I shall know all soon'; while his repeated Amens gave audible and abundant evidence that those prayers were not lost upon his ear or upon his heart." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nolan, Thomas. **5-**Career. Thomas Nolan was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1831; M.A., 1833; D.D., 1857). He was Curate of St. Peter's, Stockport (1837); Vicar of St. Barnabas, Liverpool (1841-49); Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London (1849-54); Vicar of Acton, Cheshire (1854-57); Vicar of St. Peter's, Regent Sq., London (1857-73); and Vicar of St. Saviours, Paddington (1873 to his death). He wrote *The Pastor's Account and the Pastor's*

Duty, Two Sermons (1850), *The Christian Sabbath and the Sydenham Palace* (1854), and *The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ the Only Foundation for the Sinner's Hope, the Only Motive to the Christian's Holiness* (1860). He died at Warrington Crescent, London, Nov. 19, 1882. •Ref. Boase, F., p. 1162 (which listed *Guardian*, Nov. 22, 1882, p. 1639).

Normal schools. Normal schools were teacher training schools popular in the U.S. from 1837 through the 1920s when most evolved into state teachers college and then state university branches. •See Peabody Normal College. •PCofVU, history of. •Barnas Sears.

North Carolina. Davidson Academy (1785-1806), chartered as a collegiate institution on Dec. 29, 1785, by the N.C. legislature in Nashville, 11 years before Tenn. statehood, was rechartered by the State of Tenn. as Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), rechartered as State Normal School (1875-1889) and mainly PEF-financed (1875-89), renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), and rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79), when it became PCofVU (since July 1, 1979). •See PCofVU.

North Danvers, Mass. The town first called Brooksby (1626) was later known as Salem Village (part of Salem, and the center of the witchcraft excitement in 1692), then Danvers (1752-1855), when it was divided into South Danvers, where GP was born Feb. 18, 1795, and North Danvers (after 1855). GP founded his first Peabody Institute in what was then Danvers, Mass., June 16, 1852 (called South Danvers after 1855 and renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868), to which he gave a total of $217,600. Because of the town's division into North Danvers and South Danvers, he founded his second Peabody Institute in what was then called North Danvers, Dec. 22, 1856, to which he gave a total of $100,000. What was North Danvers is now named Danvers, Mass. •See Brooksby. •Peabody, Mass.

Northwest Passage. •See Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Attended Funeral Service

Nunn, Joshua. **1-**U.S. Vice-Consul, London. Joshua Nunn was U.S. Vice-Consul, London, who rode in the second coach of the official horse-drawn vehicles to attend GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869. With Nunn in this second coach was U.S. Consul in London Freeman Harlow Morse (1807-91), George Lampson (1833-99), and Henry Lampson (sons of Sir Curtis Lampson [1806-85], longtime GP business friend, trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund, London, in whose home at 80 Eaton Square, London, GP died on Nov. 4, 1869).

Nunn, Joshua. **2-**U.S. Legation in London Secty. Moran's Friend. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), who lived with U.S.-born Joshua Nunn and his English wife during his years in London (1857-74), helped Nunn become Vice Consul, London (from April 27, 1863). After serving as U.S. Minister to Portugal (1874-76), and six more years there as

chargé d'affaires, Moran, felled by a stroke (1882), returned to live with the Nunns, Essex, England, four more years as an invalid. They nursed him in his last illness. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, I, p. 22, footnote 5; II, pp. 1138, 1153. •Ref. "Moran, Benjamin (1820-1886)," p. 358. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Persons named.

O'Grady, Standish, 4th Viscount, Limerick, Ireland (1766-1840). In the summer of 1865 (June to Aug.), seeking relief from gout attacks, GP fished for salmon on a lake he rented on the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, then believed to be managed by 4th Viscount, Paget Standish (1835-77). •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Oakland was the home of B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), near Baltimore, Md., where GP sometimes stayed on his U.S. visits. Letters and news accounts indicate that GP was with Garrett at Oakland on Oct. 30 and Nov. 12, 1866; April 25, 1867; July 20-21, about Aug. 30 or 31, and about Sept. 21, 1869. Garrett was friendly with both GP and Johns Hopkins (1795-1873). Knowing that Hopkins wanted guidance in planning his philanthropy, Garrett brought both men together for supper at his home on or near one of these dates. At Hopkins' urging, GP, without giving advice, told how and why he became a philanthropist. Hopkins is said to have recorded his will some 24 hours later in which he designated a large bequest for the Johns Hopkins University, hospital, and medical school. •See persons named.

Ohio. During his Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit GP was in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 21-Nov. 3, 1856, visiting his youngest brother Jeremiah Peabody's (1805-77) family; and on April 10, 1857, he was received at the Merchants Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he declined a public dinner. During his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit he was again in Zanesville, Ohio, visiting relatives, Nov. 2-10, 1866, having given $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering on Nov. 6, 1866. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Old Broad Street No. 22, London. George Peabody & Co.'s first London office (called "counting house" in English parlance) was at 31 Moorgate St., Dec. 1, 1838-c.1845, then moved to 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St., 1845-55, then moved to 22 Old Broad St. (1855), all in London's inner city near the Royal Exchange and near Threadneedle St., where GP's seated statue by William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869. •See Moorgate Street, No. 31, London. •Other named streets. •Statues of GP. •William Wetmore Story.

Old Congress Hall, Baltimore. Old Congress Hall, Baltimore, later designated as 215 1/2 Market Street, was the location of Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29) after the firm moved from Georgetown, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., in 1815. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

"Old White" was the name of the main building (main dining hall) of the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., where GP visited during July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, and met Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), and other southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •John Eaton, Jr. •Greenbrier Hotel. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Olney, Richard (1835-1917), was a PEF trustee who succeeded trustee William Crowninshield Endicott (1826-1900), a judge and the president of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., graduated from Brown Univ. (1856) and Harvard Law School (1858), was a Boston lawyer, served in the Mass. legislature (from 1874), was U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Grover Cleveland's cabinet (1893-95), and U.S. Secty. of State (from 1895), upholding the Venezuela Boundary Dispute, thus confirming the Monroe Doctrine's declaration of U.S. sovereignty in the western hemisphere. •Ref. Curry-b, p. 103.

Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94). •See Jacqueline Kennedy. •John F. Kennedy. •Sir John Franklin.

Origin of Species, by Charles Darwin, 1859. In 1880 Charles Darwin (1809-82) wrote to GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), first prof. of paleontology in the U.S. at Yale, stating that Marsh's description of his fossil finds over the past 20 years had provided the best proof of evolution. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Orphaline Female School, Baltimore. In GP's first will dated Oct. 1827, he left $2,000 to Orphaline Female School. •See Wills, GP's.

Ortmann, Otto Randolph (1889-1979), was the third Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1928-41 (13 years). •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Oswego, N.Y. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Oswego, N.Y. (April 25, 1857). •See Augusta, Ga. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Oxford Honorary Degree

Oxford Univ., England. 1-Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree. GP received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, Oxford Univ., on Founders' and Benefactors' Day, June 26, 1867. The invitation came from Dr. Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71) of Oxford's Christ Church College. When offered the honor GP wrote to Dr. Mansel (June 5, 1867): "In reply to [your] very gratifying communication...I...request you to convey to the Council of the University the assurance of the high consideration [with] which I regard the distinction of the Honorary Degree

which they have intimated their desire to confer upon me...I beg sincerely to thank you, and to accept [the hospitalities of your house]--with the less hesitation, as I am a bachelor, and so will not overtax your kindness. George Peabody." •Ref. GP to Dr. H.L. Mansel, Christchurch, Oxford, June 5, 1867, original in possession of Charles Bramley, Humberstone, Leicester, Leicestershire, England. •See Henry Longueville Mansel.

Oxford Univ., England. 2-Winthrop, Tennent, Lampson Attend. In early June 1867, from Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, GP wrote to PEF trustee president Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), then in London, that he was leaving for London and then for Oxford: "I reluctantly agreed to receive these honors.... My friends told me I could not refuse them." •With GP at Oxford were Winthrop, James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) and wife, and Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) and wife. •Ref. GP, Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, to Robert Charles Winthrop, June 9, 1867, Winthrop Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston, Mass. •Winthrop-c, p. 42. •*Mass. Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. X (1867-1869), p. 339.

Oxford Univ., England. 3-Sheldonian Theater. The ceremony was held during Oxford's Encaenia, a celebration occasioned by readings, poetry, music, lectures, and a full-dress university parade, reflecting centuries of tradition. •The honorary degree ceremony was held in the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford's famous assembly hall, a round building planned (1663) by architect Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723), completed in 1669. Wren was then astronomy professor at Oxford Univ. It was Wren's first major architectural commission and was named after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, who commissioned the theater while he was Oxford Univ.'s chancellor. •See Sheldonian Theater, Oxford Univ.

Oxford Univ., England. 4-Sheldonian Theater Cont'd. Undergraduates, exerting their traditional right of banter, called aloud the names of dignitaries whom they either cheered or hissed (they cheered Lord Derby, groaned at MP John Bright, both cheered and hissed PM William E. Gladstone, and acclaimed PM Benjamin Disraeli). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Oxford Univ., England. 5-GP, "Lion of the Day." GP was one of six individuals granted an honorary degree that day. When GP's name was called and he stood up undergraduates applauded him, waved their caps, and beat the arms of their chairs with the flat of their hands. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, recorded: "The lion of the day was beyond a doubt, Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Oxford Univ., England. 6-Lewis Carroll's Journal. On duty at Oxford the day the honorary degrees were given out was mathematics lecturer Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-98), who wrote under the name of Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, 1864. Dodgson's journal entry for June 26 recorded: "I was introduced to the hero of the day, Mr. Peabody." C.L. Dodgson was born in Daresbury near Warrington, England; graduated from Christ College,

Oxford (1854); took Anglican Church orders (1861), and taught mathematics at Oxford (1861-81). •Ref. Dodgson, I, p. 261. •See GP Honors.

P

Pacific (ship). **1-**Collins Line. The *Pacific* was one of five steamships (*Atlantic*, *Arctic*, *Baltic*, *Pacific*, and *Adriatic*) of the Collins Line carrying freight and passengers between NYC and Liverpool, organized by Edward Knight Collins (1802-78), inaugurated in 1849, and financed in part by GP's former senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), when he was a NYC banker. •See *Arctic* (ship). •Collins Line.

Lost Va. Bonds

Pacific (ship). **2-**GP's Va. Bonds Lost on *Arctic*. In the winter of 1854 the Collins Line *Arctic* was rammed and sunk off Cape Race, Newfoundland, with the loss of 321 passengers. Also lost on the *Arctic* was $35,000 in Virginia bonds belonging to GP. After waiting for years for Virginia to redeem the lost bonds, GP presented their value with accrued interest in Aug. 1869 as a gift for a mathematics professorship to General Robert E. Lee, then president of Washington College (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), Lexington, Va. The state of Virginia eventually honored the value of these bonds with accrued interest in the amount of $60,000. •See Robert E. Lee. •Washington and Lee Univ.

Pacific Ocean. British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) was lost seeking the Northwest passage to the Pacific across the Arctic. GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the unsuccessful Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55) searching for the lost explorer. •See Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Padua, Italy. In a lengthy Aug. 25, 1831, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), GP described his second commercial trip to Europe during April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831 (15 months). He went with a traveling companion (name not known) by carriage; with frequent change of horses, he covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Padua), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Paget, Lord Clarence Edward (1811-95). Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), influential N.Y. state political leader and founder and editor of the Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal*, was in London in Nov. 1861 as Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissary to explain the Union cause and to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. Weed had several talks with GP on the origins and issues of the Civil War and asked GP's help in meeting political leaders. GP introduced Weed to his friend Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), British MP from Belfast, Ireland, through whom Weed met and explained the Union side to other leaders: **1-**British Maj. Gen. John Morrillyon Wilson (1783-1868), **2-**Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), **3-**Foreign Secty. John Russell

(1792-1878), 4-MP William W. Torrens, and others. •See William W. Torrens. •Other persons named.

Pakenham, Richard (1797-1868), was the British envoy who, with James Buchanan (1791-1868), then U.S. Secty. of State, negotiated the June 1846 compromise over the Oregon-Canadian boundary dispute.

Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London. Having heard that GP was about to leave London for a U.S. visit, Queen Victoria wrote him, March 28, 1866, to thank him for his additional gift (Feb. 1866) to the Peabody Homes of London (1862), and to say that she was having a miniature portrait of herself made especially for him, which when finished would be sent to him in the U.S. GP was at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London, ready to depart London, when he replied (April 3, 1866) to thank her for her letter and the portrait. •See Victoria, Queen.

Nephew O.C. Marsh

Paleontology. 1-Nephew O.C. Marsh. GP paid for the education of his nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), first U.S. prof. of paleontology at Yale, second such professor in the world. O.C. March influenced his uncle to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 each), and in part the Peabody Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867-1915, $140,000), renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92), renamed the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (since 1992). •See Othniel Charles March. •Peabody Museums mentioned. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Paleontology. 2-Praised by Darwin. Marsh as paleontologist was a prime collector and classifier of fossils, particularly dinosaur fossils. Charles Darwin (1809-82) wrote Marsh in 1880 stating that Marsh's fossil findings had provided the best evidence of evolution. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Palmer, J.P. Horsley (d. 1858). Author Muriel Emmie Hidy in her *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854,* listed Thomas Baring (1799-1873) and J.P. Horsley Palmer (d. 1858) as among the British notables (of some 800 guests) attending GP's July 4, 1851, dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, with the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

U.S.-British Friendship Dinner

Palmerston, Emily Mary Lamb (Lady), formerly Lady Cowper (1787-1869). 1-GP's July 4, 1851, Dinner. GP asked U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence's (1792-1855) advice before

proceeding with his planned July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. Minister Lawrence discreetly asked the opinion of London social leaders. On June 26, 1851, he found a wary reaction to the idea. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Abbott Lawrence.

Palmerston, Lady. 2-GP's July 4, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. In a private and confidential letter Minister Lawrence warned GP: "Lady Palmerston was here. She has seen the leading ladies of the town and quoted one as saying the fashionables are tired of balls. I am quite satisfied that the fashionables and aristocracy of London do not wish to attend this Ball. Lady Palmerston says she will attend. I do not under those circumstances desire to tax my friends to meet Mrs. Lawrence and myself--Your party then I think must be confined to the Americans--and those connected with America, and such of the British people as happen to be so situated as to enjoy uniting with us." (Note: Lady Palmerston was the wife of the prime minister, Lord Palmerston, described below). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Palmerston, Lady. 3-GP's July 4, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. GP however persisted. Through mutual friends he got the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), then England's greatest living hero, to attend as honored guest. GP's July 4, 1851, dinner succeeded enormously. Even the aristocratic London *Morning Post* took favorable note of the affair. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Palmerston, Lady. 4-GP's July 4, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. Gushing with pride and thanks Minister Abbott Lawrence wrote GP: "I should be unjust...if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London.... Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception.... I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Palmerston, Henry John Temple (1784-1865), British statesman, was an MP and prime minister during 1855-58 (Crimean War), and again during 1859-65. During the U.S. Civil War, while sympathetic to the South, he was officially neutral.

Panic of 1837. GP was one of three agents appointed from 1837 to sell abroad Md.'s $8 million bond issue, an experience which led to his transition from merchant to London-based securities broker and banker. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad.

Panic of 1857. For its causes, effect on GP, and George Peabody & Co., •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Benjamin Moran. •Junius Spencer Morgan.

Mistaken Identity

Paradise, Scott Hurtt (b.1891). **1-**GP Mistaken for Eastern RR Pres. Scott Hurtt Paradise was pres. of Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass. and author of "Peabody, George (Feb. 18, 1795-Nov. 4, 1869)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone. (New York: Charles Scribner's Son, 1934), VII, Part I, pp. 336-338. Paradise mistakenly referred to GP as "President of Eastern Railroad," confusing the Danvers, Mass.-born merchant, London-based banker, and philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869) with the same named Salem, Mass.-born George Peabody (1804-92) who was pres. of the Eastern Railroad. •Ref. Parker, F.-f, and Merrill (January 1959), pp. 1-20; reprinted in •Parker, F-zd, (Fall 1994), pp. 49-68.

Paradise, S.H. 2-GP Mistaken for Eastern RR Pres. Cont'd. The same error occurred in [illegible] of Congress card catalogs until informed of the error in 1955 by the authors. •Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison made the same error in his attack on GP in his article, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," New York *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, p.1, c. 2-3. •See William Lloyd Garrison. •George Peabody (1804-92).

Paris Exposition, 1877, at which a gold medal and accompanying diploma were awarded to the PEF Board of Trustees "for what had been accomplished for education in the South." •Ref. Curry,-b, p 94. •See PEF.

Paris, France. On March 16, 1868, GP and his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920) in Paris, France. For GP's Feb.-Mar. 1868, visits to Rome, Italy, and Paris, France, with sources, •see Empress Eugénie.

Parker, Franklin (1921-) and Betty (1929-). •See authors' Preface, Sources, Overview.

Parker, John (1852-1927), was fourth PIB librarian during 1913-27. •See PIB.

Parthenon Club, London. In 1844, although proposed for membership by two members of Parliament, GP was blackballed at the Reform Club. Americans were then in bad repute because nine U.S. states, forced by the financial Panic of 1837, had stopped interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. When the states resumed interest payments and it became known that GP had publicly urged this course, he was taken into membership at the Parthenon Club without opposition (1848) and was admitted as a member to the City of London Club (1850). •See City of London Club.

Passport, GP's. For GP's first passport, Oct. 22, 1827, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (GP's sister).

Embalming

Pavy, Frederick William, M.D. (1829-1911). **1-**Embalmed GP's Remains. Dr. Frederick William Pavy was the Guy's Hospital, London, physician who embalmed GP's remains after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London. Dr. Pavy is also known for "Pavy's Solution" which modified German chemist Hermann "Fehling's [1812-85] Solution" used to detect glucose and certain other sugars in treating diabetes. •Born in Wroughton, Wiltshire, England, Frederick William Pavy was educated at Merchant Tailors School, London (1840-48), studied medicine at Guy's Hospital (from 1848) and the Univ. of London, where he won honors and prizes in medicine and pharmaceutical chemistry, 1850, graduating in 1852. •Ref. Power, pp. 84-85.

Pavy, F.W., M.D. **2-**Career. Dr. Pavy was house surgeon and physician at Guy's Hospital, went to Paris in 1853 where he became a vice president of the English Medical Society of Paris, and came under the influence of French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-78), pioneer investigator of the digestion processes. He returned to Guy's Hospital where he lectured from 1854 and succeeded Sir William Withey Gull (1816-99) there as full physician, 1871 (Dr. Gull and medical attendant William H. Covey attended GP before his Nov. 4, 1869, death). Dr. Pavy delivered important named lectures, was greatly honored, and wrote important works on diabetes and other medical topics. For Dr. Pavy's embalming of GP's remains, •see Death and funeral, GP's.

Crystal Palace Architect

Paxton, Joseph (1801-65). **1-**Crystal Palace Architect. Joseph Paxton was the British architect propelled to fame when he designed and built the Crystal Palace which housed the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. The 500 U.S. exhibitors found themselves without congressional funds to display U.S. industrial and art objects. GP's $15,000 loan (repaid by Congress three years later) enabled over six million visitors to the fair (during May 1 to Oct. 19, 1851) to see to best advantage at the U.S. pavilion: Albert Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

Paxton, Joseph. **2-**Attended Three GP Dinners. Joseph Paxton attended two GP London dinners connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first on July 4, 1851, which attracted wide press attention because the Duke of Wellington was the guest of honor, and on Oct. 27, 1851, for the departing U.S. exhibitors. He was also one of 130 guests who attended GP's U.S.-British friendship dinner, June 13, 1856, which introduced as guest of honor incoming U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864). •GP's 1851 loan improved the U.S. image in

Britain, aided U.S.-British relations, and was for GP a springboard to prominence. The press gave favorable reports of his increasingly frequent U.S.-British friendship dinners, often on July 4, U.S. Independence Day. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Persons named.

Paybody, Isabel, was the wife of John Paybody (1590-1667). •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Paybody, John (1590-1667), a simple farmer from the parish of Glen Magna, south of Leicester, Leicestershire, England, was the ancestor of all the Peabodys in the U.S. He married Isabel Paybody, about whom little else is known. It was their son Francis Peboddy (1612 or 1613-97), who was the first of the family to leave on the ship *Planter* for Mass. on April 2, 1635. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

GPCFT's First President

Payne, Bruce Ryburn (1874-1937). **1-GPCFT's First President.** Bruce Ryburn Payne was GPCFT's first president during 1911-37. He was born in N.C., the son of a Methodist minister and teacher, finished the Patten School (1892) while working as a part-time telegrapher, graduated from Trinity College (1896, Trinity became Duke Univ. in 1924), was principal of the Morganton (N.C.) Academy (1896-99) and county school superintendent the last year (1898-99), and was instructor in Durham (N.C.) High School and part-time Trinity College graduate student (1900-03). He attended Teachers College of Columbia Univ. (M.A., 1903; Ph.D., 1904); was professor of philosophy and education, College of William and Mary (1904-5), professor of secondary education and psychology, and summer session director, Univ. of Va. (1905-11), and arrived in Nashville Jan. 11, 1911. •Ref. Crabb-a, reprinted in •Windrow, ed., pp. 257-266.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **2-Jefferson's Architectural Plan.** Bruce R. Payne hired architects, including Henry Clossen Hibbs (1882-1949), to design the GPCFT campus next to Vanderbilt Univ., after Thomas Jefferson's architectural plan for the Univ. of Va. Hibbs, born in Camden, N.J., was educated at the Univ. of Penn, worked in Philadelphia and NYC, came to Nashville as head of NYC's Ludlow and Peabody firm, and designed besides GPCFT other landmark Nashville buildings (Fisk Univ. Library, Meharry Medical College, and Scarritt College). •Ref. Hoobler, pp. 422-423. •"Architect Helped Build City's Colleges," *Tennessean* (Nashville), Sept. 25, 1999, p. 1B.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **3-GPCFT Opened.** The Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) closed at the Univ. of Nashville campus in South Nashville, while the new GPCFT campus was being built adjacent to Vanderbilt. The move, made for academic strengthening, was the decision of the PEF trustees, whose $1.5 million gift and required matching funds made GPCFT wealthier for a few

years than Vanderbilt Univ. Payne spent his first three years as president (1911-14) assembling a first rate faculty and raising additional funds. •Ref. Crabb-a, reprinted in •Windrow, ed., pp. 257-266.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **4-**A Strong Independent Teachers College. GPCFT first Pres. B.R. Payne wanted the academic strength that came with cooperation with Vanderbilt Univ. But he adamantly resisted Vanderbilt's Chancellor James H. Kirkland's (1859-1939) desire to make GPCFT a Vanderbilt department or school, such as Teachers College of Columbia Univ. or the College of Education of the Univ. of Chicago, then the most prestigious U.S. education colleges. Payne saw GPCFT's future as a strong regional and national teachers college with emphasis on graduate work. By the mid 1920s, Payne helped make GPCFT one of the elite colleges of education in the country. GPCFT historian Sherman Dorn stated that: "Peabody in the 1920s was clearly Bruce Payne's institution, a mini-university emphasizing teacher education, in its time the best in the South." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Dorn-a, pp. 2-3. •Force-b.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **5-**"no entangling alliances." Willing to cooperate with Vanderbilt in cross listing relevant courses in each institution's catalogs, Pres. B.R. Payne fiercely defended GPCFT's independence. GPCFT historian Sherman Dorn quoted B.R. Payne on this point: "There are no entangling alliances to quarrel about.... So long as the question as to who shall be lord over us cannot arise there will be perfect peace and friendship...." •Ref. Dorn-b, p. 31.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **6-**"largest graduate school in the South." B.R. Payne's grandson wrote that "Peabody was the largest graduate school in the South with the largest graduate faculty. During the 1930s more Peabody faculty were presidents of U.S. learned societies than any other institution in the South." •Ref. Payne, M. Carr, Jr., pp. 4-5.

Payne, Bruce Ryburn. **7-**GPCFT Became PCofVU. But time passed and circumstances changed. Sixty-five years later, the time of the independent teachers college long past, GPCFT (1914-July 1, 1979) became PCofVU, Vanderbilt Univ.'s ninth school. In the 1990s PCofVU was among the top U.S. graduate schools of education, continuing GP's motto: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations." •Ref. "Best Graduate Schools," pp. 109, 111. For how Bruce R. Payne secured $250,000 for GPCFT from John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.'s estate, •see PCofVU, history of. For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Payne, William Harold (1836-1907). **1-**Peabody Normal College's 2nd President: 1888-1901. Born in Farmington, N.Y., he attended the community school there and had less than a year at Macedon Academy. Despite limited formal education, W.H. Payne had a distinguished career as educator, administrator, and scholarly writer. His honorary degrees included the M.A. and

LL.D., Univ. of Michigan; Ph.D., Univ. of Nashville; and D.Litt., Western Univ. of Pennsylvania. •Ref. Dillingham.

Payne, W.H. 2-Career as Educator. W.H. Payne began teaching at age 17, at age 20 was a school principal, moved to Michigan (1858), where he was principal of several schools, headed the Ypsilanti Normal School (1867-69), was school superintendent in Adrian, Mich. (1869-79), and held the first U.S. chair as education professor, Univ. of Mich. (1879-88). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 3-"a rare place for influencing Pedagogics of the South." W.H. Payne first declined to be Peabody Normal College's second president. He changed his mind when John Eaton (1829-1906), Tenn. Supt. of Public Education (1867-69) and later U.S. Commissioner of Education (1870-86), told him, "You will have a rare place for influencing Pedagogics of the South." Payne also thought that the PEF, on dissolution, would heavily endow Peabody Normal College (GP had told the trustees they could disband after 30 years). Faculty member Benjamin B. Penfield was temporary president between Pres. E.S. Stearns's death (April 10, 1887) and Pres. Payne's arrival in 1888, an interim marked by indecision and minor problems. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 4-Growth. After W.H. Payne's arrival the Tenn. State Board of Education agreed on "Peabody Normal College" as the official name, which helped remove the local character implied in the name "State Normal College." To Peabody Normal College's 3-year Licentiate of Instruction, Pres. Payne added the Bachelor of Arts (1888) and Master of Arts (1889) degrees. He also added Bachelor of Science (1890) and Bachelor of Letters (1890) degrees. The Licentiate of Instruction was reduced from a three-year to a two-year program. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 5-Growth Cont'd. Enrollment grew from 178 to 359 and the faculty from 12 to 21 (1890). Peabody Normal College's demonstration school, the Winthrop Model School (named after PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop, 1809-94) grew from a four-grade elementary school to include high school. Getting more support from Nashvillians than had previous Pres. Eben S. Stearns, W.H. Payne raised college standards, expanded the library, and broadened the curriculum. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 6-Difficulties. During the summer of 1899 when most students were away, Pres. Payne's son, William R. Payne (his father's private secretary and informal business manager), was charged with improper use of funds. Pres. Payne himself was charged with improperly using funds from renting unused classrooms in Lindsley Hall. Payne removed his son and also dismissed three faculty members who had testified against his son. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 7-Difficulties Cont'd. The firing evoked attacks from the *Nashville American*, which called for Pres. Payne's resignation. A Tenn. State Board of Education inquiry on August 2, 1899, finding that Pres. Payne had acted in the College's best interest, was challenged. A

lengthier inquiry and an independent financial audit exonerated Pres. Payne, mildly censuring him for not overseeing his son's financial dealings. The PEF trustees backed Pres. Payne, as did local citizens, students, and faculty. One positive outcome was the hiring of a competent college business manager. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Payne, W.H. 8-Resigned. Pres. W.H. Payne resigned in 1901 to return to the Univ. of Michigan. He retired partly because of ill health, partly because the PEF trustees had delayed dissolution as anticipated and had not funded Peabody Normal College's much-needed building improvement. After considering many applicants, PEF second agent (administrator) J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) chose the 72-year-old former Tenn. Governor and Univ. of Nashville board of trustees chairman James Davis Porter (1828-1912) as Peabody Normal College's third president (1901-09).

Payne, W.H. 9-National Reputation. During W.H. Payne's presidency enrollment grew to 607 students (1901) and Peabody Normal College benefited from his national reputation as an educator. His books included *School Supervision*, *Education of Teachers*, *Educational Doctrine*, and *Contributions to the Science of Education*. He translated into English three best known works by French educational writer Gabriel Compayré: *History of Pedagogy*, *Lectures on Teaching*, and *Elements of Psychology*. •Ref. *Ibid.* For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

(Peabody-named persons are listed before Peabody-named institutions).

Genealogy

Peabody Genealogy. 1-GP's 1838 Inquiry. GP, in London, was engaged to marry Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) in 1838 (she was from Providence, R.I., visiting London for Queen Victoria's coronation). Before that engagement was broken about Jan. 1839, GP, wanting to know of his forebears, asked for Peabody family history gathered by distant cousin Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., from London's Heraldry Office. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Peabody Genealogy. 2-Queen Boadicia Origin of Peabody. This family history, rejected by genealogist Charles H. Pope in 1909, indicated that the Peabody family name originated in 61 A.D. from Queen Boadicia, whose husband reigned in Icena, Britain, and was vassal to Roman Emperor Nero. When Queen Boadicia's husband died and left half his wealth to Nero, Nero seized all of it. When Queen Boadicia objected, Nero had her whipped. Queen Boadicia and a kinsman named Boadie led an unsuccessful revolt against Rome. She ended her life with poison. Boadie fled to Wales. •Boadie in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while Pea meant 'hill" or 'mountain." By this account Peabodie meant "mountain man" or "great

man of the mountain." The coat of arms for the Peabodys was given by King Arthur shortly after the battle on the River Douglas. •Ref *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy. 3-"Paybody" Origin of Peabody. Genealogist Charles H. Pope's 1909 study rejected the Queen Boadicia origin of "Peabody." Pope stated that when English surnames were crystallized in the 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials. They were selected by character and ability as paymasters or paying-tellers. Pope stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant literally "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze." Since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, a better translation is, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense." •Ref *Ibid.*

Maternal

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 1-Maternal Ancestry. When the Duke of Normandy parceled out the English lands following the Norman invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066, the name Spofford was among those in the *Doomsday Book*. The Spoffords were from Yorkshire, a northern county of England near Scotland, long known for its independent inhabitants. Ancestral names are given as they were then spelled. •Ref. (Dodge genealogy): Austin, p. 72. •*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 27 (1873), p. 87. •Spofford, pp. 15, 37-41, 47-48, 64.

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 2-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. Of the first Spofford generation in New England, John Spofford (1612-78) from Yorkshire and Elizabeth Scott (b.1625) from Ipswich, married after their arrival in New England. They settled in Rowley (now Georgetown), Mass. Through the second child and first son, named John Spaford (c.1648-96 or 97), of their nine children, John and Elizabeth née Scott Peabody were GP's maternal great-great-great grandparents. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 3-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. Of the second Spofford generation in New England John Spaford married Sarah Wheeler (c.1652-1732) on March 9, 1675. Through their first-born son of eight children, named John Spaffard (1678-1735), John and Sarah (née Wheeler) Spafford were GP's maternal great-great grandparents. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 4-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. Of the third Spofford generation, John Spafford had six children by his first wife, who died (name and dates not known). He married his second wife, Sarah Poor and the first of their three children was Daniel Spofford (1721-1803), the last male of the Spoffords from whom GP's mother descended. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 5-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. Of the fourth Spofford generation, Daniel Spofford was a colonel in the Seventh Regiment Militia, Essex County, Mass., at the time

of the Battle of Lexington (April 19, 1775), a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1780, and built several churches in and near Georgetown, Mass. This Daniel Spofford married Judith Follansbee (1720-99) Nov. 17, 1741. Through their fourth child and first daughter, named Judith after her mother, Daniel and Judith (née Follansbee) Spofford were GP's maternal great grandparents. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 6-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. Of the fifth Spofford generation, Judith Spofford (1749-1828) from Rowley, Mass., married Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824), a farmer from Wenham, Mass., on March 25, 1770. Through their first-born child, a daughter named Judith Dodge, Judith (née Spofford) Dodge and Jeremiah Dodge were GP's maternal grandparents. Eight of the grandparents' ten children, including GP's mother Judith, were born in Rowley. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Maternal. 7-Maternal Ancestry Cont'd. GP's grandparents moved to Thetford, Vt., in 1802. GP visited his grandparents when he was age 15, in the winter of 1810-11. •Of the sixth generation, Judith Dodge (1770-1830) of Rowley, Mass., married (July 16, 1789) Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) of Andover. They met and lived in Haverhill, Mass., and moved to Danvers, Mass. •GP was descended from maternal forebears named Spofford, Scott, Wheeler, Poor, Follansbee, and Dodge. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Marriage): *Vital Records of Rowley, Mass.*, p. 282.

Paternal

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 1-Paternal Forebear. The Peabody family is of English origin, with various spellings of Peberdy, Pebody, Peboddy, Pabody, Paybody, Pabodie, and Peabody. Katherine Peabody Girling, biographer of Vt.-born educator Selim Hobart Peabody (1829-1903), suggested that an early ancestor may have come to England with William the Conqueror (1066) from the town of Pappedae in Northern France, since the earliest known English spelling is "Peberdy," derived perhaps from the name of this town. Ancestral names are given as they were then spelled. •Ref. (Peabody genealogies): Endicott, comp. •Girling, p. 16. •*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, II (1848), pp. 153-161 and 361-372; III (1849), pp. 359-373. •Pope.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 2-First Generation. The paternal first generation begins with John Paybody (1590-1667), yeoman farmer of Glen Magna parish, south of Leicester, Leicestershire county. The Puritan tradition was strong there, for Protestant reformer John Wycliffe (1630-84) lived and preached nearby at Lutterworth Hall. John Paybody married Isabel, about whom little is known. Through Francis Peboddy (1612 or 1614-97), second of their four children and the first to leave for New England, John and Isabel Paybody were GP's

great great great great grandparents (GP was of the seventh generation of Peabodys in America). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. **3-**Second Generation. Francis Peboddy lived in St. Albans, Hertfordshire County, England, where he joined a group of dissenters who sailed on the ship *Planter*, under master Nicholas Trarace, on April 2, 1635. The passage preceding his name on the passenger list reads: "2 Aprilis 1635. Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England imbarqued in the Planter Nicholas Trarice Master, bound thither. The parties have brought certificates from the minister of Great St. Albans in Hertfordshire, and attestacons from the Justices of Peace, according to the Lords order.... Husbandman Francis Peboddy [age] 21." •Ref. Endicott, comp., p. 3. •Girling, p. 15. •Pope, p. 3.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. **4-**Second Generation Cont'd. Francis Peboddy's arrival in New England in 1635 (he lived in Ipswich, Essex County, Mass.) was followed the next year, 1636, by the arrival from England of his father John Paybody (mentioned above in the first generation), brother William Paybody (1619-1707), and sister Annis. The father John Paybody and the brother William Paybody lived first in Plymouth, Mass., then in Duxbury, Mass. Brother William Paybody, according to genealogist C.M. Endicott, married Elizabeth Alden, third child and eldest daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, whose romance was made famous in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's (1807-82) *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, 1858. From this brother William Paybody, who finally settled in Rhode Island, came all the Peabodys of Rhode Island. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. **5-**Second Generation Cont'd. Francis Peboddy, the first in New England, left Ipswich, Mass., in the summer of 1638 for Hampton (in New Hampshire when state lines were surveyed), where he served on the grand jury, was a lieutenant in the local militia, and became a freeman in 1642. Francis Peboddy sold his Hampton estate in 1650, returned to Mass. and settled permanently in Topsfield, Essex County, Mass. His first wife Lydia died young. Through the second born (John Peabody) of his 14 children with second wife Mary Foster (d.1705), Francis Peboddy and Mary (née Foster) Peboddy were GP's paternal great great great grandparents. From Francis Peboddy came all of the Peabodys of Mass. •Ref. (Francis Peboddy's 1635 *Planter* sailing): Endicott, p. 3. •Girling, p. 15. •Peabody, Mrs. H.W., p. 18. •Pope, p. 3. •Ref. (William Paybody's connection with John Alden and Priscilla Mullins): Endicott, p. 55. •Wallis, p. 5.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. **6-**Third Generation. John Peabody (1642-1720), born in Hampton, N.H., first married Hannah Andrews (c1640-1700 or 1701), Nov. 23, 1665. He then married Sarah Mosely, Nov. 26, 1703. He lived in Boxford, Mass., was made a freeman in 1674, served as a representative in the General Court, and earned the military rank of captain in the colonial wars. John and Hannah (née Andrews) Peabody, through the seventh child and fourth

son of their eleven children, David Peabody (1678-1726), were GP's paternal great great grandparents. •Ref. Endicott, pp. 3-4. •Pope, pp. 7, 18.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 7-Fourth Generation. David Peabody (1678-1726), born in Boxford, Mass., married Sarah Pope (1683-1756) of Dartmouth, Mass. He held the military rank of ensign. David and Sarah (née Pope) Peabody, through their ninth child and fourth son of their ten children (named like his father, David), were GP's great grandparents. •Ref. Endicott, p. 5. •Pope, p. 21.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 8-Fifth Generation. David Peabody (1724-74), also born in Boxford, Mass., married Mary Gaines (1727-1803) of Ipswich, Mass., in 1747. They lived in Ipswich, Mass., Andover, Mass., and then in Newburyport, Mass. Through their sixth child and second son (Thomas Peabody) of their ten children, David and Mary (née Gaines) Peabody were GP's grandparents. •Ref. Endicott, p. 11. •Pope, p. 29.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 9-Sixth Generation. GP's father Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) was born in Andover, Mass. His future wife Judith Dodge (1770-1830) was born in Rowley, later Georgetown, Mass. Thomas Peabody was age 14 when the Declaration of Independence was signed (1776). He enlisted and served as a private in Col. Gerrish's regiment (1779) and two years later (1781) served in Col. Rufus Putnam's (1738-1824) regiment. Thomas Peabody was stationed at West Point, N.Y., at the time of American Gen. Benedict Arnold's (1741-1801) treason, and was there when British spy Major John André (1751-80) was executed. He was one of 54 Peabodys who fought in the American Revolution. •Ref. (GP's father, Thomas Peabody, in American Revolution): Girling, p. 18. •*Haverhill Gazette* (Haverhill, Mass.), Sept. 28, 1866, p. 1, c. 6 and p. 2, c. 1. •Pope, p. 49.

Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. 10-GP's Father. Thomas Peabody moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he met and married (July 16, 1789) Judith Dodge of Rowley (now Georgetown), Mass. He was a leather worker and farmer who, with his wife Judith (née Dodge) Peabody and their then two children, moved to Danvers, Mass., a prospering leather center whose pure water was good for leather tanning. In Danvers their third-born and second son GP was born Feb. 18, 1795, one of eight children: **1-**David Peabody (1790-1841), **2-**Achsah Spofford Peabody (1791-1821), **3-**GP (1795-1869), **4-**Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), **5-**Thomas Peabody (1801-35), **6-**Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), **7-**Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34), and **8-**Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809). •GP was descended from paternal forebears named Peabody, Foster, Andrews, Pope, and Gaines. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Marriage): *Vital Records of Rowley, Mass.* p. 282.

Famous Peabodys

Peabodys (Famous U.S.). Besides GP, nationally famous Peabodys include (in approximate order by date of birth): **1-**Nathaniel Peabody (1741-1823), Topsfield, Mass.-born physician and Revolutionary War patriot who lived in New Hampshire. **2-**Joseph Peabody (1757-1844), Salem, Mass.-born wealthy clipper ship owner who employed some 7,000 seamen. **3-**Oliver William Bourn Peabody (1799-1848), Exeter, N.H.-born lawyer and Unitarian clergyman, twin brother of **4-**William Bourn Oliver Peabody (1799-1847), also a Unitarian clergyman. •See persons named.

Peabodys (Famous U.S., Cont'd). **5-**Elizabeth Palmer Peabody (1804-94), educator who founded the first English speaking kindergarten (Boston, 1861), was one of three famous Peabody sisters of Salem, Mass., of whom **6-**Mary Cranch Peabody (b.1806) married educator Horace Mann (1796-1859), and **7-**Sophia Amelia Peabody (b.1809) married writer Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64). •See persons named.

Peabodys (Famous U.S., Cont'd). **8-**Andrew Preston Peabody (1811-93), Harvard Univ. professor of Christian morals, 1860-81, and Harvard overseer, 1883-93. **9-**Selim Hobart Peabody (1829-1903), Rockingham, Vt.-born educator who was president of what is now the Univ. of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. **10-**Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917), New Bedford, Mass.-born architect. **11-**Francis Greenwood Peabody (1847-1936), Harvard Divinity School professor. **12-**George Foster Peabody (1852-1938), Georgia-born banker and educational philanthropist-statesman. •See persons named.

Peabodys (Famous U.S., Cont'd). **13-**Endicott Peabody (1857-1944), Episcopal minister, who founded in 1884 and was headmaster to 1940 of famous private Groton School, Mass., attended by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) and other prominent persons (Rev. Endicott Peabody performed the FDR-Eleanor Roosevelt marriage ceremony). By one account Endicott Peabody often said in chapel to incoming students, "Ask not what Groton can do for you but what you can do for Groton," a saying adapted later by Groton student John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917-63) for his U.S. presidential inaugural address ("Ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country"). •See persons named.

Peabodys (Famous U.S., Cont'd). **14-**Josephine Preston Peabody (1874-1922), Brooklyn-born poet and dramatist. **15-**Endicott "Chubb" Peabody (1920-), Mass. Gov. during 1963-65, whose **16-**mother, Mary Elizabeth (née Parkman) Peabody (1891-1981), wife of **17-**Episcopal Bishop Rt. Rev. Malcolm Endicottt Peabody (1888-1974) and cousin of Former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), made headline news when at age 72 she was arrested for protesting segregation in a St. Augustine, Fla. diner, March 31, 1964. •Ref. (Arrest): *New York Times*,

March 31, 1964, p. 25, c. 2-3; April 1, 1964, p. 1, c. 2, continued p. 27, c. 2-4; April 2, 1964, p. 18, c. 2; April 3, 1964, p. 23, c. 2. •See persons named.

Peabody, Achsah Spofford (1791-1821), was GP's older sister, second born of eight children, the first of four daughters, who died at age 29. For her mental illness and difficulties with Sylvester Proctor, •see Sylvester Proctor. •GP's Brothers and Sisters.

First Cousin A.W. Peabody

Peabody, Adolphus W. 1-GP's First Cousin. Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's younger first cousin, was the son of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826), with whom GP at age 17 sailed from Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1812, on the brig *Fame* under Capt. Davis, south along the Atlantic coast to the Potomac River for Georgetown, D.C., where they opened a store May 15, 1812, on Bridge St. Management of the store fell mainly on GP, his improvident uncle following other enterprises. For two years (1812-14) GP tended the store and was occasionally a pack peddler selling goods to homes in the area. •See Georgetown, D.C.

Peabody, A.W. 2-GP's First Cousin Cont'd. GP served for 12 days in the military of the District of Columbia as a soldier in the War of 1812. Here he met older fellow soldier and established Georgetown, D.C., merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853). Riggs, age 35, took GP, age 19, as traveling junior partner in Riggs & Peabody (1814-29), a dry goods importing firm, which moved in 1815 from Georgetown, D.C., to Baltimore, Md. (Note: GP also served two days in Mass., totaling 14 days as a soldier in the War of 1812). •See Elisha Riggs, Sr. •War of 1812.

Peabody, A.W. 3-GP Restored Family Home. The firm was successful. GP soon became the family breadwinner, his father having died May 13, 1811, in debt, with a mortgaged home. GP's mother and siblings had to live with relatives. GP soon paid off the family debts, restored his mother and siblings to their Danvers, Mass., home, and paid for the schooling of younger relatives at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, A.W. 4-Educated Relatives. Paternal uncle John Peabody had not been successful and died before 1826. His wife, Anna (née Little) Peabody, died in 1826, leaving an older daughter Sophronia Peabody and a young son Adolphus W. Peabody. GP supported these first cousins and offered to educate Adolphus. •See Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Peabody, A.W. 5-Educated Relatives Cont'd. Cousin Sophronia wrote GP in gratitude (March 9, 1827?): "I have decided I shall accept of your proposal for the education of Adolphus; his education is my first wish. If his life be spared, he may compensate you at some future time." Adolphus W. Peabody attended Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., during 1827-29. He lived with and was cared for by GP's sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879) in a house in West

Bradford GP bought for family members attending Bradford Academy. Judith Dodge Peabody taught at a nearby school. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, A.W. 6-Riggs, Peabody & Co. Elisha Riggs, Sr., left the firm in 1829 and became a successful NYC banker. His place was taken by his nephew Samuel Riggs (d.1853) in the renamed firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. during 1829-48. Samuel Riggs managed the Baltimore and then the NYC warehouses while GP prepared for London where he remained from Feb. 1837 to his death, except for three U.S. visits.

Peabody, A.W. 7-Adolphus Worked for GP. First cousin Adolphus W. Peabody was employed by the firm from the summer of 1837 along with Henry T. Jenkins (b.1815). Having taken cousin Adolphus under his wing, GP advised him not to try to economize, to dress and appear well, to be friendly with selected people but not intimate with anyone. Adolphus reported to GP, then in London (April 1, 1837): "Regarding my private affairs I could live here on $500 or $600. You kindly said that I might freely spend $800, that you wished me to appear respectable. I have visited but little.... I do not intend being familiar anywhere [but]...must appear as I think you would wish it...." •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody, to GP, April 1, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, A.W. 8-Adolphus Worked for GP Cont'd. Adolphus wrote GP again (July 22, 1837): "The friends which you pointed out, I have made mine, not intimately, and my expenses have been proportionate.... Mr. Samuel Riggs told me of his early days when he spent all he made and advised me to save from the $800. I shall not heed [him] because you told me it would be of no object for me to save at present. I spend as occasion requires...and appear as to reflect your position of wealth and respectability without extravagance...keeping your view, and feelings, rather than my means, in mind." •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody, to GP, July 22, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, A.W. 9-1838 Genealogy Inquiry. Among the many Americans visiting London for young Queen Victoria's coronation, June 28, 1838, was Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), of Providence, R.I. How, when, and where she at 19 and GP at 42 met is not known, but he fell in love with her and proposed marriage. Word spread quickly among his business associates that the proverbial bachelor was engaged to be married. •Interested now in his family history, GP asked cousin Adolphus to learn about their forebears through family patriarch Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., who had once owned 83 clipper ships engaged in far eastern trade. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Peabody, A.W. 10-1838 Genealogy Inquiry Cont'd. Adolphus dutifully sent GP what had earlier been gleaned from London's Heraldry Office: that the Peabody family name originated in 61 A.D. from Queen Boadicia, whose husband reigned in Icena, Britain, and was vassal to Roman

Emperor Nero. Her husband died, leaving half his wealth to Nero, who seized all of it. Queen Boadicia objected. Nero had her whipped. She and a kinsman named Boadie unsuccessfully revolted against Rome. She took poison. Boadie fled to Wales. "Boadie" in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while "Pea" meant "hill" or "mountain." •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody, Baltimore, to GP, Jan. 14, 1838, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, A.W. 11-1838 Genealogy Inquiry Cont'd. Adolphus sent this information to GP and added (Jan. 14, 1838 [note: possibly 1839]): "So with all these numbers and folios. If you are curious thereabout the next time you go over, you can see if it be a recorded derivation of our patronymic or not.... You have the garb, crest, and scroll etc. (enclosed). [Joseph] says, I have heard my mother say a great many things in this way. She mostly had her information from our paternal grandmother. Sophronia [Adolphus' sister] can tell you as much as you can well listen of a long day." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, A.W. 12-1838 Genealogy Inquiry Cont'd. Adolphus had dined with the Shaw family in Baltimore where they talked with satisfaction about the engagement. Everybody, Adolphus wrote GP, both talks about it and looks with favor on it. The Shaws, Adolphus reported, wanted GP and his lady to visit them. Adolphus, who told the Shaws GP might come home in June 1839, ended: "...and with a tender of respect to Miss Hoppin." Adolphus did not know that Miss Hoppin would break the engagement (late 1838 or very early 1839) or that GP would not visit the U.S. for 18 years (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Peabody, A.W. 13-Boadicia Origin of Peabody Name Disputed. The Queen Boadicia origin of the Peabody family name, recorded in C.M. Endicott's *A Genealogy of the Peabody Family*, 1867, was disputed by Charles Henry Pope's *Peabody Genealogy*, 1909. Pope believed that **1-**in the crystallization of surnames in the 14th century "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials; and that **2-** the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense." •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peabody, A.W. 14-Panic of 1837. In London in the financial Panic of 1837 and the economic depression aftermath, GP faced two difficulties: **1-**as Md.'s agent he had to sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. portion of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad; and **2-**as head of Peabody, Riggs & Co., he had to save William and James Brown, a Liverpool dry goods firm, major source of his credit in England. By enormous effort he accomplished both tasks. In the process GP was in transition from merchant to London-based securities banker dealing in U.S. state bonds. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 77-78., 80. •Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Peabody, A.W. 15-Panic of 1837 Cont'd. Business friend Richard Bell of the dry goods house of Gibson, Bell & Co. early warned GP to "prepare for a gale...as sure as fate evil times are coming on us." GP made a great effort to collect debts and gain credits. Cousin Adolphus made a collection trip in the West and in Cincinnati met merchants from eastern cities doing the same thing. Back in Baltimore he let GP know that business conditions were very bad, that banks were failing, and goods were selling at very low prices. He wrote GP: eventually "you must sustain a heavy loss." •Ref. Adolphus W. Peabody to GP, March 22, 1837, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, A.W. 16-Peabody, Riggs & Co. Decline. In April 1839 GP wrote of his intention to withdraw from Peabody, Riggs & Co. when its current partnership expired. In 1840 he wrote, "Business does not go on as in good old times." His trade in dry goods and other commodities declined. He opened an office ("counting house") at 31 Moorgate St., in London's inner city (Dec. 1838), the informal beginning of George Peabody & Co. He dealt increasingly in U.S. state bonds. Funds left in his care drew good rates of interest. He was increasingly a safe, convenient, and influential securities broker and banker. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Peabody, A.W. 17-Peabody, Riggs & Co. Decline Cont'd. Partner Samuel Riggs wrote GP in disgust in 1842 that he might leave business and live in the country "on Milk and Bread." Riggs wrote that he would have been better off to have been asleep during the depression of 1838-42. "Old Houses," GP wrote to a business friend, "get indolent and do not make great exertions to obtain business." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, A.W. 18-George Peabody & Co. Rose Like a Star. GP withdrew his capital from Peabody, Riggs & Co. in 1843. The firm kept his name until 1848. Samuel Riggs withdrew to NYC, where he again entered the drygoods business. Cousin Adolphus W. Peabody and Henry T. Jenkins went into other business concerns. Peabody, Riggs & Co. had flourished, declined, and ended (1828-48). In its place George Peabody & Co., London, rose like a star. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Annis (17th century, dates not known), originally spelled Annis Peboddy, was the sister of Francis Peboddy (1612 or 1613-97), first of the Peabody family to leave England for America in 1635. Annis Peboddy came to America the next year, 1636. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peabody, Arthur John (b. Oct. 8, 1835; d. Jan. 13, 1901), was GP's nephew, third-born of youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), living in Zanesville, Ohio. •See Jeremiah Dodge Peabody.

Grandnephew

Peabody, Charles (1869-1939). **1-**GP's Grandnephew. Charles Peabody was the son of GP's nephew Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904), fourth born son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), who lived his last years as a farmer in Zanesville, Ohio. GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, named nephew Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904) and nephew-in-law Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882) as his U.S. executors, leaving each $5,000 for this responsibility.

Peabody, Charles. **2-**Career. Charles Peabody was born in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 9, 1869; graduated from the Univ. of Penn. (bachelor's degree, 1889) and Harvard Univ. (1890, master's degree; 1893, Ph.D. degree); was archaeology department director, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; was a curator at the Peabody Museum of Harvard; and wrote monographs on his archaeological investigations. •Ref. "Peabody, Charles." *Who Was Who in America*, 1 (1897-1942), p. 947. •See Wills, GP's.

Peabody, Charles Breckenridge (b.1840), GP's nephew, was the 5th born son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77). •See Jeremiah Dodge Peabody.

Oldest Brother David

Peabody, David (1790-1841). **1-**Oldest Brother. GP's oldest brother David Peabody was born April 23, 1790, in Haverhill, Mass., first born of eight children. His three younger brothers were **1-**GP, born Feb. 18, 1795 (died Nov. 4, 1869, age 74); **2-**Thomas Peabody, born April 17, 1801 (died April 16, 1835, age 34); and **3-**Jeremiah Dodge Peabody, born Jan. 23, 1805 (died 1877, age 72). His four sisters were **1-**Achsah Spofford Peabody, born Nov. 14, 1791 (died Feb. 17, 1821, age 29); **2-**Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, born April 5, 1799 (died April 20, 1879, age 80); **3-**Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, born Sept. 7, 1807 (died Aug 28, 1834, age 26); and **4-**Sophronia Phelps Peabody, born Nov. 4, 1809 (death year not known). •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peabody, David. **2-**Newburyport, Mass. GP attended a district school in Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass., four years, ages 7-11 (1802-06). He was then apprenticed in Sylvester Proctor's store in Danvers four years, ages 11-14 (1806-9). In 1810 at age 15 he visited his maternal grandparents in Thetford, Vt., and went on to his maternal aunt and uncle, the Jeremiah Jewetts, in Barnstead, N.H. In 1811 at age 16 he worked as clerk in oldest brother David Peabody's dry goods store, which specialized in fabrics and men and women's clothing. The store (David's partner was Samuel Swett) was on the corner of State and Market Streets, Newburyport, Mass., 37 miles northeast of Boston. •See Newburyport, Mass.

Peabody, David. 3-Newburyport, Mass Cont'd. Two tragedies occurred, 18 days apart. **1-**Their father, Thomas Peabody (1762-1811), died May 13, 1811, in debt, with a mortgaged home, forcing the mother and five younger children to live with relatives in Salem, Mass. **2-**The Great Newburyport Fire followed, May 31, 1811, ruining business prospects in Newburyport. GP at age 17 joined the exodus, sailing with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) from Newburyport on May 4, 1812, on the brig *Fame* to Georgetown, D.C., where they opened a store on May 15, 1812. •Serving briefly as a soldier in the War of 1812, GP met fellow soldier and older merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853). Riggs took 19-year-old GP as junior partner (1814) in Riggs, Peabody & Co., which imported dry goods for resale to U.S. wholesalers. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Peabody, David. 4-Worked in Riggs, Peabody & Co. Brother David Peabody married Sally Caldwell, Jan. 20, 1814, in Newburyport. She died soon after 1815, leaving a son named George Peabody (1815-32) after his uncle. While David Peabody barely made a living, GP became the family supporter, paid the family debts, and by 1817 restored their mother and younger siblings to the Danvers family home, 205 Washington St. In the 1820s GP paid for the schooling of siblings and cousins at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass. As business increased Riggs, Peabody & Co. employed GP's brothers David Peabody and Thomas Peabody (and later Jeremiah Peabody). •Traveling for the firm, GP and Elisha Riggs, Sr., were frequently in different parts of the country, extremely busy in a volatile business market. Riggs, who supervised the work of GP's brothers, often had difficulty with Thomas Peabody, who was not dependable. Riggs had some but lesser difficulty with David Peabody. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 5-E. Riggs, Sr., on Thomas Peabody's Shortcomings, 1827. GP complained to Elisha Riggs, Sr., Jan. 13, 1827, of unfilled orders. Riggs answered three weeks later, explaining his trouble with Thomas Peabody, working with him in Philadelphia and in NYC. Riggs wrote in part (Feb. 4, 1827): "...I have paid all his debts of borrowed money, taylors, shoe bills, etc., with the exception of about 150$ which he borrowed he says of Brokers & Lotter [lottery, i.e. gambling] men, of which David Peabody was also bound. This I told him I would not pay at present." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, NYC, to GP, Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1827, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, David. 6-E. Riggs, Sr., on Thomas Peabody's Shortcomings, 1827 Cont'd. "I keep a strick eye over him as well as my business will allow me to do--And have assured him, that if he ever acted again as he has done, that I would certainly get another Clerk--I have taken great pains and talked with him very carefully as to the consequences of his conduct--he appears penitent and I hope will keep his promise hereafter. I have acted the part of a good friend toward him in every respect, which he appears to feel and acknowledge. A short time will enable him to see and

determine--I understand from Thomas that David is now employed in a lottery office. He is occasionally in the Store...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 7-Brothers Often in Financial Need. David and Thomas Peabody were often in financial trouble when not working for Riggs, Peabody & Co. David in NYC wrote brother Thomas in Baltimore that he needed money. Thomas replied, Nov. 18, 1828, that he was without a job and could do nothing. Four days later GP sent Thomas $15 which Thomas sent to David. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Peabody, David. 8-Mother's Death, June 22, 1830. Thomas sought better prospects in South America. He wrote older brother David from Lima, Peru, April 30, 1830, that he was working there as bookkeeper for Alsop, Wetmore & Co.'s agent, that their brother GP was about to sail for England on his second European commercial buying trip (1831-32, 15 months), and that their mother was in poor health. Their mother was visiting married daughter Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34), Lockport, N.Y. (Mary Gaines Peabody married Caleb Marsh, April 12, 1827). •See *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 9-Mother's Death, June 22, 1830, Cont'd. On April 30, 1830, Mary wrote David in NYC that their mother was still in poor health, that she had the ague followed by a high intermittent fever. Caleb Marsh also wrote David that mother Peabody was seriously ill and that he did not think she would recover. On June 25, 1830, Mary sent David the melancholy news that their mother had died on June 22, 1830, a month short of her sixtieth year. David forwarded Mary's letter about their mother's death to GP by the next ship bound for England. He added to GP, in a postscript to Mary's letter: "The above I just recd in time to forward by the Canada [ship]--which sails in an hour. I should have gone to Lockport a month since if it had been in my power to have paid the expense of the journey. Yrs. truly, D. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 10-Brother Thomas Without a Job, 1835. Thomas Peabody, ill in Lima, Peru, had to give up his job there, worked his way back to the U.S. as a ship's clerk, and lost that job when a new crew was hired. GP was out of the country on a European buying trip when Thomas landed in Baltimore without work. He wrote David in NYC: "George being out of the country my necessity for employment is very great & for the present I would be willing to take up with almost any situation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 11-Brother Thomas's Death, 1835. Thomas Peabody worried the Peabody family, whose letters sadly hint at rather than detail his misdemeanors. In some unwholesome business matter he had wronged brother David and begged to be forgiven. Thomas Peabody died April 16, 1835, one day short of his thirty-fourth birthday. He had been operating a school in that area and had gone to pay some debts in Buffalo, N.Y. Not having enough money to meet his obligations and overcome with remorse and shame, he met an unhappy end. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. **12-**Brother Thomas's Death, 1835 Cont'd. The sad news was sent to GP abroad, in care of the Brown Brothers firm, Liverpool, England, by GP's brother-in-law Dr. Eldridge Gerry Little, a physician, married to GP's youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809). Dr. Little wrote to GP (April 20, 1835): "It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Thomas. He died in Buffalo on the 16th inst. a victim of his own vices." •The exact cause of death is not given, leaving the reader of family letters to wonder if Thomas took his own life or died in a drunken stupor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. **13-**David & Second Wife Move to Zanesville, Ohio. Four months later Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell wrote to her brother GP, care of Brown, Liverpool, England (Aug. 23, 1835). She referred to Thomas as their "poor misguided brother." She also sent news that oldest brother David Peabody had married again. His second wife was Phebe (née Reynolds) Peabody, a widow with a 14-year-old daughter. He met his second wife when he boarded at her home in Brookline, near Boston, Mass. David and his new family had moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where their youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody had settled on a farm. Maybe, Judith added about David, having a wife again might teach him economy (i.e., to be prudent in earning and saving his money). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. **14-**David's Son, George. Whatever oldest brother David's faults were, GP was fond of David's children and paid for their care and education. GP paid for David's son by his first wife (named after GP), George Peabody (1815-32), to attend Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., 1827, and for later tutoring. When this nephew wrote his uncle George to ask for financial help in attending Yale College, GP replied in a poignant letter (May 18, 1831). •See George Peabody (1815-32, nephew).

Peabody, David. **15-**GP to David's Son: "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •But sadly this favorite nephew died at age 17 on Sept. 24, 1832, in Boston of scarlet fever, his potential unfulfilled. For other information on this nephew, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (GP's sister).

Peabody, David. **16-**David's Daughter, Julia Adelaide. David Peabody died in July 1841, age 51, leaving a daughter by his second wife, named Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), in Zanesville, Ohio. It was during his first return U.S. visit since leaving for London, Feb. 1837, that GP became acquainted with and very fond of Julia Adelaide. When GP's Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter was published in Mass. newspapers, sister Judith, thrilled, wrote GP (April

20, 1857): "The latter part of it has been copied into all the religious newspapers, as being very important and impressive." •She was glad of his visit to Zanesville, Ohio. Knowing how lonely he was she was glad about how quickly he took niece Julia Adelaide to his heart and glad he had sent her to school in Philadelphia. •See Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler.

Peabody, David. 17-David's Daughter, Julia Adelaide Cont'd. Sister Judith recalled how GP had worked for David in Newburyport, Mass., how GP had risen by determination and hard work, how David's fortunes fell until he could not pay his rent in NYC, how time and again GP had aided brothers David, Thomas, Jeremiah, and all the family. Poor Thomas had been the worst in lack of gratitude. David, too, had incurred debts. GP helped pay these debts and made good on activities of both brothers that bordered on dishonesty. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, David. 18-David's Daughter, Julia Adelaide Cont'd. "I trust," Judith wrote GP (May 20, 1857), "that Julia will yet be a solace to your declining years, and by her affection, wipe away the remembrance of the wrongs you have received from her father." For an unpaid rent debt owed by Thomas Peabody which came to GP's attention in 1853, •see Elisha Riggs, Sr. • Sarah Whitehorne.

Peabody, Ellen (Mrs. Jeremiah). See Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (GP's youngest brother, below).

Peabody, Endicott (1857-1944), was an Episcopal minister who founded in 1884 and was headmaster to 1940 of famous private Groton School, Mass., attended by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) and other prominent persons (Rev. Endicott Peabody performed the FDR-Eleanor Roosevelt marriage ceremony). By one account Endicott Peabody's often given chapel admonition to students, "Ask not what Groton can do for you but what you can do for Groton" was adapted later by Groton student John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917-63) for his U.S. presidential inaugural address ("Ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country"). •See Peabodys (Famous U.S.) (above).

Peabody, Endicott (1920-), was Mass. Gov. during 1963-65. His mother, Mary Elizabeth (née Parkman) Peabody (1891-1981), wife of Episcopal Bishop Rt. Rev. Malcolm Endicottt Peabody (1888-1974) and cousin of Former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), made headline news when at age 72 she was arrested for protesting segregation in a St. Augustine, Fla. diner, March 31, 1964. •Lawrence, Mass.-born Endicott Peabody (familiarly called "Chubb") attended Harvard Univ. (undergraduate degree, 1942; law degree, 1948), served in the U.S. Navy (1942-46), and held various positions before becoming Mass. governor. •Ref. Sobel and Raimo, ed., pp. 735-736 •See Peabodys (Famous U.S.) (above).

Cousin Francis Peabody

Peabody, Francis (1801-68). **1-**Cousin. Francis Peabody of Salem, Mass., GP's distant cousin, was the fourth son of famed and wealthy Salem, Mass., shipmaster Joseph Peabody (1757-1844). Francis Peabody attended Dummer Academy in Mass., was in frail health as a boy, and was sent on one of his father's ships to Russia to recover. He later developed interests in chemicals, produced lead pipe, manufactured fine book paper, refined whale oil, made candles, was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, became president of the Essex Institute of Salem, and played a role in establishing what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. Francis Peabody's younger brother, named George Peabody (1804-94) of Salem, Mass., Eastern Railroad president, fifth son of clipper ship owner Joseph Peabody, has been mistaken for Danvers, Mass.-born merchant-banker-philanthropist GP. •See George Peabody (1804-94) below.

Peabody, Francis. **2-**Loving Cup. Francis Peabody gave GP a loving cup made of English oak, inlaid with silver, inscribed "Francis Peabody of Salem to George Peabody, of London, 1851." This loving cup was passed around and drunk from by GP's 150 Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner guests, most of them departing U.S. exhibitors to the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair). This dinner was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, London. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Peabody, Francis. **3-**Attended GP's July 4, 1856, Dinner. Francis Peabody in London attended GP's July 4, 1856 Independence Day dinner for over 100 Americans and a few Englishmen, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. GP prefaced his toast with these remarks: "I have before me two loving cups, one British the second of American oak, presented to me some years ago by Francis Peabody now present...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Francis Greenwood (1847-1936), was a Harvard Divinity School professor whose evening banquet speech was read (he was absent due to ill health) at the George Peabody Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895) in Peabody, Mass. •Born in Boston, Francis Greenwood Peabody graduated from Harvard Univ. (1869) and Harvard Divinity School (1872); was pastor, First Parish Church, Cambridge, Mass. (1874-80); theology professor, Harvard Divinity School (1880-86); and Harvard Univ. Plummer Prof. of Christian Morals (1886-1912). •See George Peabody Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895). •Peabodys (Famous U.S.) (above).

Peabody, George (1795-1869) and the Civil War. •See Civil War and GP.

Peabody, George, Biographies. **1-**Phebe Ann Hanaford's (1829-1921) *The Life of George Peabody* (Boston: B.B. Russell, 1870), was the first book-length biography of GP. Being a

member of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., with access to his papers but using mainly extensive news clippings about him, she fashioned these into a book of romantic hero worship. **2-**Philip Whitwell Wilson's (1875-1956) *George Peabody, Esq., An Interpretation* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1926), was written by a journalist and former member of the British House of Commons in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of GPCFT, Nashville, in 1925. Although not based on original sources, Wilson's biography used London *Times* articles, made good use of previously publishing material, and has an introductory letter from Pres. Calvin Coolidge warmly praising GP. •See W. D. Chapple. •Persons named.

Peabody, George, Biographies (Cont'd.). **2-**Muriel Emmie Hidy's (b.1906) *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854* (New York: Arno Press, 1978), the printed version of her 1939 Radcliffe College (woman's college of Harvard Univ.) Ph.D. dissertation, was a thorough study based on GP's papers by a skilled researcher and professor of economic history, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. She had previously done research with her husband Ralph W. Hidy (1905-77), who also taught at Wheaton College, for his 1935 Harvard Univ. doctoral dissertation, published with additions as *The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance, English Merchant Bankers at Work, 1763-1861.* Harvard Studies in Business History (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949). She read GP papers at what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., and other depositories, intending to write his biography. •See persons named. For Franklin and Betty J. Parker's writings on GP, •see Preface, Sources, Overview.

Critics

Peabody, George, Critics. 1-Pro Confederate Charges. Most European investors, uncertain who would win the Civil War, sold their U.S. securities and did not buy again until Union victory was assured. •What galled some anti-Confederates was knowing that GP began as a merchant in the South (1814-37, 23 years), that he had southern and Confederate friends, that he gave a $1.4 million PIB to Md. when, as abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79) put it publicly, that state was "rotten" with treason. Later radicals, bent on punishing the South, resented his $2 million PEF (founded 1867) to aid public education in the South. Civil War passions were fierce and firmly held. •See Civil War and GP.

Peabody, George, Critics. 2-GP Defenders Not Believed. A writer in the *New York Times*, May 23, 1861, reported that Confederate emissary in London Ambrose Dudley Mann (1801-89) tried to negotiate a loan with GP but was firmly repulsed. This and similar accounts were simply not believed. Nor were GP's public denials. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 3-GP's Public Denials Not Believed. When an anonymous letter writer in Boston and NYC newspapers stated that in his opinion a civil war would be good for

business, some inferred that the letter writer might be GP. GP wrote to the *Boston Courier* editor, March 8, 1861: "I do not know who wrote this letter. My remarks would be the opposite. The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 4-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit. During his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867 U.S. visit, GP frequently faced charges of being pro-Confederate. He publicly denied "the insinuation in the strongest terms." "From the beginning [and] throughout," he said, "I condemned the cause of the South in taking up arms against the government. In adhering to the cause of the North I injured my reputation with some of my friends who advocated the cause of the South." A few major GP critics are mentioned below. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 5-Critic Benjamin Moran. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) wrote critically of GP in his private journal during 1857-1870. Benjamin Moran was perceptively described by historian Henry (Brooks) Adams, 1838-1918, son of and secretary to U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86, Minister during 1861-68), as: "a sort of dependable workhorse...[with] an exaggerated notion of his importance; ...sensitive to flattery, and easily offended,...[whose] extensive diary...while it must be read from the point of view of his character...throws an interesting light on the Legation scene." A few quotes from Moran's journal illustrate his criticism of GP. •See Benjamin Moran.

Peabody, George, Critics. 6-Critic Moran on GP: "Monday, 31 Aug ('57)...George Peabody, the puffing American note shaver has returned to London from a tour of self-glorification in the United States. This is the fellow who gives private dinners on the Fourth of July at public taverns to which he invites everyone in a good suit of clothes who will applaud him and then publishes the proceedings, toasts, and all, in the public journals...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 7-Critic Moran on GP Cont'd.: "Monday, 31 Aug ('57) cont'd.: "[H]e pays his clerks less and works them harder than any other person in London in the same business, and never gave a man a dinner that wanted it. His parties are advertisements, and his course far from benevolent. He never gave away a cent that he didn't know what its return would be. He has no social position in London and cannot get into good Society. He generally bags the new American Minister for his own purposes and shows him up around the town, if he can, as his puppet to a set of fourth-rate English aristocrats and American tuft-hunters who eat his dinners and laugh at him for his pains." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 8-Critic Moran on GP Cont'd. [May 28, 1858]: "George Peabody has been here today & I had a cold bow from his magnificence, which I stiffly returned." •[Feb. 1864]: "...Peabody is a rebel and does all in his power to destroy the credit of his country.... "So strong is the hold on American belief, that this man Peabody is loyal that no refutation will shake it, and he therefore goes on and does us ten times more injury that [sic] a flat rebel.... He is a rebel and don't [sic] conceal it."

Peabody, George, Critics. 9-Critic Moran on GP Cont'd. [Nov. 12, 1869]: Moran's criticism of GP relented only during GP's last illness and death in London, Nov. 4, 1869. Moran's better nature emerged in his touching entry on GP's Westminster Abbey funeral (Nov. 12, 1869): "I thought of Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me. And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 10-Critic William Lloyd Garrison. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison first attacked GP, gravely ill in the summer of 1869, for going to recuperate not to a northern spa but to a Southern one, White Sulphur Spring, W. Va., which he called the favorite resort of the elite of "rebeldom." There, GP was welcomed with congratulatory resolutions to which he responded by speaking of his own cordial esteem and regard for the high honor, integrity, and heroism of the Southern people. •GP's $2 million Education Fund, Garrison complained, went to white not black children. The conservative PEF trustees and agent Barnas Sears complied with rather than fought southern school segregation laws. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 11-Critic W.L. Garrison Cont'd. Garrison next attacked three months after GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869. His article, "Honored Beyond His Deserts," *Independent*, Feb. 10, 1870, mocked the pomp and circumstance of GP's death in London, his remains lying in state at Westminster Abbey, transport of his remains across the Atlantic on Britain's newest warship, HMS *Monarch*, escorted by the U.S. warship, the *Plymouth*, the impressive U.S. Navy reception at Portland harbor, Me., led by Adm. D.G. Farragut (1801-70), and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery (Salem, Mass. Feb. 8, 1870). GP's motive in his philanthropy, Garrison wrote (his underlining), as it was in returning to England to die, was to gain public attention, "to quickly make him[self] famous." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 12-Critic W.L. Garrison Cont'd. GP was a pro-slaver, Garrison charged, citing as proof the fact that GP had signed an appeal denouncing Mass.'s "Personal Liberty Bill." that prohibited southern slave hunters from removing from Mass. any slaves who had fled their southern masters. (Garrison mistakenly confused educational philanthropist GP [1795-1869] for a distant relative of the same name, George Peabody (1804-92) of Salem,

Mass., who was president of the Eastern Railroad and who favored the Mass. Fugitive Slave Law). •Garrison, who saw the South as the enemy long after the Civil War, raged at GP because the PEF was intended to revive the South. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, Critics. 13-Critic Samuel Bowles. Newspaper owner-editor Samuel Bowles (1826-78) in his *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, wrote (without submitting proof): "They [GP and his partner Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90] gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation." •See Samuel Bowles.

Peabody, George, Critics. 14-Critics' Harmful Effect. Major critics of GP's course in the Civil War began with **1-**U.S. Consul Gen. in Paris John Bigelow's (1817-1911) unsubstantiated 1862 charge, made to U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72), that GP had exaggerated federal reversals to cause financial panic and so reap a personal fortune. **2-**Newspaper owner-editor Samuel Bowles's equally unsubstantiated 1866 charges followed; compounded by **3-**abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison in 1869-1870. (Note: For doubt cast about Bigelow's criticism about GP's loyalty, •See John Bigelow and "Bigelow, John..." in References end of book). •See persons named.

Peabody, George, Critics. 15-Critics Harmful Effect Cont'd. Historian-writers who repeated these unsubstantiated charges, none with proof, included **4-**Gustavus Myers's *History of Great American Fortunes*, 1910, 1936; **5-**Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons*, 1934; **6-**Carl Sandburg's (1878-1967) Pulitzer prize biography, *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939: **7-**Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *The Stream of American History*, 1952. •See persons named.

Peabody, George, Critics. 16-GP Defenders Not Fully Believed. Defenders in the press, such as journalist-political advisor Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) and Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), Pres. Lincoln's emissaries sent to keep England and France neutral in Nov. 1861, who publicly attested that GP in London helped them contact British leaders, were not fully believed. For full account, •see Civil War and GP. •Persons named. •John R. Potter. •"R.D.P." •"S.P.Q." •George Francis Train.

Peabody, George. Freedom of the City of London. •See London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP. •See Honors, GP's, in Life and after Death (in chronological order).

Peabody, George. Gifts to Science and Science Education. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Peabody, George, Honors. •See Honors, GP's, in Life and after Death (in chronological order). •Murray Peabody Brush. •Peter Cooper. •Hall of Fame of N.Y.U. •Robert Underwood Johnson. •Henry Mitchell MacCracken. •Bruce R. Payne. •Hans Schuler. •Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

GP Illustrations

Peabody, George, Illustrations. (Alphabetical by author's last name, or by publication title if there is no author, or by name of depository if source is an unpublished document. Second and further entries by the same author are in chronological order).

Peabody, George, Illus.: A.

Allen, Jack. "Peabody: A Tale of Two Centuries," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Spring 1986), pp. 19-23, has several illustrations. **1**-GP photo in old age, seated, from waist up, p. 19. **2**-Four photos of GPCFT, pp. 21-23.

Peabody, George, Illus.: B.

Baltimore News, "Baltimore in Pictures" (March 6, 1928), has photo of GP's seated statue in front of the PIB, statue given to Baltimore by Robert Garrett (1847-96), April 7, 1890 (copied after William W. Story's GP statue in Threadneedle Street, near the Royal Exchange, London).

Branch, Robert. "'Happy Birthday, George!' Danvers and Peabody to Celebrate Noted Philanthropist's 200th Birthday," *Danvers Herald*, Feb. 16, 1995, p. 3.

Brooke, Bissell. "Peabody Outwitted a Queen," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 13, 1955, has GP portrait, middle aged, from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Peabody, George, Illus.: B. Cont'd.

Bryan, Nelson. "The Life of a Philanthropist: George Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Winter 1994), pp. 2-7. **1**-GP photo in old age, head to waist, leaning on column, on contents page (from PCofVU archives, Nashville). **2**-Engraving by W.H. Forbes of GP in old age, head and shoulders, with GP's signature beneath, p. 3. **3**-Street scene sketch of sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle Street, near Royal Exchange, London, p. 4 (taken from Philip Whitwell Wilson, *George Peabody, Esq., An Interpretation* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1926). **4**-Sketch of the Peabody Homes of London, p. 5. **5**-Sketch of funeral scene, carrying GP's coffin aboard HMS *Monarch*, p. 6.

Peabody, George, Illus.: B. Cont'd.

Bryan, Nelson. "The Life of a Philanthropist: George Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Winter 1994), pp. 2-7 (cont'd). **6**-Photo of 16 original PEF trustees plus GP taken at their second meeting on March 23, 1869, at Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio: seated, left to right, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), Mass.; William Alexander

Graham (1804-75), N.C.; GP; Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Mass.; William Cabell Rives (1793-1868), Va. Standing, left to right: George Washington Riggs (1813-81), Washington, D.C.; George Nathaniel Eaton (1811-74), Md.; William Maxwell Evarts (1818-1901), N.Y.; Edward Anthony Bradford (1814-72), La.; Charles Macalester (1798-1873), Penn.; John Henry Clifford (1809-76), Mass.; Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70); Gov. Hamilton Fish (1809-93), N.Y.; Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85); Gov. William Aiken (1806-87), S.C.; Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), Ohio; Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), N.Y.; p. 7. **7**-sketch of the first Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., p. 9.

Peabody, George, Illus.: B. Cont'd.

Burk, Kathleen. *Morgan Grenfell 1838-1988: The Biography of a Merchant Bank* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1989), has six illustrations. **1**-Photo of GP seated statue in Threadneedle Street, near Royal Exchange, London, frontispiece (same in Bryan-3 above). **2**-Portrait of GP (c.1854) by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-94), in National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., facing p. 80. **3**-Cartoon of GP and John Bull from *Fun* (London), Feb. 24, 1866, p. 235, about the Peabody Donation Fund (Peabody homes in London), following p. 80. **4**-Engraving of Peabody Square model dwellings on Blackfriars Road, London; from Morgan, Grenfell, following p. 80. **5**-Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) portrait, from Morgan, Grenfell Group, following p. 80. **6**-John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913) portrait, from Bettman Archives, following p. 80.

Peabody, George, Illus.: C.

Carosso, Vincent P. *The Morgans, Private International Bankers, 1854-1913* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1987), following p. 218 (from Pierpont Morgan Library), has three illustrations. **1**-Photo of GP seated. **2**-Photo of Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) in 1881 at age 68. **3**-Photo of John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., in 1889 at age 52.

Conkin, Paul K., *et al. Gone with the Ivy: A Biography of Vanderbilt University* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1985), has photo of GPCFT campus, Nashville, Tenn., after World War II, p. 473.

Peabody, George, Illus.: C. Cont'd.

Conte, Robert S. *The History of the Greenbrier: America's Resort* (White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.: The Greenbrier, 1989), pp. 69-71, has photo of Robert E. Lee, GP, William W. Corcoran, and seven former civil war generals at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, p. 70 (same photo in Dabney, facing p. 3; Freeman, *Robert E. Lee* [full identification], Kocher and Dearstyne, p. 189, Lanier, ed., p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., p. 4; and Murphy, p. 58).

Peabody, George, Illus.: C. Cont'd.

Crichton, Mary. "Peabody in England: Bridging the Cultural Gap," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Fall 1994), pp. 14-17, has two illustrations. **1**-Photo of sculptor William W. Story's GP seated statue in Threadneedle Street, near Royal Exchange, London, p. 15 (same in Bryan-3 above). **2**-Photo of burial marker, GP's temporary burial site, Westminster Abbey, London.

Peabody, George, Illus.: C. Cont'd.

Cullen, Tom A. "Peabody Pioneer: First Slum Push," *Austin American* (Texas), March 18, 1964, has engraving of "Peabody's Apartment Houses" (London).

Curry, J.L.M. *A Brief Sketch of George Peabody, and a History of the Peabody Education Fund Through Thirty Years* (New York: Negro Universities Press, 1969; reprint of John Wilson and Son, 1898 edition), has engraving by W.H. Forbes of GP in old age, frontispiece (same in Bryan-2 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: D.

Dabney, Charles William. *Universal Education in the South. In Two Volumes. Volume I: From the Beginning to 1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1936) has four illustrations. **1**-Photo of Robert E. Lee, GP, and William W. Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869, facing p. 83 (same in Conte, p. 70; Kocher and Dearstyne, p. 19; Lanier, ed., p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., p. 4; Murphy, p. 58. **2**-photos of Barnas Sears (1802-80), first PEF administrator, facing p. 122, upper left. **3**-Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903), second PEF administrator, upper right. **4**-photo of the 16 original PEF trustees plus GP, March 23, 1867; facing p. 123 (with names in Bryan-6 above). **5**-illustration of Pres. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) of the Univ. of Nashville; facing p. 287.

Peabody, George, Illus.: D. Cont'd.

De Mare, Marie. *G. P. A. Healy, American Artist* (New York: David McKay Co., 1954). No illustration but p. 206 mentions 1862 exhibition of portraits by Healy, including his portrait of GP (see Burk-2).

Dickinson, Lowes Cato (1819-1908), British artist: one copy of his portrait of GP is owned by the Peabody Trust of London which built and managed the Peabody homes of London; a second copy was owned by Henry Astley Darbishire (1825-99), British architect, who designed the 19th century estates containing Peabody homes of London (information supplied by Christine Wagg, Peabody Trust Central Administration, London, Aug. 25, 1998); and a third copy is in the PIB.

Peabody, George, Illus.: D. Cont'd.

Dorsey, John. *Mr. Peabody's Library: The Building, The Collection, The Neighborhood* (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1978), has four illustrations. **1**-Engraving of GP, head and shoulders, p. 4. **2**-Interior of PIB Library, Baltimore, p. 2. **3**-PIB Provost Nathaniel H. Morison (1815-90), p. 6. **4**-scenes of Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, site of PIB.

Durant, John, and Alice Durant. *Pictorial History of American Presidents*. 2nd revised ed. (New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1962), p. 139, has idealized drawing depicting GP's $2 million 1867-69 PEF gift for public education in the South to heal Civil War scars and educate both southern whites and blacks (original in the Library of Congress).

Peabody, George, Illus.: E.

Economist (London), "Victorian Yankee," Vol. 242, No. 6704 (Feb. 19, 1972), p. 53, has engraved portrait of GP in old age seated at desk, with head supported by right hand.

Peabody, George, Illus.: F.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *Robert E. Lee; A Biography. The Pulitzer Prize Edition* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935, 1936), next to last photo in appendix titled "Illustrations Specially Selected for the Pulitzer Prize edition," has photo of 13 figures at Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., believed taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, including five seated figures, left to right: Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95), Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70, then president of Washington College, renamed in 1871 Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.), GP, William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888, GP's longtime friend and former Washington, D.C. banker), and James Lyon (1801-82, Va. judge). Standing behind the five seated, left to right, are seven former Confederate generals: James Conner (1829-83, of S.C.), Martin Witherspoon Gary (1831-91, of S.C.), Robert Doak Lilley (1836-86, of Va.), P. G. T. Beauregard (1818-93, of La.), Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96, of Ga.), Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76, of Va.), and Joseph Lancaster Brent (1826-1905, of Md.).

Peabody, George, Illus.: F. Cont'd.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *Robert E. Lee; A Biography* Cont'd. This photo, described in the *New York World*, Sept. 14, 1869, p. 12, c. 2, by Gen. John Bankhead Magruder (1810-71), was preserved for over 40 years by Confederate veteran James Blair of Richmond, Va., with the Confederate generals' identity in dispute until correctly named by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., in 1935. •Ref. Greenbrier Hotel archives, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. •Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4.

Peabody, George, Illus.: F. Cont'd.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *Robert E. Lee; A Biography*. Cont'd. Note: the authors believe that this Pulitzer Prize Edition incorrectly named among the standing generals John White Geary (1819-73) of Penn. (the authors believe this figure to be Martin Witherspoon Gary [1831-81] of S.C.). The authors believe that John Bankhead Magruder (1810-71) of Va. and Lew Wallace (1827-1905) of Ind., both listed in this Pulitzer Prize Edition, were not present; and that Alexander Robert Lawton, 1818-96 , of Ga., not listed in this edition, was in fact present at the photo taking. •The same photo appears in Conte; Dabney, I, facing p. 83; Kocher and Dearstyne-Vol. 1, p. 189; Lanier, ed., p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., p. 4; and Murphy, p.

58. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate Generals. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Peabody, George, Illus.: F. Cont'd.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *Robert E. Lee, A Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947), IV, p. 438, has photo of GP sitting alone at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., as described in Freeman, Pulitzer Prize Edition, above.

Frizzell, Mildred Armor. "George Peabody Cup," *Hobbies*, Vol. 86, No. 4 (June 1981), pp. 41, 62, has photo of GP pressed glass cup made in Sunderland, England, for sale after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death. •See Glassware, GP. •Bessie M. Lindsey. •Gordon Sykes.

Peabody, George, Illus.: G.

George Peabody Bicentennial, Town of Danvers (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Preservation Commission for the George Peabody Bicentennial Celebration, 1995), has 18 illustrations from the Danvers Archival Center (18 illustrations below). **1**-GP birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center. **2**-Sketch inside the Sylvester Proctor store, where GP was apprenticed. **3**-Waterfront, Newburyport, Mass., where GP worked in his older brother David's dry goods store, 1811. **4**-Sketch of Baltimore, Md., harbor about the time GP went with his uncle to open a store in Georgetown, D.C. (May 1812). **5**-London skyline from the Thames, showing Houses of Parliament about 1827-37 during which years GP made his first five commercial buying trips abroad, remaining in London 1837-69.

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody Bicentennial, Town of Danvers (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Preservation Commission for the George Peabody Bicentennial Celebration, 1995), has 18 illustrations from the Danvers Archival Center (cont'd). **6**-Sketch of the opening of the first Peabody Institute of Peabody (named Danvers, then South Danvers to April 13, 1868), Mass. **7**-Sketch of front and back of GP medals presented to outstanding Danvers and South Danvers high school students. **8**-Sketch of Maple Street Church, Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., where the parade started (Oct. 9, 1856) honoring GP during his 1856-57 U.S. visit.

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody Bicentennial, Town of Danvers (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Preservation Commission for the George Peabody Bicentennial Celebration, 1995), has 18 illustrations from the Danvers Archival Center (cont'd). **9**-Sketch of schoolgirls marching under arch honoring GP's Oct. 9, 1856, hometown visit. **10**-Sketch from photo of Peabody Institute Library in what is now Danvers, Mass. **11**-Sketch from photo of Langley/Melcher house at 11 Sylvan Street, Danvers, Mass., where GP stayed in 1857. **12**-Sketch of the outside of "The Lindens," Sylvan Street, Danvers, Mass., where GP was entertained in 1866.

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody Bicentennial, Town of Danvers (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Preservation Commission for the George Peabody Bicentennial Celebration, 1995), has 18 illustrations from the Danvers Archival Center (cont'd). **13-**Sketch from photo of Joshua Silvester's home, 13 Peabody Avenue, Danvers, Mass., where GP stayed on his U.S. visit in 1866. **14-**Sketch of the Peabody Institute Library building, Danvers, Mass., at the July 14, 1869, dedication, with GP present. **15-**Sketch of HMS *Monarch* returning GP's remains to the U.S. **16-**Sketch from photo of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., dedicated in 1892 after original building burned in 1890. **17-**Sketch of street decoration for parade honoring GP's Danvers, Mass., visit (Oct. 9, 1856), marking his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London. **18-**Illustration of the Prince of Wales unveiling sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle St., near Royal Exchange, London (July 23, 1869).

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. *The Historical Background of Peabody College. Covering a Period of One Hundred and Fifty-five Years.* Bulletin, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct. 1941), with Preface by Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980); 15 illustrations below. **1-**Photo of GP in old age, full torso and head, left hand holding gloves, left arm leaning on furniture, p. 4. **2-**Photos of eight U.S. Presidents who were trustees of GPCFT and its predecessors, with dates as trustees (clockwise): James K. Polk (trustee during 1839-41); U.S. Grant (trustee, 1867-85); Grover Cleveland (trustee, 1885-99); Theodore Roosevelt (trustee, 1901-14); William McKinley (trustee, 1899-1901); Rutherford B. Hayes (trustee, 1877-93); Andrew Johnson (trustee, 1853-57); and Andrew Jackson (trustee, 1792-1845), p. 6.

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. *The Historical Background of Peabody College. Covering a Period of One Hundred and Fifty-five Years.* Bulletin, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct. 1941), with Preface by Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980); cont'd. **3-**James Priestley (1760-1821), president of Cumberland College during 1809-21, p. 11. **4-**Pres. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) of Univ. of Nashville during 1824-50, p. 11. **5-**Sketch of campus, Univ. of Nashville, 1856, p. 15. **6-**Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97) of Univ. of Nashville during 1855-70, p. 19. **7-**Kirby Smith (1824-93, also known as Edmund Kirby Smith and Edmund Kirby-Smith), last Confederate general to surrender; who was chancellor, Univ. of Nashville during 1870-75, p. 21. **8-**Photo of 16 original PEF trustees plus GP, taken at their second meeting on March 23, 1867, at Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC photo studio, p. 24 (for names see Bryan-6 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: G. Cont'd.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. *The Historical Background of Peabody College. Covering a Period of One Hundred and Fifty-five Years*. Bulletin, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct. 1941), with Preface by Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980); cont'd. **9**-Photo of Pres. Eben S. Stearns (1819-87) of Peabody Normal College during 1875-87, p. 25. **10**-Photo of Pres. William Harold Payne (1836-1907) of Peabody Normal College during 1888-1901, p. 29. **11**-Photo of Pres. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) of Peabody Normal College during 1901-09, p. 30. **12**-Photo of Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) of GPCFT during 1911-37, p. 35. **13**-Photo of first GPCFT summer school 1914 under tent, p. 37. **14**-Photo of Pres. Sidney Clarence Garrison (1887-1945) of GPCFT during 1937-44, p. 39. **15**-Photo of Joint Univ. Library serving GPCFT, Vanderbilt Univ., and Scarritt College, p. 40.

Gwyn, Ann. "Changing Hands: Johns Hopkins Acquires Peabody Library," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, Vol. 57, No. 5 (Jan. 1983), pp. 401-404, has engraving of GP, p. 401.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H.

Hearn, Nicholas. *George Peabody (1795-1869) "One of the Poor's Greatest Benefactors?"* (London: Peabody Donation Fund, 1980) has seven illustrations. **1**-Engraving of GP in old age, cover. **2**-Lithograph of the U.S. products and arts display at the Great Exhibition of 1851, from a lithograph at the Queen's Library, Windsor Castle, p. 6. **3**-Engravings of Peabody Homes of London buildings, pp. 20-21. 4-Engraving of the July 23, 1869, unveiling of sculptor William W. Story's GP seated statue, near London's Royal Exchange, p. 24 (same in Bryan-3 above). 5-Engraving of GP's funeral in Westminster Abbey, from *Illustrated London News* (Nov. 20, 1869), p. 26. 6-Engraving of GP's remains being taken aboard HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth harbor, England; from *Graphic*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 25, 1869), p. 27. 7-Engraving of GP's remains in mortuary chapel aboard HMS *Monarch*; from *Graphic*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Dec. 18, 1869), p. 28.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hellman, Geoffrey T. "The First Great Cheerful Giver," *American Heritage*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (1966), pp. 28-33, 76-77; reprinted in *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967), pp. 4-11. The following are in *American Heritage* (10 illustrations below): **1**-Portrait of GP in old age, seated, holding letter founding the PEF, with three lithographs on top and three lithographs on bottom depicting Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration street scenes, Danvers, Mass., marking his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years abroad as London banker, p. 28. **2**-Engraving of sketch of Peabody Square model dwellings, London, p. 30. **3**-Engraving with legend: "A gold snuff box...presented to GP by the Mayor and Citizens of London," appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 10 (Nov. 8?, 1866), p. 31.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hellman, Geoffrey T. "The First Great Cheerful Giver," *American Heritage*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (1966), pp. 28-33, 76-77; reprinted in *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967), pp. 4-11. The following are in *American Heritage* (cont'd). **4**-Engraving with legend: "Escorted by American vessels, H.M.S. *Monarch* arrives in Portland, Maine, in 1870 with the remains of George Peabody," from Peabody Museum, Salem, p. 33. **5**-Engraving with legend: "The Peabody Institute in Baltimore, opened in 1866, offered the public a library, a lecture hall, an art gallery, and an academy of music, plus the funds to keep them going," p. 76.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hellman, Geoffrey T. "The First Great Cheerful Giver," *American Heritage*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (1966), pp. 28-33, 76-77; reprinted in *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967), pp. 4-11. •The following are in *Peabody Reflector* (10 illustrations below). **1**-Portrait in color of GP in old age, seated, holding letter founding the PEF, front cover. **2**-Engraving by John Chester Buttre (1821-93) of GP in middle age from a daguerreotype, p. 4. **3**-Photo of GP in old age, with right hand resting inside jacket, p. 4. **4**-Photo of GP's bust by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) unveiled May 12, 1926, at New York Univ. Hall of Fame (Washington Heights), p. 4. **5**-Photo of GP in old age holding glasses in right hand and letter in left hand, p. 5.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hellman, Geoffrey T. "The First Great Cheerful Giver," *American Heritage*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (1966), pp. 28-33, 76-77; reprinted in *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967), pp. 4-11. •The following are in *Peabody Reflector* (cont'd). **6**-Engraving of sketch of Peabody Square model dwellings, London, p. 6. **7**-Lithograph of street scene with welcoming arches on GP's visit to South Danvers (renamed Peabody since April 13, 1868), Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, p. 8. **8**-Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on enamel, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., p. 9. **9**-Engraving of sketch of HMS *Monarch* bearing GP's remains; before docking in Portland, Maine., Jan. 25, 1870, p. 10. **10**-Photo of GP taken by London photographer John Mayall (1810-1901), signed by GP in 1868, with handwritten quotation from his Feb. 7, 1867, PEF founding letter, p. 11.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hidy, Muriel E. "The George Peabody Papers," *Bulletin of the Business Historical Society*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Feb. 1938), pp. 1-6, has engraving of GP, "engraved by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," with signature, copied from "George Peabody," *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 (April 1857), pp. 428-437.

Hill, Eloise Wilkes. "The Peabody Influence....A New Book," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1969), pp. 15-16, has photo taken in 1961 of GPCFT's Pres. Henry H. Hill (1894-87) and Mrs. Hill standing near sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle St., near Royal Exchange, London, p. 16 (same in Bryan-3 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hill, Ruth Henderson. *George Peabody "The Great Benefactor" 1795-1869; for the Centennial of the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute, 1953, reprint, 1989) has seven illustrations. **1**-Illustration of GP holding letter, cover. **2**-Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., p. 4. **3**-Birthplace of GP, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center, p. 8. **4**-Tablet at birthplace, p. 10. **5**-Queen Victoria's miniature portrait done in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt (fl. 1866-68), baked on enamel, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., p. 14 (same in Hellman-8, *Illustrated London New*, and others above). **6**-GP's grave, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., p. 16. **7**-GP memorial inscription on floor of Westminster Abbey, London.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

"Historical Funerals, George Peabody, 1795-1869, Philanthropist and Financier," *American Funeral Director*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May 1952), pp. 46-48, has several contemporary drawings of GP's transatlantic funeral from his death in London on Nov. 4, 1869, to final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870, including **1**-handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and **2**-placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England.

Peabody, George, Illus.: H. Cont'd.

Hoyt, Edwin P. *The Peabody Influence: How a Great New England Family Helped to Build America* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1968), facing p. 110, has three illustrations. **1**-Engraving of GP in old age. **2**-Drawing of GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center. **3**-Drawing of Peabody Square (Peabody model homes), Islington, London.

Peabody, George, Illus.: I.

Illustrated London News, May 26, 1867, p. 513, illustration of Queen Victoria's enameled miniature portrait done in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman-8 and Hill-5 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: J.

Jones, J.E., was reported in the London *Times*, July 7, 1856, p. 10, c.5-6, as an Irish sculptor who made a bust of GP in 1856 and who was among those attending a GP-sponsored July 4, 1856, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London.

Peabody, George, Illus.: K.

Kenin, Richard. *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979) has seven illustrations. **1**-Portrait of GP (c.1854) by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-94), in National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, p. 94. **2**-Portrait of Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) by Braga, p. 98. **3**-Facsimile of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for low-rent housing for London's working poor (total gift, $2.5 million, original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.), p. 100. **4**-Photo of gold box with parchment granting GP Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862 (original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.), p. 102.

Peabody, George, Illus.: K. Cont'd.

Kenin, Richard. *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979) has seven illustrations (cont'd). **5**-Photo of Queen Victoria's enameled miniature portrait done in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, and *Illustrated London News* above), p. 103. **6**-Photo of U.S. Congressional gold medal made by Starr and Marcus, NYC goldsmiths, awarded unanimously by U.S. Congress to GP in appreciation for his $2 million PEF, 1867-69 (original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.), p. 104. **7**-Photo of wood engraving of GP's Nov. 12, 1869, funeral service in Westminster Abbey, London, from *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 20, 1869 (original in Library of Congress), p. 105 (same, Hearn above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: K. Cont'd.

Kenyon, Paul. "Professor Tells How Peabody Pioneered in Giving Away Millions Constructively," *North Shore '71* (Gloucester, Mass.), Vol. 6, No. 50 (Dec. 11, 1971), pp. 1-2, 4f, has eleven illustrations. **1**-Enlarged photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on enamel, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London News*, and Kenin-5 above). Below this miniature, from left to right, are photos of: **2**-Gold Box containing GP's membership in the Fishmongers' Co. of London. **3**-Congressional Gold Medal awarded GP for the PEF.

Peabody, George, Illus.: K. Cont'd.

Kenyon, Paul. "Professor Tells How Peabody Pioneered in Giving Away Millions Constructively," *North Shore '71* (Gloucester, Mass.), Vol. 6, No. 50 (Dec. 11, 1971), pp. 1-2, 4 + (cont'd). **4-**Gold box containing GP's Freedom of the City of London; cover. **5-**Portrait of GP in middle age by John Neagle (1796-1865), original in Karolik Collection, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, p. 2. **6-**Photo of open vault, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., showing Queen Victoria's porcelainized miniature portrait (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, and Kenin-5 above), Congressional Gold Medal, and gold boxes containing membership in Fishmongers' Co. and the Freedom of the City of London, p. 4.

Peabody, George, Illus.: K. Cont'd.

Kenyon, Paul. "Professor Tells How Peabody Pioneered in Giving Away Millions Constructively," *North Shore '71* (Gloucester, Mass.), Vol. 6, No. 50 (Dec. 11, 1971), pp. 1-2, 4f (cont'd). **7-**Photo of GP's birthplace, Peabody, Mass., 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center, p. 4. **8-**Photo of Shadwell Estate, 1935, Peabody Homes of London, p. 4. **9-**Sketch of Peabody Square, Islington, Peabody Homes of London. **10-**Photo closeup of Queen Victoria's enameled miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 in appreciation for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman, others, and *Illustrated London News* above). **11-**Photo closeup of GP's Congressional Gold Medal.

Peabody, George, Illus.: K. Cont'd.

Kocher, Alfred Lawrence, and Howard Dearstyne. *Shadows in Silver, a Record of Virginia, 1850-1900, in Contemporary Photographs taken by George and Huestis Cook with Additions from the Cook Collection* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954) has two illustrations. **1-**Photo of GP, former Civil War generals, northern and southern educators and statesmen at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, p. 189 (same, Conte; Dabney, I, facing p. 83; Freeman, *Pulitzer Prize Edition*; Kocher and Dearstyne-I; Lanier, ed.; Meredith; and Miller, ed., p. 4; Murphy.). **2-**Photo of GP sitting alone, p. 190 (same, Dabney I, facing p. 83; Freeman, *Robert E. Lee, A Biography*, IV, p. 438; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller (ed.), X, p. 4.

Peabody, George, Illus.: L.

Ladies Newspaper and Pictorial Times (London), July 26, 1851, p. 43, has large woodcut illustration of GP introducing the Duke of Wellington to U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence at GP's July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, during the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Lane, William Coolidge, and Nina E. Brown, eds. *A.L.A. Portrait Index*, Vol. III (New York: Burt Franklin, 1906, reprinted 1960), p. 1129, listed GP illustrations in the following 15 sources: **1-***American Annual Cyclopedia and Register of Events of the Year 1867* (New York: Appleton, 1867), VII, engraving by Henry Bryan Hall, Jr. (1808-84), frontispiece, p. 7. **2-**"George Peabody," *Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography*. Ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), IV, engraving by H. B. Hall, Jr., p. 688. **3-**Sarah Knowles Bolton, *Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous* (New York: Crowell, 1885), frontispiece.

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Lane, William Coolidge, and Nina E. Brown, eds. *A.L.A. Portrait Index*, Vol. III (New York: Burt Franklin, 1906, reprinted 1960), p. 1129, listed GP illustrations in 15 sources (cont'd). **4-**Lillian C. Buttre, *American Portrait Gallery* (New York: Buttre, 1877), I, plate 39, engraving by J.C. Buttre based on a GP photo. **5-**Evart A. Duyckinck, *Portrait Gallery of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America*. II (New York: Johnson, 1873), photo, p. 291. **6-***Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 118 (1884). Illustration of sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle St., near Royal Exchange, London, p. 773 (same, Bryan-3 above). **7-**"George Peabody," *Harper's Weekly Magazine*, Vol. 6 (May 17, 1862), woodcut, p. 309. **8-***Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 10 (1866), woodcuts, pp. 221 and 701.

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Lane, William Coolidge, and Nina E. Brown, eds. *A.L.A. Portrait Index*, Vol. III (New York: Burt Franklin, 1906, reprinted 1960), p. 1129, listed GP illustrations in 15 sources (cont'd). **9-***Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 11 (1867), woodcut of group, p. 228. **10-**"George Peabody," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 13, No. 673 (Nov. 20, 1869), woodcut, pp. 749 and 808. **11-**Frederick G. Harrison, *Biographical Sketches of Preeminent Americans*. 4 vols. (Boston: Walker, 1892-1893). II (1892), plate 22. **12-**J.F. Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S. 1776-1876* (New York: Loubat, 1880). II, etching of GP's U.S. Congressional gold medal by engraver Jules-Ferdinand Jacquemart (1837-80), plate 78. **13-***Magazine of Art* (London). Vol. 13 (1890), p. 49, has J. M. Johnstone's engraving of GP portrait by G. F. Watts. **14-***Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, IX (1866), frontispiece, has W.H. Forbes engraving of GP. **15-**William T. Brigham, "New England in Baltimore," *New England Magazine* (New Series), Vol. 22 (1900), pp. 218-231 (illustration, p. 227).

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Lanier, Robert S., ed. *Photographic History of the Civil War. Vol. 5, The Armies and Leaders: Poetry and Eloquence* (Secaucus, NJ: Blue & Grey Press, 1987), p. 4, has photo, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., probably taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, of five seated figures, including GP

and Robert E. Lee, plus seven standing former Confederate generals (same, Conte, p. 70, above; Dabney, I, facing p. 83 above; fully identified in Freeman, *Robert E. Lee*, Pulitzer Prize Edition above; Kocher and Dearstyne-1, p. 189 above; Miller, ed., p. 4 below; and Murphy below).

"Last Honors, The," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113, has five GP-related funeral scenes from his Nov. 4, 1869, death, to Feb. 8, 1870, final burial.

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Law, Frederick Houk. *Great Americans* (New York: Globe Book, 1953), pp. 391-396, has portrait of GP on p. 389.

Library of Congress BIOG FILE, Washington, D.C., has J.C. Buttre engraving of GP photo by Civil War photographer Mathew Brady (1823-96).

Liebenson, Bess. "The Country's First Modern Philanthropist," *New York Times*, July 14, 1995, XIII-CN, p. 17, has portrait of a seated GP, commissioned to honor his Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 gift founding the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ.

Peabody, George, Illus.: L. Cont'd.

Lossing, Benson J. *Mathew Brady's Illustrated History of the Civil War, 1861-65* (New York: Fairfax Press, 1912), p. 486, has photo titled "Peabody Fund Commission." It shows nine of the 16 original PEF trustees plus GP. These nine are the right hand group of the 17 figures (GP is the 17th) usually seen in this historic photo, taken March 23, 1867, at famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's NYC studio. The nine trustees in this photo of part of the group are, from left to right: Adm. David G. Farragut, GP, Hamilton Fish, U.S. Grant, William Aiken, Robert Charles Winthrop, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, William Cabell Rives, and Samuel Wetmore (all 17 are listed in Bryan, Dabney, Kocher, and GPCFT above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: M.

McCabe, Kathy. "Peabody Festivities Will Last All Year," *Boston Sunday Globe*, Feb. 12, 1995, has head and shoulders photo of GP in old age.

Marney, Betty. "Fascinating Life of Great Philanthropist," *Nashville Banner* (Tenn.), Dec. 10, 1971, p. 56, has photo of engraving of GP in old age.

Peabody, George, Illus.: M. Cont'd.

Maryland Historical Society, Prints and Photographs Division, 201 West Monument St., Baltimore, Md. 21201. **1**-Uncataloged extensive photos and prints of GP. **2**-1866 photo of GP and various dignitaries on the steps of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore watching parade in GP's honor. **3**-Photos of PIB.

Maryland History Notes, "Baltimore's 150th Birthday," Vol. 5, No. 3 (Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2. **1**-GP portrait painted by James Reid Lambdin (1807-89) in 1857 (original at Maryland Historical Society) is mentioned on p. 1 (PIB Art Catalog also listed Lambdin's 1857 portrait of GP in its possession). **2**-GP portrait, "Painted during the early years of his maturity" (probably in his

early thirties) by Chester Harding (1792-1866, original in Maryland Historical Society, oil on canvas, 30" x 25," in oval frame), donated by Mrs. Charles R. Weld (née Frances Eaton, who died March 13, 1947), p. 1.

Peabody, George, Illus.: M. Cont'd.

Menu: "Dinner Given by Mr. Peabody, at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond Street, on the Anniversary of George Washington's Birth-Day, Feb. 22, 1854, to His Excellency Minister, Mr. Buchanan." Front of menu, GP Bicentenary Dinner, Wednesday, 15 Feb. 1995, The Picture Room, The Athenaeum, London.

Peabody, George, Illus.: M. Cont'd.

Moody, John, and George Kibbe Turner. "The Masters of Capital in America: Morgan: The Great Trustee," *McClure's Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Nov. 1910), pp. 3-24, has portrait of aged seated GP on p. 7.

Murphy, Richard W. *The Nation Reunited: The Civil War: War's Aftermath* (Alexandria, Va.: Time-Life Books, 1987), p. 58, photo of five seated figures (Blacque, Lee, GP, Corcoran, Lyons) and seven standing former Civil War generals (Conner, Gary, Lilley, Beauregard, Lawton, Wise, Brent), taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (full names, birth and death dates, and states represented are listed in Douglas Southall Freeman above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: N.

New York University Hall of Fame for Great Americans. *Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University: Official Handbook* (New York: New York University Press, 1962), has portrait of GP.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker (Chronological Order):

Parker, Franklin. "Founder Paid Debt to Education," *Peabody Post* (GPCFT), Vol. 8, No. 8 (Feb. 10, 1955), p. 1, has portrait of GP seated holding Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971). **1**-Engraving of photo of GP, with his signature, holding Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, facing title page. **2**-Profile of GP as a young man, made on dust jacket after an original by Gary Gore, then design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt Univ. Press (his design was awarded a Gold Medal by the Art Directors' Club, Nashville, 1971). This GP profile also appeared in: Herbert A. Kenny, "The Old Tycoons," *Globe* (Boston), Dec. 17, 1971; and *Nashville Banner*, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 39.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, Revised and Updated, 1995) has 15 illustrations: **1**-Engraving of photo of GP, with his signature, holding Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, facing title page. **2**-Profile of GP as a young man,

on dust jacket, after an original by Gary Gore (same, Parker above). **3**-Sketch of GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody (South Danvers before April 13, 1868), now GP House Civic Center (this illustration and the following are between pp. 112-113).

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, Revised and Updated, 1995) has 15 illustrations (cont'd): **4**-Oil painting of young GP, original in the Maryland Historical Society. **5**-Portrait of Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson (Mrs. George Carson), to whom GP is alleged to have twice proposed marriage. **6**-Sketch of PIB building, Charles and Monument Streets, Baltimore, about 1866. **7**-Photo of interior, PIB Library of the Johns Hopkins Univ. **8**-Sketch of three buildings, Peabody Homes of London, 1866. **9**-Illustration of the Prince of Wales unveiling GP's seated statue by William W. Story, Royal Exchange, Threadneedle Street, London, July 23, 1869.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, Revised and Updated, 1995) has 15 illustrations (cont'd.): **10**-Letter from Queen Victoria to GP, March 28, 1866. **11**-Autographed photo of GP, full length, right arm leaning on mantle, 1867; **12**-same photo is on back of dust jacket. **13**-Photo of 16 original PEF trustees, with names, March 23, 1867 (same, Bryan, Dabney, GPCFT) **14**-Sketch of GP's temporary funeral at Westminster Abbey, London, Nov. 12, 1869. **15**-illustration of crowd and carriages at GP's burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. "George Peabody and the Peabody Museum of Salem," *Curator*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1967), pp. 136-153. **1**-Full figure photo of GP, standing, one hand tucked inside front of coat, p. 134. **2**-Fig. 2, GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center; and **3**-Fig. 3, artist's sketch of Peabody Homes in London, both p. 139. **4**-Fig. 4, scene of GP's temporary funeral ceremony at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869; and **5**-Fig. 5, HMS *Monarch* leaving Portsmouth Harbor, England, with GP's remains aboard, p. 141. **6**-Fig. 6, photo of the Peabody Museum of Salem (now Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.), p. 147. **7**-Fig. 7 and **8**-Fig. 8, photos inside East India Marine Hall (now Peabody Essex Museum), Salem, Mass., p. 149. **9**-Fig. 9 and **10**-Fig. 10, photos of exhibits, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., p. 151.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. "George Peabody and the Spirit of America," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 26-27. **1**-Photo of bronze doors with tableaux depicting the Spirit of America designed by Louis Amateis (1855-1913), featuring as part of the design the head of GP; the

bronze doors were intended for the U.S. Capitol Building; p. 26. **2**-Photo of enlarged portion of above featuring GP's face on right end of transom, p. 27.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Philanthropy.* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1955), pamphlet containing Founders Day Address, given Feb. 18, 1955, at GPCFT, has eight illustrations. **1**-Color portrait of GP, head and chest, cover. **2**-Handwritten copy of last part of Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, with GP's signature, inside front cover.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Philanthropy.* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1955), pamphlet containing Founders Day Address, given Feb. 18, 1955, at GPCFT, has eight illustrations (cont'd.). **3**-Photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on porcelain, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London News*, Kenin-5, and Kenyon-1 above), p. 7. **4**-Queen Victoria's letter, March 28, 1866, to GP, before his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, thanking him for his second gift to the Peabody Donation Fund for model housing for London's working poor; original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., p. 7. **5**-Photo of GP's bust by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) unveiled May 12, 1926, at New York Univ. Hall of Fame, p. 11.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. *George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Philanthropy.* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1955), pamphlet containing Founders Day Address, given Feb. 18, 1955, at GPCFT, has eight illustrations (cont'd.). **6**-Photo of the 16 original PEF trustees with GP, taken March 23, 1867 (names in Bryan, Dabney, GPCFT), p. 13. **7**-Photo of GP seated statue in front of PIB, copied after William W. Story's seated GP statue near Royal Exchange, London (same in Bryan above). The statue in Baltimore was given by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, April 7, 1890, p. 16. **8**-Photo of sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue, near Royal Exchange, London, unveiled July 23, 1869, p. 25, from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. "The Girl George Peabody Almost Married," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (Oct. 1955), pp. 215, 224-225; reprinted in *Peabody Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Spring 1964), pp. 10-14, has portrait of Esther Elizabeth (Hoppin) Lardner (1819-1905) by Thomas Sully (1783-1872), completed Dec. 3, 1840. 20" x 24," original in Frick Art Reference Library, NYC, p. 215.

Parker, Franklin. "Maryland's Yankee Friend, George Peabody, Esq.," *Maryland Teacher*, Vol. 20, No. 5 (Jan. 1963), pp. 6-7, 24. **1**-Sketch of GP (head and chest) in old age, p. 6. **2**-Sketch of South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, street scene of victory arches honoring GP during his visit to the U.S., p. 7. **3**-Sketch of GP's coffin being received aboard HMS *Monarch* in Portsmouth harbor, England, for transport to the United States, p. 7.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin. "Pantheon of Philanthropy: George Peabody," *National Society of Fundraisers Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Dec. 1976), pp. 16-20, has portrait of GP in old age, head and shoulders. p. 17.

Parker, Franklin. "To Live Fulfilled: George Peabody, 1795-1869, Founder of George Peabody College for Teachers," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (Spring 1970), pp. 50-53, has portrait of GP, with Feb 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, p. 51.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Parker Cont'd.

Parker, Franklin "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869): Photos and Related Illustrations in Printed Sources and Depositories," *CORE* (*Collected Original Resources in Education*), Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1994), Fiche 1 D1Z; and abstracted in •*Resources in Education*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June 1995), p. 149 (ERIC ED 397 179). (Earlier, less complete list of GP illustrations than in this *Forgotten George Peabody).*

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody.

Peabody: An Illustrated Guide (Baltimore: Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, 1977). **1**-Life-size photo of GP by London photographer John Mayall (1810-1901); was painted over by Queen Victoria's portrait painter, A. Arnoult, to resemble an oil painting; first exhibited at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, 1867; original in PIB art collection; facing p. 3. **2**-Photo at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., of five seated figures, including GP and Robert E. Lee, and seven standing former Confederate generals who are named in Douglas Southall Freeman above. **3**-Black and white etching of GP's Feb. 8, 1870, burial in Salem, Mass., p. 7. **4**-Photo of GP's seated statue in front of PIB, copied after William W. Story's GP seated statue near Royal Exchange, London; p. 19 (same, Bryan above). **5**-Photo of GP and crowd outside PIB Building, Baltimore, at dedication, Oct. 25, 1866; inside back cover.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., its holdings of GP illustrations: **1**-Oil portrait of GP by A. Bertram Schell. **2**-Three photos of GP in old age. **3**-One engraved portrait of GP. **4**-GP London dinner menus of Oct. 27, 1851, and July 4, 1856. **5**-Two photos of GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass., now GP House Civic Center. **6**-Photo closeup of marker at GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center, placed June 13, 1902. **7**-"HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody," 1870, large oil

on canvas, painted by Robert Dudley (fl. 1865-91), 43" x 72," depicts the British warship HMS *Monarch*, leaving Portsmouth harbor, England, to transport GP's remains across the Atlantic for burial in New England, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*. Photo of painting by Mark Sexton appeared as cover on *The American Neptune*, Fall 1995 (published at the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., and identified as "a recent museum acquisition in recognition of the bicentennial of George Peabody's birth. •Ref. http://www.pem.org/neptune/desc554.htm (seen Dec. 29, 1999). •See *American Neptune*. •Peabody Essex Museum. •Robert Dudley.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 41 illustrations. **1**-Cover photo of GP in old age, seated. **2**-First Peabody medals given to best graduates of South Danvers and Peabody High School and Holton High School [p. 2]. **3**-Engraving of Peabody's birthplace, 205 Washington St., Peabody, Mass. [p. 4]. **4**-Sketch of Capt. Sylvester Proctor (1769-c1850), under whom GP was apprenticed [p. 4]. **5**-Painting of Peabody Square, Peabody, Mass., 1828, showing school building GP attended [p. 4].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **6**-Photo of unveiling of the Peabody Historical Society plaque, at GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center, 1902 [p. 4]. **7**-Dinner menu, GP's Birthday, Feb. 18, 1867, W. Simonds' Hotel, South Danvers, Mass. Cover and Bill of Fare [p. 6]. **8**-Etching of portrait (with signature), GP in middle age [p. 6]. **9**-Photo of Peabody Library, Thetford, Vt. [p. 6].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **10**-Photo of Peabody Memorial Church, Georgetown (formerly Rowley), Mass.[which GP had built in memory of his mother] [p. 6]. **11**-Photo of crowd with GP outside entrance to PIB, Baltimore, at Oct. 25, 1866 dedication [p. 8]. **12**-Photo of auditorium, PIB Conservatory of Music, Baltimore [p. 8].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **13**-Photo of exterior of PIB [p. 8]. **14**-Small photo of GP in old age seated in chair near desk [p. 9]. **15**-Photo of GP seated holding glasses, from Archives, Pierpont Morgan Library, New York [p. 10]. **16**-Photo of Junius Spencer Morgan, Archives, Pierpont

Morgan Library, New York [p. 10]. **17**-Copy of partnership agreement, GP and Junius Spencer Morgan, Aug. 10, 1854 [p. 10]. **18**-Small photo of William W. Story's seated statue of GP [p. 11].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995.* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **19**-Photo of GP and crowd at Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 15, 1866 [p. 12]. **20**-Sketch of Peabody Institute, South Danvers, Mass. [p. 12]. **21**-Sketch of Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. [p. 12]. **22**-Envelope containing GP's May 26, 1852, sentiment, "Education, a debt due from present to future generations," when he began his first institute library, Danvers (renamed Peabody, 1868), Mass. [p. 12].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995.* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **23**-Photo of GP and crowd in front of Peabody Institute, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856 [p. 14]. **24**-Cover of dinner menu, South Danvers, Mass., to GP, Oct. 9, 1856 [p. 14]. **25**-Sketch of parade greeting GP, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856 [p. 14]. **26**-Sketch of different view of parade greeting GP, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856 [p. 15]. **27**-Small sketch of GP bust [p. 15].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995.* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **28**-Menu of dinner given by GP at Clarendon Hotel, Bond St., London, on anniversary of George Washington's birthday, Feb. 1854 [p. 16]. **29**-Photo of W. W. Story's statue of GP, Royal Exchange, London [p. 16]. **30**-Menu of dinner given by GP at Willis's Rooms, London, July 4, 1855 [p. 16]. **31**-Photo of U.S. Congressional gold medal given to GP, March 16, 1867, for his education gift to the South (PEF) [p. 17]. **32**-Photo of PEF trustees, 1867.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995.* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **33**-Photo of entrance door, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. [p. 18]. **34**-Photo of the seal of GPCFT, Nashville, Tenn. [p. 18]. **35**-Photo of East India Marine Hall (now Peabody Essex Museum), Salem, Mass. [p. 18]. **36**-Small photo of GP, head and shoulders [p. 19]. **37**-Photo of GP in old age, leaning on column

[p. 19]. **38**-Painting of GP seated in old age, [p. 20]. **39**-Sketch of Peabody Homes of London at Peabody Square, Islington, London [p. 20].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995*. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp., has 43 illustrations (cont'd.). **40**-Three photos of the exteriors of Peabody Homes of London at Herne Hill, Tottenham, Pimlico, London [p. 20]. **41**-Small photo of Peabody Homes at Shaftesbury Park Estate, London [p. 21]. **42**-Photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on porcelain, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); and her earlier March 28, 1866, letter of thanks to GP for his gifts to London; both originals in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London News*, Kenin-5, Kenyon-1, Parker-3, and Parker-6 above) [p. 22]. **43**-Photo of GP seated at desk holding quill pen, in old age [p. 22].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Institute Library. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute Library, n.d), unpaged, has six illustrations. **1**-Color portrait of GP in old age, right hand in jacket, left hand holding letter; leaning on table, front cover. **2**-Color photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on porcelain, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.[p. 8] (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London News*, Kenin-5, Kenyon-1, Parker-3, Parker-6, and Peabody Historical Society [Calendar]-40 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Institute Library. (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute Library, n.d), unpaged (cont'd.). **3**-Engraving of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., 1854 [p. 10]. **4**-Broadside notice of dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., 1854 [p. 11]. **5**-Engraving of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., after GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869 [p. 13]. **6**-Portrait of GP in old age, black and white, reduced from cover portrait, inside back cover [p. 15].

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Reflector, Vol. 38, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1965), issue cover has a black and white portrait of GP holding PEF founding letter of Feb. 7, 1867, addressed to the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop.

Peabody Reflector, Vol. 41, No. 4 (Fall 1971), back cover has copy of silhouette of a young GP, taken from front of dust jacket of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971 edition; revised 1995 edition).

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Reflector, Vol. 52, No. 4 (Winter 1980), issue cover has engraving of GP in old age.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Peabody Cont'd.

Peabody Trust, *Anticipate: Annual Report and Accounts 1997/98* (London: Peabody Trust, 1998), [p. 4]. Photo of GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St., near Royal Exchange, London, unveiled July 23, 1869; green-tinted artistic photo viewed from below GP's shoe looking up at seated statue with building looming behind.

Peabody Trust (London). *Peabody Trust 1862-1987: 125 Years Caring for Londoners* (London: Peabody Trust, 1987), has four illustrations. **1**-Illustration of GP in old age, cover. **2**-Portrait in color of GP holding March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund of London, facing p. 1. **2**-Portrait of GP on cover of music score, "Good George Peabody," p. 2. **3**-Drawing of Peabody Homes at Spitalfields, London, p. 2. **4**-Engraving of GP's funeral in Westminster Abbey, p. 2.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Pickersgill.

Pickersgill, Henry William (1782-1875), British artist, member of the Royal Academy of Art, whose portrait of GP is in the Corporation of London's Guildhall, paid for by Philip Cazenove.

Peabody, George, Illus.: Pollard.

Pollard, Michael. *People Who Care* (Ada, Okla.: Garrett Educational Corp., 1992), pp. 12-13, has three illustrations. **1**-Portrait of GP. •Henry C. Rauch, "Tale of Two Cities," *Sun* (Baltimore), May 2, 1948. **2**-Photo of sculptor William W. Story's GP statue, near Royal Exchange, London (same, Bryan above). **3**-Photo of GP seated statue in front of PIB, copied after William W. Story's GP seated statue near Royal Exchange, London (same, Bryan above), given by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, April 7, 1890.

Peabody, George, Illus.: R.

Rogers, Tom. "Londoners' Homes Peabody Legacy," *Tennessean* (Nashville), Nov. 28, 1976, p. 3-F, has three illustrations. **1**-Photo of William W. Story's GP seated statue on Threadneedle Street near Royal Exchange, London. **2**-Photos of outside of two apartment blocks, part of the Peabody Homes of London. **3**-Photo of interior of one apartment, Peabody Homes of London, showing resident couple.

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Salem Evening News (Salem, Mass.), Aug. 31, 1963, p. 3, "A World Benefactor is Peabody's Pride," has four illustrations. **1**-Photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on porcelain, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. [p. 8] (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London*

News, Kenin-5, Kenyon-1, Parker-3, Parker-6, and Peabody Historical Society [Calendar]-40 above). **2**-Photo of sculptured bust of GP. **3**-Photo of GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass.; now GP Civic Center. **4**-Photo of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.

Salem News (Salem, Mass.), Nov. 4, 1971, "New Book on Life of GP," has portrait of GP in old age.

Peabody, George, Illus.: S.

Salem Evening News (Salem, Mass.), March 10, 1995, p. 9, article titled "Peabody Today. Curious About George? Revised Book Details Life, Times of Peabody Namesake," has profile of GP as a young man, made from the dust jacket of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971 and revised 1995 ed.). The dust jacket design was made by Gary Gore, design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt Univ. Press.

Salem Evening News, Dec. 16, 1999, p. A10, S.M. Smoller, "Was George Peabody a Character Model for Dickens?" (Three GP illustrations from Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass.).

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Salisbury, Lynne Trowbridge. *Peabody Museum of Natural History: A Guide to the Exhibits* (New Haven: Yale University, 1961), p. 6, has two illustrations. **1**-Photo of GP, head and shoulders, in old age. **2**-Photo of Yale paleontologist Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) in old age (GP's nephew who influenced him to found three Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale universities and in Salem, Mass.).

Salome, Louis J. "George Peabody, More Than Just a College Name," *Tennessean* (Nashville), May 7, 1995, p. 2D, has photo of bust of GP by sculptor Hans Schuler, unveiled May 12, 1926, New York Univ. Hall of Fame Colonnade.

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Schaaf, Elizabeth, compiler. *Guide to the Archives: The Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, 1857-1977* (Baltimore: Archives of the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, 1987), has seven illustrations. **1**-Drawing of the exterior of the PIB building, front cover. **2**-1870s aerial photo of PIB building on Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore; taken from steeple of nearby church, facing p. 1. **3**-Life-size photo portrait of GP by John Mayall (1810-1901). In 1866 the 8-ft. photograph print was overpainted in oil and is in the PIB art collection; p. 8 (see *Peabody: An Illustrated Guide*,1977, above). **4**-Reduced size photo of GP seated and the trustees of the PEF, probably 1867, p. 11 (same, Dabney, Kocher above). **5**-Peabody Homes of London on Peabody Square, Spitalfields, London, p. 12. **6**-Photo of GP standing amid crowd outside PIB building, Baltimore, at dedication, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 14. **7**-Drawing of six levels of stacks inside PIB library building, Baltimore, p. 16.

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Schoettler, Carl. "Peabody's Legacy: Banker gave Baltimore a Musical Institute--and the Gift of Giving," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 16, 1995, has two illustrations. **1**-Photo of GP standing amid crowd outside PIB building, Baltimore, at dedication, Oct. 25, 1866. **2**-Painting of elderly GP (head and shoulders).

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Smoller, S.M. "City Has a Ball in Honor of GP's Birthday," *Peabody & Lynnfield Weekly News* (Mass.), Nov. 9, 1995, p. 2, has portrait of GP as young man, said to be a recent (1995?) gift of the Peabody Trust in London to the "local museum," Peabody, Mass.

Southern Education Foundation Annual Report 1986-87, *Toward Equity and Excellence; A 50 Year Commitment, 1937-1987* (Atlanta: Southern Education Foundation, 1987), has several illustrations. **1**-Illustration of GP in old age, p. 8. **2**-Illustrations of later philanthropists influenced by GP's example whose gifts have aided the Southern Education Foundation: John L. Slater, p. 9; Anna T. Jeanes, p. 10; and others.

Peabody, George, Illus.: S. Cont'd.

Stump, William. "Man in the Street: Peabody," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 25, 1953, has photo of portrait of GP in middle age, from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Sun (Baltimore), Nov. 4, 1971, p. B-2, "At the Maryland Historical Society," has portrait of GP in old age.

Peabody, George, Illus.: V.

Virginia Journal of Education, "George Peabody Fund," Vol. 57 (Sept. 1963), pp. 32-40, has portrait of GP.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W.

Welch, Allen Howard. "George Peabody's Funeral Voyage: A Tarnished Homecoming," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 109, No. 2 (April 1973), pp. 116-137, has four GP funeral illustrations from the Peabody Essex Museum collection, Salem, Mass., on pp. 128-129. **1**-Drawing, "Reception of Mr. Peabody's Remains on Board HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth [England]." **2**-Drawing of HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth [England]. **3**-HMS *Monarch* with GP's remains off Portland Light, Maine; oil painting by H. Brown of Portland. **4**-Drawing of funeral ships in Portland, Maine, harbor, with crowds watching.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W. Cont'd.

Welcome to--Peabody, Massachusetts: 'The World's Largest Leather City' (tri-fold pamphlet). [Peabody, Mass.: Chamber of Commerce and Peabody Historical Society), n.d, has two illustrations. **1**-Portrait of GP, seated, holding June 16, 1852, letter founding Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., with signature. **2**-Photo of Queen Victoria's miniature portrait made in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, baked on porcelain, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for

his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor (from 1862); original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. [p. 8] (same, Hellman-8, Hill-5, *Illustrated London News*, Kenin-5, Kenyon-1, Parker-3, Parker-6, Peabody Historical Society [Calendar]-40; and *Salem News*-1 above).

Peabody, George, Illus.: W. Cont'd.

Wells, John A. *The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History, 1626-1972* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1972), has twelve illustrations. **1-**Program for "Peabody Reception (Oct. 9th, 1856) Dinner in Honor of GP, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of His Native Town, at South Danvers" (between pp. 6 and 7). **2-**Four illustrations: (1) GP, head and shoulders; bottom left; (2) exterior view of Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass.; (3) center, Peabody Square, Islington, London, England; (4) bottom right, exterior view of PIB, between pp. 6 and 7.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W. Cont'd.

Wells, John A. *The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History, 1626-1972* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1972), has twelve illustrations (cont'd.). **3-**Sketch of "Reception to George Peabody, Oct. 9, 1856, with large parade passing through Peabody Square," between pp. 6 and 7. **4-**Illustration of "The Peabody Institute at the Time of the Address of Welcome," 1856, between pp. 6 and 7. **5-**GP portrait with legend, "George Peabody, America's First Great Philanthropist," between pp. 17 and 18.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W. Cont'd.

Wells, John A. *The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History, 1626-1972* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1972), has twelve illustrations (cont'd.). **6-**"George Peabody Addressing the School Children of South Danvers, Mass.," in Peabody Institute, Oct. 15, 1866; sketch by J. W. Thyng, between pp. 17 and 18. **7-**"The Peabody Funeral--Arrival in Peabody, Massachusetts, of the Special Train with the Remains" [from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113], between pp. 22 and 23. **8-**"Arrival of George Peabody's Remains in his Native Town, Feb. 1, 1870. Shows Funeral Carriage In Front Of The Peabody, Massachusetts, Rail Depot, With Crowd Looking On" [from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113], between pp. 22 -23.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W. Cont'd.

Wells, John A. *The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History, 1626-1972* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1972), has twelve illustrations (cont'd.). **9-**"Peabody's remains lying in state in the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts" [from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113], between pp. 22 and 23. **10-**"Photo of exterior of Peabody Institute building, Peabody, Massachusetts, showing mourning decorations during Peabody's 1870 funeral" [from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19,

1870), p. 113], pp. 24-25. **11-**"Catafalque for George Peabody's Remains guarded by two military men, lying in state at Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts, Feb. 1-8, 1870" [from "The Last Honors," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113], pp. 24 -25. **12-** Illustration of the Prince of Wales unveiling GP statue, Royal Exchange, Threadneedle Street, London, July 23, 1869.

Peabody, George, Illus.: W Cont'd.

Williams, David A. "George Peabody," *McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography* (New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1973), VIII, p. 334, has engraving of GP in mid life, from Library of Congress.

Events Since Death

Peabody, George, Events Since His Death. **1-**For a statement made soon after GP's death (1870), •see Brantz Mayer. **2-**For memorial GP glassware manufactured for sale after his death, •see Glassware. •Bessie M. Lindsey. •Gordon Sykes. **3-**For annual dinners on GP's birthday after his death; and for programs, speeches, and messages on the 100th year of his birth (Feb. 18, 1795-1895), •see GP Centennial Celebration. **4-**For the unsuccessful movement for a GP statue in the U.S. House of Representatives Statuary Hall, mid-1890s, •see J.L.M. Curry. •Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg. •Statues of GP.

Peabody, George, Since His Death Cont'd. **5-**For bicentennial celebration programs on the 200th anniversary of his birth (Feb. 18, 1795-1995), •see Bicentennial Celebration of GP's (1795-1995) Birth (programs held at the **a-**Peabody Museum at Yale Univ.; **b-**Westminster Abbey, London; **c-**PCofVU, Nashville; **d-**Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.; **e-**GP House Civic Center, Peabody, Mass.; **e-**Peabody City Hall, Peabody, Mass.; and elsewhere).

Peabody, George, Letters & Papers in Depositories. •See back of book under References for GP and related unpublished letters and documents in U.S. libraries and historical society depositories and in British libraries and other depositories.

Overview

Peabody, George (1795-1869), Overview. 1-Events, People, & Circumstances. In approximate chronological order key GP events, people, and circumstances, numbered below are briefly identified, with •see entries for further reading. Example: **1-**GP's ancestry: •see Peabody Genealogy, Paternal and Maternal above. **2-**GP's parents: •see Thomas Peabody (1762-1811, father) and Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830, mother). **3-**GP's seven brothers and sisters, •see (in order of birth): oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841), oldest sister Achsah Spofford (1791-1821), younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels Russell (1799-1879), younger brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35), youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody

(1805-77), younger sister Mary Gaines (1807-34), and youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809).

Peabody, George, Overview. **4**-GP's Boyhood: •see Sylvester Proctor (1769-1852). **5**-GP's apprenticeship, Danvers, Mass., 1806-11, ages 11 to 14: •see Sylvester Proctor and •Sylvester Proctor, Jr. (born c.1802). **5**-GP's visit to maternal grandparents, Thetford, Vt., 1810, age 15: •see grandparents Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) and •Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828). •Barnstead, N.H. •Concord, N.H. •Temperance (née Dodge) Jewett (b.1772, maternal aunt) and her physician husband Dr. •Jeremiah Jewett (1757-1836). •Thetford, Vt. **6**-GP as assistant in oldest brother David Peabody's dry goods shop, Newburyport, Mass., 1811, age 16: •see Newburyport, Mass., and •David Peabody (1790-1841, brother). **7**-Consequences of GP's father Thomas Peabody's death, May 13, 1811, following an accident in which his leg was broken: •see Thomas Peabody (father).

Peabody, George, Overview. **8**-Great Newburyport Fire, May 31, 1811, & Consequences: •see Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass. •Georgetown, D.C. •David Peabody. •Thomas Peabody (father). **9**-GP's sailing, May 4, 1812, with paternal uncle John Peabody on brig named *Fame*, commanded by Capt. Davis, from Newburyport, Mass., to Georgetown, D.C., where they opened a store on Bridge St., May 15, 1812: •see Capt. Davis. •*Fame* (ship). •Georgetown, D.C. •John Peabody (1768-before 1826, paternal uncle). •War of 1812. **10**-GP's War of 1812 military service and later influential fellow soldiers John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870, statesman and PIB creator) and merchant and later partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853): •see John Pendleton Kennedy. •Elisha Riggs, Sr. •William Wilson Corcoran. •War of 1812.

Peabody, George, Overview. **11**-Riggs, Peabody and Co. (1814-29); GP as junior partner in a dry goods importing firm: •see Elisha Riggs, Sr. **12**-Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48): •see William Wilson Corcoran. •Corcoran & Riggs. •Mexican War Loan. •Samuel Riggs (d.1853). **13**-End of Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1845-48) and departure of Samuel Riggs to join Lawrence Stone & Co., connected with the Bay State Cotton Mills in Lawrence, Mass., and the departure of partners Henry T. Jenkins and Adolphus W. Peabody: •see Henry T. Jenkins. •Adolphus W. Peabody. •Samuel Riggs.

Peabody, George, Overview. **14**-Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s financial connection with the Collins Line of five steamships plying between NYC and Liverpool: •see Collins Line. •Edward Knight Collins. •Elisha Riggs, Sr. **15**-GP-Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s business and friendship ties until Riggs' death in 1853: •see Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Peabody, George, Overview. **16**-GP's Visits to Canada: •see Canada. •Montreal, Canada. •Quebec, Canada. •Toronto, Canada.

Peabody, George, Overview. 17-GP's Commercial Trips to Europe (1827-37): •see Visits to Europe, GP's. **18-**For GP's fifth European trip (left U.S. Feb. 1837) as Md.'s fiscal agent to help sell the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad for internal improvements, his difficulty selling the bonds during the Panic of 1837, his ultimate success, and Md. legislative thanks transmitted by Gov. Thomas G. Pratt: •see Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. •Thomas G. Pratt (1804-69, Md. Gov.). •John Speed (1797-1852, Baltimore lawyer). •Philip Francis Thomas (1810-90, Md. Gov.). •Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Peabody, George, Overview. 19-GP's Visits to France: •see Cannes, France. •Empress Eugénie. •Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustis. •George Eustis. •Napoleon III. •Paris, France. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Peabody, George, Overview. 20-GP's Visits to Germany (and nephew Othniel Charles Marsh's study at German universities): •see Berlin, Univ. of. •Hamburg, Germany. •Heidelberg, Univ. of. •Breslau, Univ. of. •Germany, Universities of.

Peabody, George, Overview. 21-GP's Visits to Ireland: •see John Bright. •Castle Connell,. •Dublin, Ireland. •Ireland. •Limerick, Ireland. •Standish O'Grady. •James Emerson Tennent.

Peabody, George, Overview. 22-GP's Visits to Italy: •see Giacomo Antonelli (Cardinal). •Florence, Italy. •Hospital of San Spirito, Rome, Italy. •Italy. •Pope Pius IX. •San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •William Wetmore Story. •Statues of GP. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Peabody, George, Overview. 23-GP's visits to Scotland: •see Scotland.

Peabody, George, Overview. 24-GP's U.S. Visits (Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867; and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869): •see Visits to the U.S., GP's.

Peabody, George, Overview. 25-GP's Business Career, 1838-64: •see George Peabody & Co. (1838-64); •Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90, partner during 1854-64); •John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913, J.S. Morgan's son who at age 19 began as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co.). **25-**History of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64) and its successor firms: •see Kathleen Burk. •Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. •Muriel Hidy. •Ralph W. Hidy. •John Moody and George Kibbe Turner ("Masters of Capitalism in America..."). •John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. •Junius Spencer Morgan. •Fritz Redlich. •Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Peabody, George, Overview. 26-Personal Views of GP: •see John Bright. •See John Wien Forney, Philadelphia newspaper owner, GP's fellow passenger aboard *Scotia*, NYC to England, May 1-9, 1867, and Forney's subsequent description of his visit to the Peabody Homes of London. •Richard Kenin, whose *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (1979) is

perceptive about GP's 32 years in London; GP's character, motives, and importance as banker and as philanthropist.

Peabody, George, Overview. **27**-Personal Views of GP Cont'd: •see William Lawrence for his insights on how and why GP publicized his banquets for the PEF trustees, their wives, and invited guests; of the good will and value that resulted for the work of the fund through his sense of good press and public relations. •See John Jennings Moorman, M.D., for impressions of GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. •See British MP John Bright's impressions when he fished for salmon with GP at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, June 1867 and July 1868; and his views on GP expressed to Queen Victoria, Dec. 30, 1868.

Peabody, George, Overview. **28**-Critics and Criticisms of GP's role in the Civil War and as philanthropist: •see Leland DeWitt Baldwin. •John Bigelow. •Samuel Bowles. •Civil War and GP. •Charles Wilson Felt. •William Lloyd Garrison. •Matthew Josephson. •Benjamin Moran. •Gustavus Myers. •John R. Potter. •"S.P.Q." •Carl Sandburg. •George Francis Train. For fuller description •see also GP Critics, above.

Peabody, George, Overview. **29**-Defenders of GP's role in the Civil War and as philanthropist: •see Civil War and GP. •Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •"R.D.P." •Thurlow Weed.

Peabody, George, Overview. **30**-Last Illness, Death, Funeral Ceremonies; in England, transatlantic funeral, U.S., eulogy, burial: •see Death and Funeral, GP's (most complete account, whose specific components are as follows): •*Alabama* Claims (GP's unusual funeral honors came in part from British officials first, then U.S. officials, who outdid each other in funeral honors for GP in order to reduce near war Civil War animosities from such incidents as the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair and the later *Alabama* Claims. CSS *Alabama* and other British-built ships were bought covertly by Confederate agents, outfitted and armed as Confederate raiders. The U.S. demanded and in 1872 received reparations ($15.5 million) from Britain for lost U.S. ships, lives, and treasure.

Peabody, George, Overview. **31**-Last Illness, Death, Funeral Cont'd.: •see Count von Bismarck (to whom Minister Motley described GP's deathbed scene). •Louis Blanc (French political writer who contributed a GP eulogy). •William H. Covey (medical attendant who with William Withey Gull, M.D., tended GP's last illness and death). •David Glasgow Farragut, Adm., placed in charge of U.S. ships at •Portland, Me., receiving port. •Hamilton Fish (PEF trustee and U.S. Secty. of State involved in transatlantic funeral decisions and events). •Funchall Bay, Madeira and •Madeira (Portuguese islands in North Atlantic where funeral ships took on coal). •William Withey Gull, M.D. (who with medical attendant William H. Covey tended GP's last illness and death, with Dr. Gull supervising the embalming of GP's remains). •Victor Marie Hugo (French

novelist who sent a GP eulogy). •Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (where GP was buried, Feb. 8, 1870).

Peabody, George, Overview. **32-**Last Illness, Death, Funeral Cont'd: •see Arthur Helps (Queen Victoria's advisor who, on Oct. 30, 1869, at her request and through Curtis Miranda Lampson, extended the Queen's invitation for gravely ill GP to rest at Windsor Castle [but, too late; GP died Nov. 4, 1869]). •Robert E. Lee (former Confederate Gen. and Pres., Washington College [Washington and Lee Univ., from 1871]), with whom GP talked, walked arm in arm, dined, and was photographed at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869; and to whose college GP gave Va. bonds later worth $60,000 for a professorship of mathematics. Fearing an incident, Robert Charles Winthrop and others wrote confidential letters to discourage Lee's possible attendance at GP's final funeral service, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, but Lee was too ill to attend).

Peabody, George, Overview. **33-**Last Illness, Death, Funeral Cont'd: •see HMS *Monarch* and its Capt. •John E. Commerell (Britain's newest and largest warship chosen as funeral vessel to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S., following early suggestion by Queen Victoria that his remains be returned on a royal vessel). •Charles Pettit McIlvaine (who reported GP's deathbed scene to Robert Charles Winthrop). •Maine Legislature (which debated officials' attendance en masse). •Benjamin Moran (U.S. Legation in London secty. involved with Minister Motley in GP's funeral events). •John Lothrop Motley (U.S. Minister to England heavily involved in GP's funeral events). •Thomas Nolan (London clergyman who visited and prayed with dying GP).

Peabody, George, Overview. **34-**Last Illness, Death, Funeral Cont'd: •see USS *Plymouth* (accompanied HMS *Monarch* from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Me.). •Horatio Gates Somerby (visited dying GP). •Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (Dean of Westminster Abbey who offered Abbey funeral service for GP). •*Trent* Affair (GP's unusual funeral honors came in part from British officials first, then U.S. officials, outdoing each other in GP funeral honors in order to reduce such near war Civil War incidents as the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair and the later *Alabama* Claims. Illegal removal and jailing by U.S. naval forces from the British mail ship *Trent* of four Confederate agents seeking arms and aid from England and France caused anger in Britain until the U.S. disavowed the action and released the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1862.

Peabody, George, Overview. **35-**Last Illness, Death, Funeral Cont'd: •see Victoria, Queen (who through advisor Arthur Helps, on Oct. 30, 1869, invited gravely ill GP to rest at Windsor Castle [but, too late, GP died Nov. 4, 1869]) and who first suggested return of his remains to the U.S. on royal vessel. •Wills, GP's (last will before death, Sept. 29, 1869). •Simon Winter (GP's manservant present during his last illness and death, who supplied death certificate information and was listed as riding in carriages to and from the Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service). •Portland, Me. (U.S. receiving port, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870). •Portsmouth, England

(placing of GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*). •Robert Charles Winthrop (gave final eulogy). •Westminster Abbey (GP's Nov. 12, 1869, funeral service, where his remains rested 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869).

Gifts

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **1**-Libraries. GP funded seven libraries to which he gave a total of $1,828,120 (including publication funds for historical societies, below). In keeping with the adult education needs of the time, his library institutes included a lecture hall and lecture fund plus reading rooms and circulating books (except the PIB's reference library). The PIB included a specialized non circulating reference library, lecture hall and lecture fund, an art gallery (whose art objects are now mainly on loan), and the Peabody Academy (Conservatory after 1874) of Music.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **2**-Libraries Cont'd. GP's specific library gifts, date of gift (and total amount in parentheses) are: to the **1**-Baltimore Athenaeum and Library, June 3, 1845 ($500); Peabody Institute libraries at **2**-Peabody, Mass., June 16, 1852-69 (total $217,600); **3**-Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1857-69 (total $1.4 million for library, lecture hall and fund, music conservatory, and art gallery); **4**-Danvers, Mass., Dec. 22, 1856-69 ($100,000); **5**-Georgetown, Mass., 1868 ($30,000); **6**-Thetford, Vt., 1866 ($10,000), **7**-Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 20, 1867 ($15,000), and **8**-Georgetown, D.C., April 20, 1867 ($15,000).

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **3**-Historical Society Publication Funds. Included in the library total are publication funds for the **9**-Historical Society of Philadelphia, Jan. 1857, $20; **10**-Md. Historical Society, Nov. 5, 1866, $20,000, and the **11**-Mass. Historical Society, Jan. 1, 1867; plus an unknown sum for abstracting Maryland colonial records from English depositories for the Maryland Historical Society, 1853-54.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **4**-Science and Science Education. GP's seven gifts for science totaled $551,000, to: **1**-Md. Mechanics Institute, Baltimore, for a chemistry laboratory and school, Oct. 31, 1851, $1,000; **2**-Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ., Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000; **3**-Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ., Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000; **4**-mathematics and natural science professorship at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Oct. 30, 1866, $25,000; **5**-mathematics and civil engineering professorship at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1866, $25,000;

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **5**-Science and Science Education Cont'd. **6**-Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000 (originally a maritime museum named Peabody Academy of Science [1867-1915], renamed Peabody Museum of Salem [1915-92], then combined with Essex County historical documents and renamed Peabody Essex Museum, since

1992); and a **7**-mathematics professorship at Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va. (given to honor Pres. Robert E. Lee of the then Washington College), 1869, $60,000.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 6-London Housing. GP's gift of model apartment housing totaled $2.5 million to the Peabody Donation Fund, London, which built and managed low-rent apartments (March 12, 1862-69+), which on March 31, 1999, housed 34,500 low income Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) in 17,183 affordable Peabody apartments in 26 London boroughs, GP's most successful philanthropy. GP's housing gift for London's working poor was made on social reformer Lord Shaftesbury's (1801-85) advice, deliberately sought by GP in 1857-58, that housing was the London poor's greatest need.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 7-Arctic Exploration. GP gave for Arctic exploration a total of $10,000 to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition conducted during 1853-55 by U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57) to search for the missing British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847).

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 8-Patriotic Causes. GP's six gifts for patriotic causes totaled $71,850 as follows: **1**-the Battle of Lexington Monument, South Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), 1835, $300; **2**-Revolutionary War Monument for General Gideon Foster, 1845, $50; **3**-Bunker Hill Memorial Monument, June 3, 1845, $500; **4**-State of Md. (GP declined commission due him for sale of bonds for internal improvements during 1837-48), $60,000; **5**-Washington Monument, in Washington, D.C., July 4, 1854, $1,000; and **6**-U.S. Sanitary Commission (Civil War medical care for Union soldiers), 1864, $10,000.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 9-Hospitals. GP's three gifts to hospitals totaled $19,565 as follows: to the **1**-City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 1850-55, $165; **2**-Mental Hospital, London, 1864, $100; and **3**-San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy, April 1868, $19,300.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 10-Churches and Other Charities. GP gave a total of $70,740 for churches and other charities as follows: to the **1**-South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., 1843 (or 1844), $250; **2**-London Refuge for the Destitute, 1858-60, $115; **3**-Church, Barnstead, NH, 1866, $450; **4**-Memorial Church (his mother's church), Georgetown, Mass., 1866, $70,000; **5**-English Charity, date unknown $15; and **6**-gift of a stone-based metal railing in front of the Catholic Church, Limerick, Ireland, amount not known, given in the late 1860s.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. 11-Education. GP gave a total of $2,004,700 to Education as follows: for best scholars' medals at Peabody High School, Peabody, Mass., 1854-67, $2,600, and Holton High School, Danvers, Mass., 1867, $2,000; to a London school, 1864, $100; and to establish the Peabody Education Fund for 11 former Confederate states plus West Virginia, Feb.

7, 1867, and June 29, 1869, $2,000,000. GP's philanthropic gifts, variously reported in the press as approaching $10 million.

Peabody, George, Philanthropy. **12-**Philanthropy-Why He Gave. For exploration of GP's motives for his philanthropy, with sources, •see relevant GP letters and speeches in Preface, Sources, Overview. •See relevant GP speeches in London, Freedom of the City of London.

Peabody, George (ships connected with GP). •See CSS *Alabama* (ship). •*Arctic* (ship). •Collins Line. •*Fame* (ship). •*George Henry* (ship). •*George Peabody* (ship). •*Great Eastern* (ship). •HMS *Monarch*. •*Persia* (ship). •USS *Plymouth* (ship). •HMS *Resolute* (ship). •USS *San Jacinto* (ship). •*Scotia* (ship). •*Trent* Affair. •*West Point* (ship).

Peabody, George. U.S. Ministers to Britain. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •U.S. Ministers to Britain and GP.

Peabody, George's, Wills. •See Wills, George Peabody's (1795-1869).

Same-Named Distant Cousin

Peabody, George (1804-92), of Salem, Mass. **1-**GP's Same-Named Distant Cousin. George Peabody of Salem, Mass., president of the Eastern Railroad, was the fifth son of famed Salem, Mass., clipper ship owner Joseph Peabody (1757-1844), and was a distant cousin of GP. He went to Jacob Knapp's school, Salem, Mass., then to Harvard College (class of 1823), went on his grand tour of Europe, and was active in banking, railroads, and shipping. •Ref. Hoyt, pp. 65, 70-71. •See Francis Peabody (older brother). •Joseph Peabody (father).

Peabody, George, of Salem, Mass. **2-**GP's Same-Named Distant Cousin Cont'd. The same named distant cousins were mistaken for each other in at least three instances, first by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79), who attacked GP's patriotism for his PIB ($1.4 total gift, 1857) in Baltimore, "made to a Maryland institution at a time when that state was rotten with treason"; attacked GP's PEF (1867-69, $2 million total) for giving more to white than to black public schools in the South; attacked GP for not showing public sorrow at Pres. Lincoln's assassination; and attacked GP, gravely ill, for going not to a northern but to a southern health spa (White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.), a "favorite resort of the elite of rebeldom," where he accepted and thanked southerners for their resolutions of praise for his PEF. •Garrison charged GP with favoring the 1850 Mass. Fugitive Slave Law, confusing the same-named Eastern Railroad president with the merchant-banker-philanthropist GP, who was in London during 1837-69. •See William Lloyd Garrison. •Civil War and GP.

Peabody, George, of Salem, Mass. **3-**GP's Same-Named Distant Cousin Cont'd. Scott Hurtt Paradise (b.1891), president of Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., in his article, "Peabody,

George (Feb. 18, 1795-Nov. 4, 1869)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Son, 1934), VII, Part I, pp. 336-338, also confused these same named distant cousins. S.H. Paradise mistakenly referred to GP as "President of Eastern Railroad." •The same error was in Library of Congress card catalogs until the authors of this *Forgotten George Peabody* book informed Library of Congress authorities of the error in 1955. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, George, of Salem, Mass. **4-**GP's Same-Named Distant Cousin Cont'd. Two publications by George Peabody (1804-92), Eastern Railroad president, are: **1-**George Peabody, *Address at the Opening of the Eastern Railroad Between Boston and Salem, August 27, 1838, by George Peabody, President of the Corporation* (Salem, Mass.: J.R. Choate and Co., 1888); and **2-**George Peabody, *Family Gathering Relating to the Smith and Blanchard Families* (Danvers, Mass.: privately printed), p. 15, which gives the author's genealogy.

Same-Named Nephew

Peabody, George (1815-32). **1-**GP's Nephew. GP's nephew of the same name, the son of GP's oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841), died at age 17. GP was fond of this nephew, paid for his schooling at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., received regular reports of his nephew's progress, and planned to pay his way through Yale College. But sadly this favorite nephew died at age 17 on Sept. 24, 1832, in Boston of scarlet fever, his potential unfulfilled. •GP's reply to this nephew's request for financial aid to attend Yale College shows GP's regret at his own lack of education and may help explain his later philanthropy.

Peabody, George (1815-32). **2-**"Deprived, as I was." GP wrote (his underlining): "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •Ref. GP, London, to George Peabody (1815-32), son of oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841), May 18, 1831, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass., also quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 21. For other information on this nephew, •see Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (GP's sister). •David Peabody (GP's oldest brother).

Distant Cousin

Peabody, George Foster (1852-1938). **1-**Banker and Philanthropist. George Foster Peabody, a distant cousin of GP (1795-1869), was born in Columbus, Ga. His father was George Henry

Peabody, born 1807 near Woodbury, Conn.; whose father was William Henry Peabody, born 1760, Norwich, Conn. •George Foster Peabody's family, impoverished by the Civil War, settled in Brooklyn, New York, where George Foster Peabody's early success as investment banker and organizer of railroads and utility companies enabled him to retire at age 54 (1906). •He became a well-known philanthropist in black higher education and a trustee of Hampton Institute, the Tuskegee Institute, and other institutions. He was a charter member of the Southern Education Board and treasurer of the General Education Board. During his last years at Warm Springs, Ga. (where he died), he influenced polio-victim Franklin Delano Roosevelt to make his first visit there on Oct. 3, 1924, and sold FDR land in 1926, which FDR developed as the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for polio therapy. •Ref. Ward, E.L. •Gallagher.

Peabody, G.F. 2-Peabody Park, Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro. In honor of his deceased relative GP (1795-1869), George Foster Peabody gave $5000 (1901) to establish Peabody Park at the north end of the Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro campus. It was originally 125 acres, has been reduced by univ. expansion, but is still a vital refuge for animals and plants characteristic of the Piedmont region of the eastern U.S. George Foster Peabody served with Charles Duncan McIver (1860-1906, later first president, Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro) on the Southern Education Board, where both had a special interest in the education of women and minorities (the Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro began as a women's college). •Ref. "Peabody Park at UNCG," internet http://biology.uncg.edu/peabody.html (seen Aug. 4, 1999).

Peabody, George Harmon (b.1832), GP's nephew, was the first born son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77) and his first wife Ellen Murray (daughter of Andrew Hanna of Baltimore). George Harmon Peabody worked for Sargent, Harding Co., NYC, when he wrote to his uncle George (March 21, 1853): "I write for us all; it was the wish of our kind mother, deceased, that I would write this at some future time. We are obliged to you for assisting in educating us, in paving the way for us. I thank you for the kindness you are now exhibiting towards my sisters and Aunt Russell [GP's younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels, 1799-1879] for her untiring willingness in attending to their many wants." •Ref. George Harmon Peabody, NYC, to GP, March 21, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (father).

Peabody, George Russell (b.1883). **1-**GP's Grandnephew. George Russell Peabody was GP's grandnephew, the grandson of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77). George Russell Peabody received the B.A. degree from Princeton Univ. (1905) and lived in NYC and in Cannes, France. He was urged in June 1925 by New York Univ. Hall of Fame director Robert Underwood Johnson (1853-1937) to help raise funds for a bust of GP, who was elected in 1900 to the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame as one of 29 of the most famous Americans. In 1901 a bronze tablet was unveiled in GP's allotted space containing this selection from his Feb.

7, 1867, letter founding the $2 million (total) PEF: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." •Ref. Burke, pp. 2856-2857.

Peabody, G.R. **2-**GP Bust, Hall of Fame, Unveiled. The help of another GP grand nephew, Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872), was enlisted to raise funds for the GP bust. Trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., helped raise $300. Sufficient funds were raised and a GP bust by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade. •See Hall of Fame of New York Univ. •Henry Mitchell MacCracken. •Jeremiah Dodge Peabody.

Youngest Brother Jeremiah Dodge

Peabody, Jeremiah Dodge (1805-77). **1-**GP's Youngest Brother. Jeremiah Dodge Peabody was the sixth born child (and third born son of 8 children) of Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) and Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830). Jeremiah Dodge worked for a time for Riggs, Peabody & Co. and then moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was a farmer. He married (first wife) Ellen Murray, daughter of Andrew Hanna of Baltimore, on Dec. 22, 1826. The third son of Jeremiah Dodge Peabody and Ellen (née Murray) Peabody was Arthur John Peabody (Oct. 8, 1835-1901). It was Arthur John Peabody's second son, George Russell Peabody (b.1883), grandnephew of GP, who contributed funds and helped raise other funds for a GP bust at the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame (University Heights campus overlooking the Hudson River), made by sculptor Hans Schuler, unveiled May 12, 1926. •Jeremiah Dodge Peabody's second wife was Rosabella Ellen Beall of Baltimore, married Sept. 7, 1852. •Ref. Burke, p. 2856. •See Hall of Fame of NYU. •Persons named.

Peabody, Jeremiah Dodge. **2-**His Children. Jeremiah Dodge Peabody's children were listed in a March 25, 1856, letter to GP by his older sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879). GP requested the list from her before leaving London for his first U.S. visit in nearly 20 years (since Feb. 1837). Jeremiah Dodge Peabody's 8 children: **1-**George Harmon Peabody, born 1832, in 1856 working for Sargent, Harding Co., NYC. **2-**James Russell Peabody, born 1832, then a farmer in Powekick County, Iowa. **3-**Arthur John Peabody, 1835-1901, then in Zanesville, Ohio, "has asthma badly." **4-**Robert Singleton Peabody, 1837-1904, then attending Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. **5-**Charles Breckenridge Peabody, born 1840, then in Zanesville, Ohio. **6-**Judith Dodge Peabody, born 1842, then in Zanesville, Ohio. **7-**Ellen R.H. Peabody, born 1844, then in Zanesville, Ohio. **8-**Mary Gaines Peabody, born 1853, then in Zanesville, Ohio. •Ref. Mrs. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, Georgetown, Mass., to GP, March 25, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, John (1590-1667). The original spelling of GP's paternal first generation was John Paybody, yeoman farmer of Glen Magna parish, south of Leicester, Leicestershire county. It was the second of his four children, Francis Peboddy (1612 or 1614-97), who lived in St. Albans, Hertfordshire County, England, where at age 21 he joined a group of dissenters who sailed in the ship *Planter*, under master Nicholas Trarace, on April 2, 1635, for New England, the first Peabody in the New World. •See John Paybody (1590-1667). •Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peabody, John (1768-before 1826) was GP's paternal uncle with whom, following the Great Newburyport Fire of 1811, GP, then age 17, left Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1812, for Georgetown, D.C., where they opened a store on May 15, 1812. •See Georgetown, D.C. •Anna (née Little) Peabody (John Peabody's wife). •Augustus W. Peabody (John Peabody's son). •Sophronia Peabody (John Peabody's daughter). •War of 1812.

Peabody, Joseph (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., owned 83 clipper ships, commanded 7,000 seamen in Far Eastern trade, and was a wealthy distant relative of GP. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Francis Peabody (Joseph Peabody's son).

Peabody, Josephine Preston (1874-1922), was a Brooklyn-born poet and dramatist. •See Peabodys (Famous U.S.) (above).

Mother

Peabody, Judith (née Dodge) (1770-1830). **1-**GP's Mother. Judith (née Dodge) Peabody was GP's mother, born July 25, 1770, in Rowley (later renamed Georgetown), Mass., and died June 22, 1830, age 59 in Lockport, N.Y. •In his mother's memory in 1867-68 GP built at a cost of $70,000 a Memorial Church in Georgetown, Mass., where she was born and lived when it was named Rowley, Mass. With GP about to return to London at the end of his 1866-67 U.S. visit, Georgetown, Mass., citizens chose April 18, 1867, to bid him farewell. He asked particularly that schoolchildren be present for his speech that afternoon. For details with sources, •see Memorial Church (GP's), Georgetown, Mass. •John Greenleaf Whittier.

Peabody, Judith (née Dodge). **2-**GP's Speech about his Mother. Of his mother GP said (April 18, 1867): "This reception is gratifying.... Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived and died. More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground." •GP then said, "The church will soon be completed which will preserve my mother's name. While I have the most kindly feelings for all religious societies in this town,

I will place this church under that affiliation in which she worshipped [Orthodox Congregational]...." •See Thomas Peabody (GP's father).

Peabody, Judith Dodge (sister). •See Daniels, Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell.

Peabody, Julia Adelaide (b. April 25, 1835), was GP's niece, daughter of his older brother David Peabody (1790-1841), who moved to Zanesville, Ohio. She married Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882), a lawyer in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1862. •See Chandler, Julia Adelaide (née Peabody).

Peabody, Mary Elizabeth (née Parkman) (1891-1981), was the wife of Episcopal Bishop Rt. Rev. Malcolm Endicott Peabody (1888-1974), cousin of former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), and mother of Endicott "Chubb" Peabody (1920-), Mass. Gov. during 1963-65[?]. She made headline news when at age 72 she was arrested for protesting segregation in a St. Augustine, Fla. diner, March 31, 1964. •Ref. Branch, pp. 76-85. •Other Famous Peabodys (above).

Peabody, Mary Gaines (1807-34), GP's younger sister who married Caleb Marsh (b. c1800) and was the mother of Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), first paleontology professor in the U.S. at Yale Univ. Othniel influenced his uncle GP in founding three museums of science. •See Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh. •Othniel Charles Marsh. •Paleontology. •Science: GP's Contributions to Science and Science Education.

Peabody, Mrs. Phebe (née Reynolds)(Mrs. David), was the second wife of GP's oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841). They lived in Zanesville, Ohio, and had a daughter, Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler (b. April 25, 1835), who became a favorite niece of GP. •See Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler.

Peabody, Robert Singleton (1837-1904), was GP's nephew, the son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77), who lived his last years as a farmer in Zanesville, Ohio. •GP's nephew Robert Singleton Peabody attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., married Margaret Augusta (née Goddard) Peabody, and they had a son, Charles Peabody, born in Rutland, Vt. (Nov. 9, 1867-d. c1942). This Charles Peabody, GP's grand nephew, earned the Ph.D. degree from Harvard Univ. (1893), was an architect, and was also a curator at the Peabody Museum of Harvard. •GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, named nephew Robert Singleton Peabody and nephew-in-law Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882) as his U.S. executors and left each $5,000 (*£*1,000). •Ref. "Peabody, Charles." *Who Was Who in America,* 1 (1897-1942), p. 947. •See Wills, GP's.

Peabody, Sophronia (cousin). •See Adolphus W. Peabody (cousin).

Peabody, Sophronia Phelps (b.1809), GP's youngest sister. •See Little, Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) (b.1809).

Father

Peabody, Thomas (1762-1811, GP's father). **1**-Leather Worker & Small Farmer. Thomas Peabody, GP's father, was born in Andover, Mass., of the sixth generation of Peabodys in America, and lived 49 years. He was age 14 when the Declaration of Independence was signed (1776), enlisted in the American Revolution, served as a private in Col. Gerrish's regiment (1779) and in Lt. Col. Rufus Putnam's (1738-1824) regiment (1781), was stationed at West Point, N.Y., at the time of American Gen. Benedict Arnold's (1741-1801) treason, and was there when British spy Major John André (1751-80) was executed. •It is interesting to note, in view of post-Civil War attacks on GP's patriotism to the Union, that Thomas Peabody, some of whose forebears had fought in the French and Indian Wars, was one of 54 Peabodys who fought in the American Revolution. GP, his third-born son of eight children, served in the War of 1812.

Peabody, Thomas (GP's father). **2**-Eight Children. Thomas Peabody moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he met and married (July 16, 1789) Judith Dodge (1770-1830). The first two of their eight children were born in Haverhill: **1**-David (1790-1841), and **2**-Achsah Spofford (1791-1821). •Thomas Peabody, a farmer and cordwainer, or leather worker, moved from Haverhill to Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., 1868) because Danvers water, good for tanning leather, made Danvers a leather center. Thomas bought twelve acres of land April 15, 1795, for £200. **3**-GP was born in a two-story frame house at what is now 205 Washington St., Danvers, the third child and second son of eight children. Civil records show GP's birth as February 17, 1795, but acknowledge a Bible record of February 18, 1795. The later children and GP's siblings were: **4**-Judith (1799-1879), **5**-Thomas (1801-35), **6**-Jeremiah Dodge (1805-77), **7**-Mary Gaines (1807-34), and **8**-Sophronia Phelps (b.1809). •Ref. (Marriage): *Vital Records of Rowley, Mass.* p. 282.

Peabody, Thomas (GP's father). **3**-Died Age 49. Thomas Peabody's leather work did not go well. He turned unsuccessfully to trading. He sold some of his land in 1805 and went back to leather work in 1806, when he sold more land and had to mortgage his home. •Thomas Peabody died May 13, 1811, age 49, after an accident in which he broke his leg. The Peabody home at 205 Washington Street, Danvers (renamed Peabody, 1868), was heavily mortgaged. Danvers friends who helped settle the estate were Gideon Foster and Sylvester Proctor (1769-1852), in whose store GP was apprenticed. When Thomas died, his property was worth $1,250. His personal estate was $372.44. His debts totaled $2,118.97. •Ref. Chapple, p. 3. •Probate Office, Courthouse, Salem, Mass., No. 20903, June 6, 1811.

Peabody, Thomas (GP's father). **4-**Died Age 49 Cont'd. Oldest son and legal heir David Peabody (1790-1841) sold some of his father's land and mortgaged other portions. GP was then age 16. On May 15, 1812, GP had opened a dry goods store in Georgetown, D.C. By 1814 GP's mother and six of his siblings had lost their family home in Danvers, Mass. (later South Danvers, and renamed Peabody April 13, 1868). By 1817, GP, age 22 and traveling junior partner in Riggs & Peabody, had paid all family debts, restored the family home for his mother and siblings, soon employed his brothers David Peabody (1790-1841) and Thomas Peabody (1801-35), and paid for the education of his younger siblings, their children, and some cousins. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Younger Brother Thomas

Peabody, Thomas (GP's younger brother). **1-**Improvident Brother. Thomas Peabody (1801-35), GP's younger brother, was fifth born of eight Peabody children and next youngest of four brothers. The eight Peabody children were in order of age: David (1790-1841), Achsah (1791-1821), GP (1795-1869), Judith Dodge (1799-1879), Thomas (1801-35), Jeremiah (1805-77), Mary Gaines (1807-34), and Sophronia Phelps (b.1809). •Of the four brothers oldest brother David was somewhat improvident and younger brother Thomas Peabody was much more so. Both worked as needed in the 1820s for Riggs, Peabody & Co. and both were burdens to GP and also to his senior partner, Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853).

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **2-**Riggs Complained of Thomas. GP and Riggs were frequently in different parts of the country and extremely busy in importing dry goods and other products for resale to U.S. wholesalers. Younger brother Thomas Peabody was not dependable as Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s clerk. He evidently drank excessively, gambled, borrowed money at exorbitant rates which he could not repay, and neglected his work. Riggs wrote to GP on Feb. 4, 1827, of Thomas's misdemeanors while working for him in Philadelphia and in NYC: "...My whole time was employed late & early in attending to various business, While I was also much trouble[d] in Mind, as to what course to take with Thomas P.[eabody] who I had nearly lost confidence in, and had to be attentive to every thing in the way of business myself, as but little appeared to be done as it should be without my personal attention." •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **3-**Riggs Complained of Thomas Cont'd.: "I have caused Thomas to remove from his old boarding place to Mr. Devens where I board. [H]e has been here about three days. [H]e promises to be regular in his habits for the future and is generally in the house of nights in good time--As I often have writing for him to do in my room. I have paid all his debts of borrowed money, taylors, shoe bills, etc., with the exception of about 150$ which he borrowed he says of Brokers & Lotter [lottery, i.e. gambling] men, of which [oldest brother] David Peabody was also bound. This I told him I would not pay at present. I keep a strick eye over him as well as my business will allow me to do--And have assured him, that if he ever acted

again as he has done, that I would certainly get another Clerk--I have taken great pains and talked with him very carefully as to the consequences of his conduct--he appears penitent and I hope will keep his promise hereafter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **4-**Riggs Complained of Thomas Cont'd.: "I have acted the part of a good friend toward him in every respect, which he appears to feel and acknowledge. A short time will enable him to see and determine--I understand from Thomas that David is now employed in a lotery [lottery] office. He is occasionally in the Store...." Riggs ended in confidence: "This letter is written in haste for yourself only, as I have never mentioned to any person except yourself anything about T.P. [Thomas Peabody.] You will therefore destroy this letter--and [in] the future always be assured that I shall never neglect my duty in business--....Yours respectfully, E Riggs." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **5-**Brothers Without Work. When not working for Riggs, Peabody & Co. brothers David and Thomas Peabody were often in financial trouble. David in NYC wrote brother Thomas in Baltimore that he needed money. Thomas replied, Nov. 18, 1828, that he was without a job and could do nothing. Four days later GP sent Thomas $15 which Thomas sent to David. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **6-**Mother Died. Thomas sought better prospects in South America. He wrote older brother David from Lima, Peru, April 30, 1830, that he was working there as bookkeeper for Alsop, Wetmore & Co.'s agent, that their brother GP was about to sail for England on his second European commercial buying trip (1831-32, 15 months), and that their mother, living in Lockport, N.Y., with married daughter Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34) was in poor health. Hearing from sister Mary on June 25, 1830, that their mother had died, David forwarded the sad news to GP by the next ship bound for England. He added to GP, in a postscript to Mary's letter: "The above I just recd in time to forward by the Canada [ship]--which sails in an hour. I should have gone to Lockport a month since if it had been in my power to have paid the expense of the journey. Yrs. truly, D. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **7-**Thomas Improvident. Thomas Peabody was ill in Lima, Peru; had to give up his job there; worked his way back to the U.S. as a ship's clerk, and lost that job when a new crew was hired. GP was out of the country on a European buying trip when Thomas landed in Baltimore without work. He wrote David in NYC: "George being out of the country my necessity for employment is very great & for the present I would be willing to take up with almost any situation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **8-**Thomas Died, 1835. Thomas Peabody worried the Peabody family, whose letters sadly hint at rather than detail his misdemeanors. In some unwholesome business matter he had wronged brother David and begged to be forgiven. Thomas Peabody

died April 16, 1835, one day short of his thirty-fourth birthday. He had been operating a school and had gone to pay some debts in Buffalo, N.Y. Not having enough money to meet his obligations and overcome with remorse and shame, he met an unhappy end (details not given). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **9-** "a victim of his own vices." The sad news of Thomas's death was sent to GP abroad, in an April 20, 1835, letter, in care of the Brown Brothers business firm, Liverpool, England, by GP's brother-in-law Dr. Eldridge Gerry Little, a physician, married to GP's youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809). Dr. Little wrote to GP: "It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Thomas. He died in Buffalo on the 16th inst. a victim of his own vices." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **10-**"poor misguided brother." The exact cause of Thomas Peabody's death is not given, leaving the reader of family letters to wonder if Thomas took his own life or died in a drunken stupor. •Four months later sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell in her Aug. 23, 1835, letter to her brother GP, care of Brown, Liverpool, England, referred to Thomas as their "poor misguided brother." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **11-**Unpaid Debt. Eighteen years later GP had a letter, July 19, 1853, from destitute rooming house owner Sarah Whitehorne, Brooklyn, N.Y. She wrote: "Mr. George Peabody, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines presuming you are the Mr. Peabody who was formerly of the firm of Riggs & Peabody and who the Papers say is possessed of great wealth and much benevolence. I wish to call to your recollection many years ago when your Brother David and family boarded with me and his wife died at my Home." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Thomas (GP's brother). **12-**Unpaid Debt Cont'd.: "Two or three years after that your brother Thomas boarded with me and went away thirty dollars in my debt. I know not whether he is living but I am very destitute, far advanced in life, and with very feeble health, would you be so kind as to send me that small sum, it would be of great service to me for I need it now more than ever--when your Brother David with his Wife and Son George boarded with me, it was just after the yellow fever was in New York and I recollect your calling there of an evening in Greenwich Street--be assured Sir it is exactly as I have stated and you will not I trust refuse me. Address me No. 75 Fulton Avenue, Second door from Joy Street, Brooklyn, New York." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Sarah Whitehorne.

Peabody, William (1619-1701), sometimes spelled Peboddy. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915), Salem, Mass., was renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, and renamed the Peabody Essex Museum since 1992. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Peabody & Co. •See George Peabody & Co., 1838-64.

Peabody Bay, Greenland. •See Arctic Exploration. •Sir John Franklin. •Henry Grinnell. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Family History

Peabody Coat of Arms. 1-GP's Family History Search, 1838. Engaged to be married in late 1838 to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), GP wanted to know his family history. He asked younger cousin Adolphus W. Peabody to send him the Peabody family history gathered from the London Heraldry Office by patriarch Joseph Peabody (1757-1844) of Salem, Mass., who once owned 83 clipper ships engaged in far eastern trade. Not dreaming that Esther Hoppin would break off the engagement about Jan. 1839, Adolphus dutifully sent GP what was then known about the family origins. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Peabody Coat of Arms. 2-Queen Boadicia Origin of "Peabody"? This family history, rejected by genealogist Charles H. Pope in 1909, indicated that the Peabody family name originated in 61 A.D. from Queen Boadicia, whose husband reigned in Icena, Britain, and was vassal to Roman Emperor Nero. When Queen Boadicia's husband died and left half his wealth to Nero, Nero seized all of it. When Queen Boadicia objected, Nero had her whipped. Queen Boadicia and a kinsman named Boadie led an unsuccessful revolt against Rome. She ended her life with poison. Boadie fled to Wales. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Coat of Arms. 3-"Great Man of the Mountain." Boadie in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while Pea meant 'hill" or 'mountain." By this account Peabodie meant "mountain man" or "great man of the mountain." The coat of arms for the Peabodys, Adolphus related, was given by King Arthur shortly after the battle on the River Douglas. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Coat of Arms. 4-"Great Man of the Mountain" Cont'd. Adolphus W. Peabody related all this to GP and added (Jan. 14, 1838): "So with all these numbers and folios. If you are curious thereabout the next time you go over, you can see if it be a recorded derivation of our patronymic or not.... You have the garb, crest, and scroll etc. (enclosed). [Joseph] says, I have heard my mother say a great many things in this way. She mostly had her information from our paternal grandmother. Sophronia [Adolphus' sister] can tell you as much as you can well listen of a long day." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Coat of Arms. **5-**Boadicia Origin of Peabody Disputed. The Boadicia origin of the Peabody name, recorded in M. Endicott's *A Genealogy of the Peabody Family*, 1867, was disputed in Charles Henry Pope's *Peabody Genealogy*, 1909. Pope held that when English surnames were crystallized in the 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials. They were selected by character and ability as paymasters or paying-tellers. Pope stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze," or since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU Lineage

Peabody College of Vanderbilt Univ. (PCofVU), brief history. **1-**Lineage Since 1785. PCofVU, which became Vanderbilt Univ.'s ninth school on July 1, 1979, has a lineage of over 210 years, making it the 15th U.S. college after the founding of Harvard College in 1636. •This school struggled to survive in a then rural, rugged, sparsely populated frontier town (Nashville) destined to become "the Athens of the South." PCofVU's genealogy through seven name changes began with **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), which offered collegiate instruction after being chartered in 1785 by N.C., eleven years before Tenn. statehood, when Tenn. was still part of N.C. Davidson Academy's first principal was Thomas B. Craighead (1750-1825) during 1785-1809. •See institutions and persons named.

PCofVU. **2-**Davidson Academy to Cumberland College. Davidson Academy was rechartered by the Tenn. legislature as **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26), still under Principal Thomas B. Craighead, who was succeeded by Pres. James Priestley (1760-1821) from Oct. 24, 1809, to Feb. 4, 1821. James Priestley was born in Va. and had previously been principal of Salem Academy, Bardstown, Ky. Cumberland College suspended activities for three years (1816-19, with some private classes taught) and was open during 1820-26. [Note: U.S. Pres. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) was a trustee of Davidson Academy and its successor institutions--Cumberland College (1806-26) and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75) for over 50 years (1792 until his death, 1845)]. Pres. James Priestley was succeeded by Pres. Philip Lindsley (1786-c.1850) from Apr. 26, 1824, to 1850. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **3-**Univ. of Nashville. Under Pres. Lindsley and at his suggestion, Cumberland College was rechartered as the **3-**Univ. of Nashville, from Nov. 27, 1826, to 1875. Pres. Lindsley graduated from (1804) and taught (1807-24) at the College of N.J. (renamed Princeton Univ., Oct. 1896), known for sending its graduates as Presbyterian missionaries to establish frontier churches and colleges. He resigned as president of the Univ. of Nashville in 1850 and was succeeded by his physician son, Dr. John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), chancellor during 1850-72 and dean of the medical department. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 4-Succeeded by his Son and E.K. Smith. The often financially pressed Univ. of Nashville was occupied by Union forces during most of the Civil War. Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, who resigned in 1872, was succeeded by Confederate Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (1824-93), chancellor during 1872-75. •Ref. *Ibid.*

State Normal School

PCofVU. 5-Barnas Sears Wanted a Normal School. First PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) wanted a teacher training normal school in Nashville to serve as a model for the South. When the Tenn. legislature voted down several bills to establish and fund such a normal school, Sears, in 1875, with the help of the then newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), got the Univ. of Nashville trustees to convert its nearly defunct Literary Dept. (predecessor to today's college of arts and sciences) into a normal school. The legislature, encouraged by Gov. Porter, amended the Univ. of Nashville's charter to legalize the normal school. Sears and the PEF trustees subsidized the normal school, expecting imminent state support. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See James Davis Porter (for his account of helping Barnas Sears to establish Peabody Normal College, Univ. of Nashville).

PCofVU. 6-Overview. Thus in brief, **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), rechartered as **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as **3-**the Univ. of Nashville (1826-1875), was rechartered as **4-**State Normal School (1875-89), renamed officially **5-**Peabody Normal College (1889-1911, although informally so-called from the first because of its PEF origin and financial support), rechartered as **6-**GPCFT (1914-79), which became **7-**PCofVU since July 1, 1979. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 7-Univ. of Nashville Medical Dept. The Univ. of Nashville's medical department (1850-95) graduated a total of 1,699 physicians and was the second largest U.S. medical school during the Civil War. For a time it was jointly managed with Vanderbilt Univ.'s School of Medicine and then returned to independent medical school status (1895-1911), when it merged with the Univ. of Tenn. Medical College. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 8-Univ. of Nashville's Other Schools. The Univ. of Nashville also had a law department (1854-72); a school of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (1872-75); a school of Civil Engineering (1872-75); a military institute (about 1854-59); and a preparatory school, Montgomery Bell Academy, funded in 1867 by wealthy Nashville iron manufacturer Montgomery Bell (1769-1855). Montgomery Bell Academy still functioned in 1999 under the Univ. of Nashville charter. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 9-Distinguished Alumni, Trustees. GPCFT historian Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980) recorded that from the student bodies of Davidson Academy, Cumberland College, and

the Univ. of Nashville came 28 U.S. senators, four U.S. cabinet officers, and eight U.S. ministers to foreign countries. Trustees of GPCFT and its predecessors have also included the following eight U.S. presidents (with their years as trustee): Andrew Jackson (during 1792-1845), James K. Polk (1839-41), Andrew Johnson (1853-57), U.S. Grant (1867-85), Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-93), Grover Cleveland (1885-99), William McKinley (1899-1901), and Theodore Roosevelt (1901-14). •See Presidents, U.S. and GP. For the high status of PEF trustees, •see PEF.

PCofVU. 10-Normal School in Nashville (in brief). It was PEF Trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) who found and urged Barnas Sears's appointment as first PEF administrator. It was Sears, wanting a normal school in Nashville as a model for the South, who, aided by Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter, induced the Univ. of Nashville trustees to convert its defunct Literary Dept. into a normal school. With the Univ. of Nashville's charter so amended the normal school opened in Dec. 1875, subsidized by the PEF, with administrator Sears expecting Tenn. state support. The careers and interactions of these and other individuals, sparked by GP's 1867 PEF, led ultimately to what is now PCofVU. •See persons named.

PCofVU. 11-Robert Charles Winthrop. Winthrop, statesman and orator of note, was descended from Mass. Bay Colony's early governor, John Winthrop (1588-1649). He was a Harvard graduate (1828), trained in Daniel Webster's law office, admitted to the bar (1831), a Whig member of the Mass. legislature, Speaker of the Mass. State House, elected to the U.S. House of Representatives (1842-50 and its speaker, 1847-50), and was appointed to fill Daniel Webster's U.S. Senate seat (1850). At GP's request (sometime in early 1866) Winthrop became his philanthropic advisor and PEF trustee president after Feb. 7, 1867. •See PEF. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Barnas Sears

PCofVU. 12-Barnas Sears. Barnas Sears was born in Sandisfield, Mass., was a Brown Univ. graduate (1825), studied at Newton Theological Seminary (Mass.), was ordained a Baptist minister, was a Colgate Univ. (N.Y.) prof. (1831-33), studied in German universities, was Newton Theological Seminary prof. and later its president. He succeeded Horace Mann (1796-1859) as Mass. Board of Education Secty. (1848-55) and was Brown Univ. pres. (1855-67). •See PEF. •Barnas Sears.

PCofVU. 13-PEF. GP created the PEF with $1 million (Feb. 7, 1867), doubled the fund to $2 million (June 29, 1869), and transferred his intent to aid public education in the South to Winthrop and the trustees. They faced a daunting task: how to use the small income from a two million dollar fund to elevate twelve Civil War devastated southern states through public

schools; how to convince lethargic parents, taxpayers, and political leaders that permanent tax supported public schools could help renew their economy and their lives; how to attract and train better teachers; and how to spread public elementary and secondary schools as seeds for a new South. Winthrop needed a plan and an administrator. •See PEF.

PCofVU. **14-**Winthrop Met Sears. Winthrop found the plan and administrator he needed in long-time friend Barnas Sears. •As told by Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903, second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903), they met casually "at the old Wednesday Evening Club in Boston," March 13, 1867. Winthrop asked Sears how the PEF might carry out its mission. Sears's remarks so impressed Winthrop that he "begged Dr. Sears to furnish in writing the results of his best reflection and judgment on the whole matter." •See persons named.

PCofVU. **15-**Winthrop Met Sears Cont'd. After a night of pondering, Sears called at Winthrop's Brookline home near Boston and promised to send a letter recording his thoughts on how the PEF trustees might accomplish the PEF mission. Sears's letter . March 14, 1867, from Providence, R.I., again impressed Winthrop. He shared Sears's plan with the PEF trustees. Winthrop urged them to offer and persuaded Sears to accept the post as the PEF's first administrator (during 1867-80, 13 years). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears's Policy

PCofVU. **16-**Sears's Plan. The PEF trustees accepted Sears's policy to **1-**strengthen through grants existing public schools in larger towns to serve as models for other communities, **2-**establish new public schools where needed, **3-**require that PEF-aided schools become permanent tax-supported public schools under state control, **4-**require that aided schools meet nine or ten months a year, **5-**that they have at least one teacher per 50 pupils, **6-**and that local citizens match PEF funds, if possible by two or three times the amount of PEF-aid. •Sears set a rising aid scale as enrollments rose: $300 a year for a school enrolling up to 100 pupils, $450 for 100 to 150 pupils, $600 for 150 to 200 pupils, $800 for 200 to 250 pupils, and $1,000 for 300 or more pupils. •It was pump priming, using small grants for their multiplying effect, later used by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the 1930's depression. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **17-**Sears's Three PEF Phases. Sears and his family moved to Staunton, Va. He wrote, spoke, and traveled widely during his 13 years as PEF administrator (1867-80). He used the PEF's limited resources as a lever to accomplish the fund's first phase: to establish tax supported elementary and secondary public schools and create a model teacher training college for the South in Nashville (Peabody Normal College, 1875-1911). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **18-**Sears's Three PEF Phases Cont'd. The PEF's second phase, short term teachers' institutes (a week or less training for practicing teachers) and long term professional teacher training normal schools, was largely accomplished by PEF second administrator J.L.M. Curry during 1881-1903. •The PEF's third phase, rural public schools, was largely accomplished by PEF third administrator Wycliffe Rose (1862-1931) during 1907-14. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **19-**State Normal School Proposal. Barnas Sears saw Nashville, Tenn., as a cultural center for the South and a normal school in Nashville as a model for the South. Proposals in the Tenn. legislature to establish a state teacher training normal school had failed in 1857 and 1865. In June-July 1867, Sears offered PEF funds of $1,000 or more annually if Tenn. would establish one or more normal schools. Legislative bills for a state normal school failed in 1868, 1871, and 1873, even though the PEF offered (in 1873) $6,000 annually to match annual state funding. Rather than lose Nashville as a normal school site, Sears in 1874 asked the Univ. of Nashville trustees to give land and buildings for a normal school in place of their moribund Literary Dept. If this was done, he promised from $6,000 PEF funds annually. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **20-**State Normal School: 1875-1889. Glad not to spend state funds, the Tenn. legislature amended the Univ. of Nashville's charter to allow it to establish a normal school, financed by PEF's $6,000 annual contribution (Sears expected imminent and sustaining state aid). The new State Normal School on the Univ. of Nashville campus opened Dec. 1, 1875, with 13 students and ended the first year with 60 students. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **21-**Threat of a Move to Ga. State Normal School (1875-89), officially renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), was cost-free to selected students with promise as future teachers. During 1877-1904, 3,645 of the most promising applicants received PEF-funded Peabody scholarships of $200 annually during 1877-91 and $100 annually plus railroad fare during 1891-1904. GPCFT historian A.L. Crabb noted that these 3,645 Peabody scholarship teachers formed an important core of southern educational leaders of the time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **22-**Threat of a Move to Ga. Unable (or unwilling) to offer state aid, the Tenn. legislature defeated appropriation bills for the State Normal School in 1877 and 1879, leaving funding solely to the PEF until 1881. Disappointed, Sears and the PEF trustees considered moving State Normal School from Nashville to Georgia, whose legislature agreed on state support if the PEF continued its $6,000 annual contribution. But Georgia's Constitution required that the State Normal School be state controlled as part of the Univ. of Georgia at Athens. This requirement irked Sears and the PEF trustees, who wanted state aid but without state control. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **23-**Tenn. State Aid. Threat of a move from Tenn. prompted Nashville citizens to guarantee $6,000 by April 1880 to keep the Normal School in Nashville. Stung into action, the Tenn. legislature gave the Normal School $10,000 annually (1881-83), raised to $13,300 annually (1883-95), and raised again to $23,000 annually (1895-1905). •Peabody Normal College got $555,730 from the PEF (1875-1909) and $429,000 from the Tenn. legislature (1881-1905). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **24-**Three Presidents: 1875-1909. The three presidents of State Normal School (1875-89) and Peabody Normal College (1889-1911) were **1-**Pres. Eben Sperry Stearns (1819-87) during 1875-87. Born in Mass. and Harvard Univ. educated, Stearns, under Mass. Board of Education Secty. Barnas Sears, was the second president of Newton Normal School, Mass. (first U.S. normal school). **2-**Pres. William Harold Payne (1836-1907), during 1888-1901, had held the first professorship of education in the U.S. at the Univ. of Michigan during 1879-88. **3-**Pres. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), president during 1901-11, the only Tennessean, was a Univ. of Nashville graduate (1846), a lawyer, Tenn. House member, Confederate officer, and Tenn. governor (1874-78). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **25-**Normal Colleges Became State Univ. Ed. Depts.. The Peabody Normal College years (1875-1911) coincided with the rise of normal schools as the chief U.S. agency to prepare elementary and secondary school teachers. After 1910, state univ. education departments increasingly replaced normal schools in the professional preparation of teachers, a changeover which coincided with the PEF's dissolution in 1914. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Transition to GPCFT

PCofVU. **26-**Transition: Peabody Normal College to GPCFT. GP's founding letter (Feb. 7, 1867) allowed the PEF trustees to end the trust after 30 years and to distribute its principal. On Jan. 29, 1903, the PEF trustees resolved to give most of its principal to found GPCFT (influential trustees then included Theodore Roosevelt and John Pierpont Morgan, Sr.). On Jan. 24, 1905, the PEF trustees committed $1 million to transform the Peabody Normal College into GPCFT (later raised to $1.5 million), contingent on **1-**matching funds from Nashville, Davidson County, Tenn., and other donors; and on **2-**relocating from South Nashville to 21st Ave. near Vanderbilt Univ. for added academic strength. •See PEF.

PCofVU. **27-**Problems Reconciled. Two problems had to be reconciled in the transition from Peabody Normal College to GPCFT: **1-**Ga. State Commissioner of Education G.R. Glenn, PEF acting administrator (1903), argued in his annual report that because public education in the South lagged behind national levels, PEF principal should largely be used in a campaign to raise local public school taxes. Fear of losing PEF assets led Peabody Normal College alumni to secure petitions supporting GPCFT in Nashville. After a deadlock on the issue for a year,

the PEF trustees determined on GPCFT as successor, with a new campus near Vanderbilt Univ. •Ref. Dorn-b, pp. 13-14.

PCofVU. **28-**Problems Reconciled Cont'd. **2-**South Nashville property owners objected to moving Peabody Normal College from their area and began preventive court action. Pres. James D. Porter also preferred South Nashville but the PEF trustees' endowment power determined the Vanderbilt Univ. location. Pres. J.D. Porter acquiesced, was compensated by a pension from the Carnegie Pension Fund, helped secure the legislation that permitted transfer of assets from the Univ. of Nashville's Peabody Normal School to GPCFT. By June 1909 Pres. Porter also helped secure funds required to match the PEF's $1.5 million endowment: $250,000 from the Tenn. legislature, $200,000 from the City of Nashville, and $100,000 from Davidson County. Pres. Porter resigned on Aug. 4, 1909, and GPCFT was incorporated on Oct. 5, 1909. •See PEF. •James Davis Porter.

PCofVU. **29-**Vanderbilt Univ. Vanderbilt Univ. was chartered Aug. 6, 1872, as Central Univ. of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In Feb. 1873, its founder, Methodist Bishop Holland N. McTyeire (1824-89), needing building funds, visited Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877) in NYC. Their wives were cousins and had been intimate girlhood friends in Mobile, Ala. (this was Cornelius Vanderbilt's second wife, his first wife having died). •See Bruce R. Payne.

PCofVU. **30-**Vanderbilt Univ. Cont'd. Bishop McTyeire told Vanderbilt of higher education needs in the South and of Central Univ. building needs in Nashville. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose wealth came from ferry boats, steamship lines, and railroads (N.Y. Central, 1867), gave Central Univ. in Nashville $500,000 on March 12, 1873, later doubled to $1 million, leading to the renaming of Central Univ. to Vanderbilt Univ. on June 6, 1873. •Ref. (Methodist Bishop McTyeire and Cornelius Vanderbilt): Bolton-a, p. 307. •Conkin, *et al.*, pp. 15-17.

Vanderbilt-GPCFT Connection

PCofVU. **31-**Takeover Attempt. Vanderbilt Univ.'s second Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland (1859-1939) wanted to make Nashville a great university center. He also knew that GPCFT's endowment was initially greater than Vanderbilt's endowment. He wanted a Vanderbilt-GPCFT connection similar to the successful Teachers College of Columbia Univ., and deeded Vanderbilt land to GPCFT, about which some contention later resulted. •Ref. Dorn-b, pp. 14-20.

PCofVU. **32-**Takeover Attempt Cont'd. Kirkland's hoped-for ally in making a Vanderbilt-GPCFT connection was Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908), the South's most respected higher education leader and also an influential PEF trustee. Kirkland

urged in 1900 and 1901 that Gilman, about to retire as Johns Hopkins president, become Peabody Normal College president and help form a Vanderbilt-GPCFT connection. While retaining his long friendship with Kirkland, Gilman adroitly sidestepped involvement. Invited to give a major address in Nashville in 1900, he declined. He also declined to head Peabody Normal College in its last years. •Ref. Bolton-a, p. 307. •Conkin, *et al.*, pp. 15-17. •See James H. Kirkland.

First Pres. Bruce R. Payne

PCofVU. **33-**GPCFT's First Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne. GPCFT's first Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) during 1911-37 cooperated academically with Vanderbilt but kept GPCFT independent as the South's leading teacher training institution. •B.R. Payne was born in N.C., was a graduate of Trinity College (later renamed Duke Univ.), was principal of Morganton (N.C.) Academy, did graduate study at Trinity College and at Teachers College of Columbia Univ. (M.A., 1903; Ph.D., 1904), was professor of philosophy and education, College of William and Mary, Va. (1904-05); and was Univ. of Va. prof. of secondary education and psychology and summer school organizer. •Ref. (Bruce R. Payne): Crabb-a, reprinted in •Windrow, pp. 257-266. •Dorn-b. •Dorn-a, pp. 2-3. •Force-b. •Payne, Jr., pp. 4-5.

PCofVU. **34-**Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne Cont'd. Payne assembled a first-rate faculty, modeled the new GPCFT campus on Thomas Jefferson's Univ. of Va. architectural plan (a quadrangle of column buildings dominated by a Social-Religious Building with a commanding rotunda), and raised an additional $1 million for the new campus. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **35-**Pres. Payne's Fund Raising. An example of Payne's fund raising: banker and PEF trustee J.P. Morgan had promised $250,000 toward GPCFT buildings when needed but died. Payne went to NYC to request the funds of Morgan's son-in-law, Herbert Livingston Satterlee (1863-1947). Satterlee hesitated because Morgan had not left evidence of his promised aid. Payne felt he had failed in this fund raising until Satterlee, checking with Morgan's son, released the promised amount. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF Assets Distributed, 1914

PCofVU. **36-**PEF Assets Distributed. In 1914 the PEF trustees dissolved and distributed their total assets ($2,324,000) as follows: $1.5 million to endow GPCFT; $474,000 to education departments of 14 Southern universities ($40,000 each to the universities of Va., N.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., Ark., Ky., and La. [State]; $6,000 each to Johns Hopkins Univ. and to the universities of S.C., Mo., and Tex.; $90,000 to Winthrop Normal College, S.C. (now Winthrop College), founded by PEF trustees Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop. •On receiving

PEF money some state universities, such as the Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill, named their Education building Peabody Hall. •See Bruce Ryburn Payne. •PEF.

Cautious Cooperation

PCofVU. 37-Cautious Cooperation: 1914-79. Payne, like Kirkland, was a strong administrator with a vibrant personality. Their relations were polite but strained only in Payne's determination to keep GPCFT independent yet cooperative in courses, students, and programs. Payne's egalitarian concern for mass education followed the democratic educational philosophy of his Columbia Univ. mentor, John Dewey (1859-1952). In this, Payne differed from Kirkland's elitism and sense of southern race and class distinction. •See persons named.

PCofVU. 38-Cautious Cooperation: 1914-79 Cont'd. Cooperating with Vanderbilt Univ. academically but retaining independence, Payne and later presidents made GPCFT a unique mini-university with its own departments of liberal arts, music, physical education, art, a demonstration elementary school for teachers-in-training, Knapp farm for rural studies, and a school survey research unit widely used in the South. GPCFT had more graduates than undergraduates, and prepared mainly teachers, school librarians, and educational leaders. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 39-Cautious Cooperation Cont'd. During the 1920s-50s, more Peabodians took Vanderbilt graduate courses than the other way round. Irritations arose because GPCFT, with more women than men students, felt discrimination and a snobbish belittling of professional education courses by Vanderbilt liberal arts professors (some of whom gladly taught for extra pay in GPCFT's large summer school). The GPCFT community sensed that Vanderbilt wanted to separate its graduate courses from them and that Vanderbilt deans and faculty disdained GPCFT's teacher education mission and belittled its academic standards. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 40-Cautious Cooperation Cont'd. In 1926 Vanderbilt's Academic Dean Walter Lynwood Fleming (1874-1932) proposed and in 1930 Chancellor Kirkland established a short-lived Vanderbilt Education Dept. (1930-34), causing some GPCFT apprehension. It was headed by Joseph Kinmount Hart (1876-1949), who had taught at the universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, favored John Dewey's progressive education ideas, and had written *A Social Interpretation of Education*, 1929, and other textbooks. Hart's liberalism caused student disturbances. He ended his four-year Vanderbilt career (1930-34) with some bitterness and vague threats of a lawsuit. In 1937, Chancellor Kirkland retired and Pres. Payne died, ending a first phase (27 years) of sometimes strained but mutually beneficial GPCFT-Vanderbilt cooperation. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **41-**Joint Univ. Libraries. In 1935, Univ. of Chicago Libraries Assoc. Dir. A. Frederick Kuhlman (1889-1986) came to Nashville as American Library Association representative to study the library needs of Vanderbilt, GPCFT, and Scarritt College for Christian Workers (founded by Methodists in 1892 and currently an adult education conference center). Kuhlman's finding of 280 quarter hours of duplicate courses led to their being eliminated. His study also led to the 1941 Joint Univ. Libraries (JUL, under Director Kuhlman). His study also helped clarify GPCFT's focus on education, fine arts, practical arts, and summer school; and Vanderbilt's focus on undergraduate and graduate liberal arts and sciences. The JUL (dedicated Dec. 5-6, 1941; renamed in 1984 the Jean and Alexander Heard Library) further aided GPCFT-Vanderbilt cooperation. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **42-**Joint MAT Program, 1952-55. Vanderbilt's Chancellor [Bennett] Harvie Branscomb (1894-1998) and GPCFT's Pres. Henry H. Hill (1894-1987, president during 1945-61) cooperated in a joint two-year Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) program, funded by the Ford Foundation (1952-55). Subject content courses were taught at Vanderbilt and education courses at GPCFT. When GPCFT declined to continue in the joint MAT program, Vanderbilt added to its own small teacher certification program a special Ph.D. program to improve college teaching, with professional courses taken at GPCFT. When Vanderbilt added a full-time director of teacher education to supervise the certification of elementary teachers, GPCFT was again apprehensive. Vanderbilt's elementary school teacher trainees took professional courses at GPCFT, and Vanderbilt's secondary school teacher trainees took student teaching and one teaching methods course at GPCFT. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **43-**May 1962 Study. A May 1962 study by educator John Dale Russell (b.1895) recommended a Univ. Center for Nashville higher education institutions with a common school calendar, foreign languages area, geographic studies area, performing arts, research and grants, a faculty club, a university press, intramural and intercollegiate sports, and music and drama clubs and presentations. The plan stopped short of a GPCFT-Vanderbilt merger but mentioned raising GPCFT faculty salaries and reducing GPCFT teaching loads to Vanderbilt levels. Vanderbilt never fully embraced the plan, which was nursed along through the 1970s by a 1969 Ford Foundation grant. GPCFT officials thought the plan seemed Vanderbilt-centered. •Ref. (Russell Report of 1962): Russell. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **44-**May 1962 Study Cont. In retrospect, the 1962 Russell Plan was GPCFT's last chance to affiliate with Vanderbilt from a position of strength. In the 1960s Vanderbilt grew in enrollment and endowment status, while GPCFT went into slow decline. Cooperation (academic, athletic, and JUL) continued, but Vanderbilt and GPCFT had different histories, missions, and faculty and student backgrounds, experiences, and attitudes. More affluent Vanderbilt students reflected their parents' elitism and conservatism. Less affluent GPCFT

students reflected their parents' more rural, egalitarian, and working class backgrounds. •Ref. Mims-a. •Mims-b. •Vanderbilt Univ.

PCofVU. 45-Economic Turndown 1970s. A national recession affected higher education in the 1970s with rising energy and other costs and inflation. College of education enrollments declined nationally. During 1970-72 GPCFT lost 30 faculty, had unused facilities, and some Ph.D. programs faced loss of accreditation. By 1974, GPCFT reduced its music and accounting programs; eliminated some business education, home economics, and modern language programs; sold its Demonstration School; and cut arts and science courses. GPCFT's undergraduates dropped from 1,200 in 1972 to 800 in 1976; graduate students declined to about 1,200. GPCFT's plant and endowment were so threatened that it had little to offer in merger talks. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Merger Talks

PCofVU. 46-Merger Talks: 1970s. GPCFT's new Pres. John Dunworth (1924-) during 1974-79, had been education dean at Ball State Univ., Muncie, Ind. In Aug. 1978 Pres. Dunworth persuaded GPCFT trustees to begin unpublicized merger talks with Vanderbilt officials. Not wanting to irritate already apprehensive GPCFT faculty, students, and alumni, he wanted merger talks to reach resolution before GPCFT interest groups organized resistance. Dunworth wanted a strong GPCFT to emerge from a merger but knew that faculty outside of education and human development would not be kept. No longer an equal, somewhat of a supplicant, Dunworth held merger talks during Sept.-Dec. 1978 with Vanderbilt Chancellor Alexander Heard (1917-) and Vanderbilt Pres. Emmett B. Fields (1923-). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 47-Merger Talks: 1970s Cont'd. To Vanderbilt officials in Aug. 1978, absorbing GPCFT was less attractive than it had been during 1900-50. Still, Vanderbilt had a major stake in GPCFT's survival, needing its programs in education, physical education, accounting, music education, and some psychology areas. Vanderbilt needed GPCFT cooperation in Medical Center research, student counseling, student health, band, choir, joint athletic teams (GPCFT athletes aided Vanderbilt's intercollegiate sports competition), JUL, and dormitory space. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 48-Merger Talks: 1970s Cont'd Vanderbilt's Pres. Fields wanted GPCFT's assets but not at the price of guaranteeing indefinite continuation of a full-fledged college of education. Fields' thoughts on merger included scaling down GPCFT to an educational policy study program or guaranteeing the existing college of education for eight years, after which Vanderbilt could convert GPCFT to whatever purposes it wished. Merger costs would have to come from GPCFT's endowment, GPCFT's earnings would have to cover its costs, and Vanderbilt must absorb GPCFT's total assets. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **49-**Difficult Merger Talks. Vanderbilt Pres. Fields and Chancellor Heard told GPCFT's Pres. Dunworth that merger talks must become public, with full disclosure of all separate and joint Vanderbilt-GPCFT committee talks. Faced with such difficult terms, Dunworth interrupted Vanderbilt negotiations in Dec. 1978 and talked of possible merger outside of Nashville with either Duke Univ. of Durham, N.C., or George Washington Univ. of Washington, D.C. •Ref. (GPCFT-Vanderbilt merger): "Boards Vote Peabody Merger," pp. 1, 12. •"The Committee of Visitors," pp. 10, 12. •Hiles, pp. 4-5. •"How Students See the Merger," pp. 13-14. •"Peabody-Vanderbilt Merger Information," pp. 98 a-h. •"President Claunch Dies," p. 2. •Cullum, Ed.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1963. •Dillingham. •Hoffschwelle-a, pp. 659-680.

Tenn. State Univ. Factor

PCofVU. **50-**Tenn. State Univ. Factor. A new factor then emerged. Under court order in 1977 the formerly largely African American Tenn. Agricultural and Industrial Univ. in Nashville merged with the Nashville campus of the Univ. of Tenn., the latter mainly a night college for commuting students. The new Tenn. State Univ. (TSU) had tried but failed to work out a doctoral program in education first with Memphis State Univ. and then with GPCFT. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **51-**GPCFT-TSU Merger? In Jan. 1979, TSU representatives spoke with Tenn. State Board of Regents (governing state colleges) about a possible GPCFT-TSU merger. When Nashvillians read on Feb. 13, 1979, of a possible GPCFT-TSU merger, they were surprised. Long cooperation had made a Vanderbilt-GPCFT merger seem like manifest destiny. Despite some racial concerns (the TSU image was of a largely African American institution), a GPCFT-TSU merger was more acceptable than having GPCFT leave Nashville. A GPCFT-TSU merger was also tolerable to those who wanted a public university in Nashville of lower cost than Vanderbilt's high tuition cost. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **52-**Vanderbilt Univ. Dilemma. On Mar. 10, 1979, the Tenn. State Board of Regents voted 11 to 1 for a GPCFT-TSU connection. Vanderbilt trustees quickly reconsidered their position. A GPCFT-TSU merger would mean many African American students on a state-owned GPCFT next to Vanderbilt. Also, a state-owned GPCFT might have to give up cooperative programs with a private Vanderbilt. On March 17, 1979, Vanderbilt Chancellor Heard and Trustee Board chairman Sam M. Fleming decided to offer formal terms. This offer was presented to the GPCFT trustees, Mar. 19, 1979. After six hours of debate, Vanderbilt's offer was accepted, allowing a joint TSU-GPCFT doctoral program in education. On Apr. 27, 1979, Vanderbilt's and GPCFT's trustees signed a "Memorandum of Understanding." On July 1, 1979, PCofVU became Vanderbilt's ninth school. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Vanderbilt Univ. Terms

PCofVU. 53-Vanderbilt Univ. Terms. Vanderbilt absorbed some $11 million of GPCFT's endowment, retained over $9 million after merger expenses, and allotted $8.5 million of that $9 million for continued PCofVU support. PCofVU was responsible for teacher education and teacher certification programs; kept its undergraduate degree programs in elementary education, early childhood education, and a master's program in library science (dropped in 1987); kept its Ed.D. program; offered the Ph.D. program through Vanderbilt's Graduate School; and kept its prestigious and well funded John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 54-Vanderbilt Univ. Terms Cont'd. The new PCofVU gave up its liberal arts component and ended its undergraduate degrees in physical sciences, social sciences, and human development (except educational psychology); and gave up its master's degree programs in art education and music education. These program changes went smoothly. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 55-Faculty Settlement. Some former GPCFT faculty who lost jobs in a scarce job market protested, voted "no confidence" in Pres. Dunworth, and staged a symbolic march on the PCofVU administration building. The 40 staff employees let go received a parting bonus of five percent of annual wage for each year of service, or up to 75 percent of their annual pay. Many found jobs at Vanderbilt. Non-tenured faculty received one year's pay plus $2,000 for relocation. Tenured faculty could either teach for a final year or receive severance pay of one year's salary and also collect a bonus of two percent for each year of service and one percent for each remaining year until retirement. For a few near retirement, this amounted to paid leave plus a sizable bonus. Vanderbilt helped find new or temporary positions for those whose jobs were lost. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 56-Backlash Reactions. The Tenn. branch of the American Association of Univ. Professors (AAUP) condemned the dismissals. The national AAUP took no action. In a show of solidarity, a small Vanderbilt faculty group urged Vanderbilt to retain all tenured former GPCFT faculty who, by Aug. 24, 1979, had signed waivers (some still jobless). By 1980, five dismissed faculty members had not found jobs. Two untenured faculty filed grievances; one initiated legal action but settled out of court. Most former GPCFT faculty and staff, dedicated to their mission, proud of their history, and saddened by the necessity of merger, cooperated with dignity and grace. Pres. Dunworth resigned May 1, 1979, with undisclosed severance pay. PCofVU Psychology Prof. Hardy C. Wilcoxon (1921-96) was acting dean until the Oct. 1980 appointment of new Dean Willis D. Hawley (1938-). •Ref. *Ibid.*

What Vanderbilt Gained

PCofVU. **57-**What Vanderbilt Gained. To Vanderbilt's over 9,000 enrollment were added GPCFT's 1,800 students. Vanderbilt also gained 58 acres, 16 major buildings, dormitory and apartment space, and a president's home in what some called Nashville's greatest real estate transaction. PCofVU property was then valued at over $55 million. As a gesture of good will, Vanderbilt committed $700,000 per year for 10 years to PCofVU's operating budget. PCofVU student tuition costs inevitably rose by 10 percent. •Bruised psychologically at the time of merger, PCofVU was, ten years later, academically stronger than ever. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **58-**Why GPCFT Lost Independence. Ironically, GPCFT's 65 years of prestigious success in training educational leaders (1914-79) contributed to its own demise. GPCFT's own best graduates had become state university presidents, deans, leading professors, researchers, and education writers who had strengthened competing lower cost public university colleges of education. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **59-**Why GPCFT Lost Independence Cont'd. Wise Peabodians and others knew that the time was long past for the survival of a private single purpose teachers college like GPCFT, despite its proud history, high regional reputation, and national and international influence. The 1979 merger was a necessary and positive step that led to a stronger, more productive PCofVU. For a contested view that GPCFT could have survived on its own, •see William Wilbur Force. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Why Vanderbilt Acquiesced

PCofVU. **60-**Why Vanderbilt Acquiesced. At the merger signing, April 27, 1979, Vanderbilt Chancellor Heard explained how each institution benefited. He said that after seven decades of cooperation Vanderbilt and Peabody needed each other, that Vanderbilt was in the business of higher education, that the precollege schooling of its entering students needed improvement. He said that ours is a knowledge-based and science-and-technology-determined world. He explained that because Peabody College had the expertise to prepare better teachers, who in turn prepared better entering students, Vanderbilt needed Peabody, and Peabody needed Vanderbilt's strong university base. He said that the risk each institution took in working together was worth taking because of the success both could achieve together. •Ref. Heard, pp. 4-5.

PCofVU. **61-**Acting Dean Hardy C. Wilcoxon. Acting Dean Hardy C. Wilcoxon during 1979-80 knew that PCofVU had to "sharpen its focus as a professional school." Like all Vanderbilt schools, PCofVU had to pay its own way from tuition, research grants, and fundraising. It also had to pay its share of total plant operating costs, personnel costs, and other services.

H.C. Wilcoxon attended the Univ. of Arkansas (B.A., 1947; and M.A., 1948) and Yale Univ. (Ph.D., 1951), was psychology professor, Univ. of Ark. (to 1966), a GPCFT faculty member from 1966, and acting dean at the PCofVU merger, 1979-80. •Ref. Wilcoxon, pp. 2-3.

PCofVU. 62-Dean Willis D. Hawley. H.C. Wilcoxon's successor as PCofVU's new dean was Willis David Hawley (b.1938) from Oct. 15, 1980 to 1989. He came to Vanderbilt Aug. 1980 to teach political science and to direct the Center for Education and Human Development at Vanderbilt's interdisciplinary Institute for Public Policy. Born in San Francisco, he earned the B.A., M.A., and Ph. D. degrees in political science from the Univ. of California, Berkeley. He taught political science at Yale Univ. (1969-72) and co-directed Yale's training of secondary school teachers. He taught political science at Duke Univ. (1972-80) and directed its Center for Education Policy. He was on leave from Duke (1977-78) to help plan the cabinet-level U.S. Dept. of Education under U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter. •Ref. Bryan-a, pp. 12-15. •Crawford-b, pp. 26-27. Hawley-a, p. 2. •Hawley-b, p. 2. •"Peabody gets $80,000 Grant," *Vanderbilt Register* (Dec. 8, 1989), p. 7. •"Technology Can Reconstruct Classroom Instruction," *Vanderbilt Register* (Dec. 8, 1989), n.p.

Ed. Tech. Breakthroughs

PCofVU. 63-Educational Technology Breakthrough. Under Dean Hawley and amid a national surge of public education reform (inspired by *A Nation at Risk*, 1983, and other national reports), PCofVU had by 1983-84 upgraded its undergraduate and graduate programs, added new faculty, become proficient in using computers and telecommunications applied to teaching and learning, and moved PCofVU into national leadership in applying the new Educational Technology (Ed. Tech.) to improve public school teaching and learning. PCofVU's scattered Ed. Tech. components were placed in a Learning Technology Center to assure better research and to secure grants to improve learning and public school teaching. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 64-"America's School of Education." Hawley was able to state in 1986: "Peabody, more than any other school of education and human development, [is] national in scope and influence." He cited PCofVU as "America's School of Education" because "we are arguably better than anyone else at linking knowledge to practice." After a 1987 self-study on PCofVU's mission, Hawley wrote that "Peabody's central mission is to enhance the social and cognitive development of children and youth," focusing on the handicapped, and to transfer that knowledge into action through policy analysis, product development, and the design of practical models. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 65-Library School Closed. The 1987 self-study led PCofVU to close its 60-year-old Library School. Reasons given for its closing were: **1-**it had been understaffed, **2-**student

enrollment had not grown, **3**-school librarians had become computer-based learning facilitators, and **4**-American Library Assn. standards would require adding faculty. A two-day celebration in May 1987 honored Peabody's Library School leaders and alumni. •Ref. "VU's Peabody Holds Top Ranking Again," *Nashville Banner*, February 18, 1991, p. B-5. •"Peabody Top Choice in Education," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (March 1991), p. 2. •Ref. (Library School closed): "Centuries of Influence: A Celebration of Library Science at Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Fall 1987), pp. 9, 11.

10 Years After Merger

PCofVU. **66**-Ten Years after Merger. Dean Hawley left the deanship after nine years (1980-1989) and became Univ. of Maryland's education dean on July 1, 1993. He reflected on PCofVU's ten years as Vanderbilt's ninth school. •To make it the best U.S. school of education and human development, he said, PCofVU improved two-thirds of its programs, collaborated with Fisk Univ. on increasing minority teachers, added new faculty, and increased its capacity to serve and influence educational policy makers and practitioners. It established the Center for Advanced Study of Educational Leadership, the Corporate Learning Center, the Learning Technology Center, and strengthened and broadened the mission of the John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development. It increased student aid. It increased external research and development funding at an annual rate of 20 percent. In Ed. Tech. research and learning, he said, "we can claim to be the best in the country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **67**-Ten Years after Merger Cont'd. In 1989 Hawley listed the following among PCofVU's achievements: **1**-the U.S. Dept. of Education awarded PCofVU and Harvard Univ. a joint 5-year $2.5 million grant to study effective leadership in kindergarten through grade 12 school systems. The grant funded a National Center for Educational Leadership, housed at both PCofVU and at Harvard to study the leadership styles of school principals and school superintendents. **2**-Apple Computer donated ten computers, with equipment and software matched by PCofVU, to improve math, science, and language arts teaching in a Nashville middle school. Besides better middle school learning, multimedia presentations showed prospective teachers how to apply Ed. Tech. in the classroom. PCofVU was one of a six-member Southeast research university consortium testing and evaluating new Ed. Tech. programs in teaching and learning. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **68**-Ten Years after Merger Cont'd. **3**-PCofVU received a four-year $80,000 grant for 20 educators to develop and evaluate computer-based instruction to improve learning by children with disabilities. The 20 teachers so trained, in turn, were resource educators for other teacher education institutions, thus stimulating ongoing programs. Said a PCofVU special education professor in charge of the research: "We're on the forefront of computer-

based instruction and one of the leading institutions on technology as applied to teaching children with disabilities." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **69-**Ed. Tech. Learning. Beginning in 1987-88, PCofVU's Learning Technology Center developed a multimedia videodisk series of "Jasper" stories for middle school math learning. In the first 15-minute story, middle school student Jasper Woodbury buys a motorboat and must figure out whether or not he can take the boat home by sunset without running out of fuel. Using facts in the story, middle school students apply practical mathematics to solve the problem. The story also has "hooks" that introduce related subjects, as when Jasper buys the boat and the question of fuel source arises. A discussion about geography and natural resources follows. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. **70-**Ed. Tech. Learning Cont'd. Children using Jasper stories were found to be better able to solve complex math problems than were children solving similar word-described problems. Math is made more interesting to teach and to learn, along with related subjects. The Jasper video story project soon involved eleven schools in nine states. •For three consecutive years, PCofVU was named as having the "top choice" program to prepare guidance counselors. The judges (618 high school guidance counselors) most often named PCofVU as having the best program for undergraduates from among 650 quality four-year colleges, public and independent, listed in *Rugg's Recommendations on the Colleges* for 1990, 1991, and 1992 •Ref. *Ibid.*

Dean J.W. Pellegrino

PCofVU. **71-**Dean J.W. Pellegrino. After a two-and-a-half year search, James William Pellegrino (1947-) was chosen as the second dean of PCofVU, 1992-98. He had been acting dean at the Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, before joining Vanderbilt as holder of the Frank W. Mayborn Chair of Cognitive Studies. "I inherited a financially stable and intellectually robust institution," he said in the fall of 1992 (enrollment was over 1,500 [870 undergraduate, some 630 graduate students]). His goals were to so undergird PCofVU's instructional programs with innovative technology that they would be "uniquely superior" and set a standard for other universities. •Ref. (Dean James Pellegrino): "Campus Links...," pp. 1, 6. •"New Initiatives Strengthen....," p. 2. •"New Peabody Dean....., " p. 3B. •"Pellegrino Announces....," p. 1. •Pellegrino, James, "From the Dean," inside front cover. •Robertson, pp. 1, 11.

PCofVU. **72-**Dean J.W. Pellegrino Cont'd. Dean Pellegrino said PCofVU was developing a college-wide blueprint to improve learning in U.S. schools. That blueprint included continued collaboration with school leaders and teachers in Nashville and elsewhere, focusing on PCofVU-developed innovative Ed. Tech. Besides continued collaboration after Sept. 1992

with Nashville schools, PCofVU also joined the U.S. Education Dept.-sponsored alliance to promote the six (later raised to eight) national education goals. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU. 73-Social-Religious Building Remodeled. During 1993-96 PCofVU renovated and expanded by 50,000 feet its historic Social-Religious Building at a cost of $15 million to make it PCofVU's center for Ed. Tech. research and development. The focus was to use creatively computers, interactive video and audio, fiber optics, and satellite systems to improve learning and enhance teaching. The Social-Religious Building retained the main auditorium and housed PCofVU's central administrative offices, the Dept. of Teaching and Learning, and the Learning Technology Center. It had built-in capabilities for multimedia presentations, productions, and conferences, and also a visitors' center. •Ref. "SR Building to Return as Focal Point for Campus," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (March 1993), pp. 1-2. •*Vanderbilt Register* (May 3-16, 1993), pp. 1, 5. •Tucker, pp. 11-13.

Dean Camilla Persson Benbow

PCofVU. 74-Dean Camilla Persson Benbow. PCofVU's second Dean James William Pellegrino, who remained as research professor, was succeeded by PCofVU's third Dean Camilla Persson Benbow (b.1956) from Aug. 1998, former interim dean, Iowa State Univ. College of Education and an authority on academically talented children. Since 1979, under deans Hawley, Pellegrino, and Benbow, PCofVU has advanced its small but excellent teacher education and other programs, especially Ed. Tech., has been financially stable, has refurbished its physical plant, and has enhanced its national reputation. •See Camilla Persson Benbow.

PCofVU. 75-Recap. PCofVU's predecessor collegiate institutions were **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26), **3-**Univ. of Nashville (Nov. 27, 1826, to 1875), **4-**State Normal School (1875-89), **5-**renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), **6-**GPCFT (1914-July 1, 1979), and **7-**PCofVU (from July 1, 1979).

19 Chief Administrators

PCofVU. 76-Chief Administrators. Chief administrators were **1-**Principal Thomas Brown Craighead (c.1750-1825) of Davidson Academy (1785-1806), plus three years (to 1809) of its rechartered successor Cumberland College (1806-26). Principal Craighead was succeeded by **2-**Pres. James Priestley (1760-1821) of Cumberland College from Oct. 24, 1809, to Feb. 4, 1821. Pres. James Priestley was succeeded by **3-**Pres. Philip Lindsley (1786-1850), at whose suggestion Cumberland College was rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (Nov. 27, 1826, to 1875).

PCofVU. **77-**Chief Administrators Cont'd. Pres. Philip Lindsley resigned, 1850, and was succeeded by his physician son, **4-**Dr. John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), chancellor during 1850-72, succeeded in turn by **5-**Confederate Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (1824-93), Univ. of Nashville chancellor during 1872-75. At PEF first administrator Barnas Sears's (1802-80) urging and PEF funding, the Tenn. legislature revised the Univ. of Nashville's charter to create from its moribund literary dept. State Normal School (1875-89), renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), administered by **6-**Pres. Eben Sperry Stearns (1819-87) during 1875-87, **7-**Pres. William Harold Payne (1836-1907) during 1888-1901, and **8-**Pres. Pres. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) during 1901-09.

PCofVU. **78-**Chief Administrators Cont'd. Allowed by founder GP to dissolve after 30 years, the PEF trustees gave $1.5 million (requiring matching funds) to endow GPCFT, requiring it to move for academic strength from the Univ. of Nashville's South Nashville location to a private site adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. GPCFT (1914-79) administrators were **9-**first Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) during 1911-37, **10-**second Pres. Sidney Clarence Garrison (1887-1944) during 1937-44, **11-**third Pres. Henry Harrington Hill (1894-1987) during 1945-60 and interim president, 1962-63, **12-**fourth Pres. Felix Compton Robb (1914-97) during 1961-66, **13-**fifth Pres. John Claunch during 1967-73, and **14-**sixth Pres. John Dunworth (1914-) during 1974-79.

PCofVU. **79-**Chief Administrators Cont'd. GPCFT merged with Vanderbilt Univ., July 1, 1979, as PCofVU, whose **16-**acting dean was Hardy C. Wilcoxon (1921-96), during 1979-80, followed by **17-**first Dean Willis D. Hawley (1938-) during 1980-89, **18-**second Dean James William Pellegrino (1947-) during Jan. 1992-Aug. 1998, and **19-**third Dean Camilla Persson Benbow (1956-) from Aug. 1998.

Retrospective

PCofVU. **80-**Retrospective. PCofVU is the vigorous descendant of over 210 years of a genealogically connected collegiate institution under seven names in Nashville, Tenn. Davidson Academy (1785-1806), Cumberland College (1806-26), and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75) spread learning and culture in what was then a relatively isolated western frontier town and city. By strengthening public education in eleven southern states plus W. Va., GP's PEF funds created Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) to advance a class-and-race-divided post-Civil War South. GPCFT (1914-79) was a leading teachers college in the South and the U.S., which aided education overseas in Korea and elsewhere.

PCofVU. 81-Retrospective Cont'd. Faced with greater financial challenges and class and race divisions than its northern and western counterparts, this institution rose phoenix-like again and again to produce educational leaders for the South, the nation, and the world.

Strengthened since 1979 as part of Vanderbilt Univ., and annually in the 1990s voted among the best U.S. graduate schools of education, PCofVU carries into the 21st century GP's 1852 motto, "Education, a debt due from present to future generations." •Ref. "Best Graduate Schools," pp. 109, 111.

Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore. •See PIB.

Peabody Donation Fund, London, was the agency which managed the Peabody Homes of London, created by GP's $2.5 million total gift (from March 12, 1862) for low income working family housing. The Peabody Donation Fund was later renamed the Peabody Trust London. •On March 31, 1999, 34,500 low income Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 affordable Peabody apartments in 26 London boroughs, GP's most successful philanthropy. •See Charles Francis Adams. •Peabody Homes of London. •Peabody Trust of London.

PEF Origin

Peabody Education Fund (PEF, 1867-1914). 1-Weed Explained Origin of PEF. Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), GP's longtime friend, was *Albany Evening Journal* editor, N.Y. state political boss, and a national leader of the Whig Party and its successor Republican Party. When, amid the vast publicity on GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral (Feb. 8, 1870, burial), anti-Union and pro-Confederate charges against GP reappeared, Weed sprang to GP's defense in "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of His Course During the Civil War," *New York Times* (Dec. 23, 1869). In that defense he told, among other things, the origin and course of the PEF as it developed in GP's mind. •See Civil War and GP. •William Wilson Corcoran. •Thurlow Weed.

PEF. 2-Behind Charges that GP was Pro-Confederate. Anti-slavery extremists faulted GP for his merchant career in the South (1814-37), his Southern friends, and his 1857 $1.4 million PIB gift, "made to a Maryland institution, at a time when that state was rotten with treason" (abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison's [1805-79] words). Radical Reconstructionists, determined to punish the South after the Civil War, especially criticized GP's 1867-69 $2 million PEF gift for public education to help revive the South. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Explained by Thurlow Weed

PEF. 3-Weed As Pres. Lincoln's Emissary to Keep Britain Neutral. Weed was one of Pres. Lincoln's emissaries in Nov. 1861 to keep pro-Confederate British leaders neutral in the Civil War. He told how GP in London helped him contact important leaders and gave other instances of GP as a Union supporter. Weed also explained that GP had told him in 1861 that as early as

1859 he (GP) considered making an educational gift to benefit NYC's poor. But NYC had prospered, its public schools had expanded, and some of its businessmen became far richer than he. The Civil War turned his mind toward aiding public education in the South, a resolve confirmed by the devastation he observed early in his 1866-67 U.S. visit. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 4-Advisor Robert C. Winthrop. Second PEF administrator Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) stated that when GP conferred with his philanthropic advisor, Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), in Brookline, a Boston suburb (in May, Oct. 1866 and later), GP said to Winthrop: "'And now I come to the last,'...as he drew forth another roll [of papers] with a trembling hand. 'You may be surprised when you learn precisely what it is; but it is the one nearest my heart, and the one for which I shall do the most, now and hereafter,' and he then proceeded to read the rude sketch of the endowment for Southern education.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 5-"the South is ruined." GP's intent to aid public education in the South was strengthened when former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87) wrote him in despair on Jan. 25, 1867: "I think the South is ruined.... Nothing...can save the South from absolute want;... its destruction is certain." For Gov. William Aiken's full letter, •see William Wilson Corcoran.

Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867

PEF. 6-Founding Letter. GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF gave $1 million to 16 trustees "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union." Two years later (June 29, 1869) on doubling the fund to $2 million, he requested that it "be distributed among the entire population without other distinctions than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them." This last request showed his clear intent to aid black as well as white public schools. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Civil War and GP.

PEF. 7-Founding Letter Cont'd. GP's total PEF gift was actually $3,484,000, but $1.1 million in Miss. state bonds, was repudiated by Miss. in 1870 and never redeemed; his $384,000 in Fla. bonds was repudiated by Fla. The trustees withheld PEF grants to those two states during 1867-90, then relented and included them in subsequent PEF grants. •Ref. *Ibid.*

First Meeting

PEF. 8-Trustees' First Meeting: Feb. 8, 1867. GP and Robert Charles Winthrop helped select the first distinguished PEF trustees (16, including Winthrop). Ten of these 16 trustees first met in an upper room of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to hear Winthrop read GP's Feb. 7, 1867, founding letter. A contemporary account, basis of later versions, stated: "Ceremonies were held in [trustee] Mr. [William Maxwell] Evart's [1818-1901] room, and were very impressive. The distinguished party knelt in prayer delivered by [Ohio Episcopal] Bishop

[Charles Pettit] McIlvaine [1799-1873]," also a trustee. •Ref. (First PEF trustee meeting): *New York Herald*, Feb. 9, 1867, p. 4, c. 6. •Curry-b, pp. 26-27. •PEF, *Proceedings*-c, 6 vols.

J.L.M. Curry's Account

PEF. 9-Curry's Account. J.L.M. Curry later (1898) described that scene: "Mr. Peabody addressed his Letter of Gift to sixteen gentlemen on the 8th of February, 1867, ten of whom were assembled in a little upper chamber of Willard's Hotel at Washington. Mr. Winthrop communicated the letter constituting them and their associates Trustees. Deeply sensible of the honor conferred, and of the responsibility and magnitude of the Trust, and realizing their dependence on the guidance and blessing of God, whose favor had been invoked by Bishop McIlvaine [a trustee], they received their credentials and the securities from the hands of Mr. Peabody himself, accepted the obligations prescribed, and inaugurated the work committed to them." •Ref. (Feb. 7, 1867, PEF founding letter): Original letter is in PCofVU library archives. •Parker, Ed.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1956, pp. 707-708, lists sources where the PEF founding letter is printed in full. An excerpt from the founding letter is in •Stevenson, p. 53, entry 3.

GPCFT's First Pres. Bruce R. Payne's Account

PEF. 10-B.R. Payne's Account. GPCFT's first Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne's (1874-1937) Feb. 18, 1916, Founders Day speech described that first PEF trustee meeting dramatically: "There stand several governors of states both North and South; senators of the United States, Ulysses Grant and Admiral Farragut. Mr. Winthrop is called to take the chair. Mr. Peabody rises to read his deed of gift. They kneel in a circle of prayer, the Puritan of New England [R.C. Winthrop], the pioneer of the West, the financier of the metropolis [GP], and the defeated veteran of the Confederacy. [On] bended knee they dedicate this great gift. They consecrate themselves to its wise expenditure. In that act, not quite two years after Appomattox, is the first guarantee of a reunited country." •Ref. (Payne's 1916 speech): Payne. •PCofVU Education Library has dissertations that document the PEF's work and influence.

GP's Sense of Public Relations

PEF. 11-Trustee Lawrence on GP's PEF Trustees' Banquets. PEF trustee William Lawrence's (1850-1941) memoir recorded GP's wise sense of public relations in holding banquets after the trustees' meetings. Lawrence wrote: "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •Ref. Lawrence, pp. 268-269, quoted in •Taylor, p. 25.

PEF. 12 -Trustee Lawrence Cont'd.: "The trustees brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 13-Trustee Lawrence's Career. Trustee William Lawrence was born in Boston, graduated from Harvard College (1871) and the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. (1875), where he was also a professor and dean (1884-93). He was university preacher at Harvard Univ. (1888-91) and was elected Episcopal Bishop of Mass. (1893-1926). •An historic photo of the original 16 PEF trustees with GP was taken by famed Civil War photographer Mathew B. Brady (c.1823-96) in Brady's NYC studio when the trustees met in NYC on or about March 23, 1867. For other accounts of PEF trustee meetings, •see David Glasgow Farragut. •U.S. Grant. •Mathew Brady.

First Administrator Barnas Sears

PEF. 14-First Administrator Barnas Sears. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop and his fellow trustees knew they needed a policy strategy and an administrator to carry it out in order to achieve GP's goal of advancing public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. added because of its poverty. Winthrop found such a policy maker and administrator in a long-time friend, Barnas Sears (1802-80), distinguished educator and at the time Brown Univ. president. •See Barnas Sears.

PEF. 15-First Administrator Barnas Sears Cont'd. Sears was born in Sandisfield, Mass., was a Brown Univ. graduate (1825, and its president, 1855-67), a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary (later a professor there and its president), an ordained Baptist minister, and a professor at what is now Colgate Univ., N.Y. (1831-33). He studied at German universities and succeeded Horace Mann (1796-1859) as Mass. Board of Education Secty. (1848-55). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 16-Winthrop and Sears Meet. Second PEF Administrator J.L.M. Curry wrote that Sears and Winthrop met casually "at the old Wednesday Evening Club in Boston," soon after the PEF's Feb. 7, 1867, founding (they met most likely on March 12 or 13, 1867). Winthrop, seeking a strategy on how the PEF trustees would advance public schools in the southern states, asked Sears's advice. According to Curry, Winthrop was impressed by what Sears said and "begged Dr. Sears to furnish in writing the results of his best reflection and judgment on the whole matter." •Ref. (Winthrop-Sears meeting): Curry-b, pp. 30-32.

PEF. 17-Winthrop and Sears Meet Cont'd. After a night of pondering, Sears called at Winthrop's Brookline home near Boston and promised to send a letter recording his thoughts on how the PEF might accomplish its mission. Sears sent his thoughts to Winthrop in a March 14, 1867, letter from Providence, R.I. Sears's plan again impressed Winthrop, who shared Sears's letter with the trustees. Winthrop persuaded the trustees to appoint Sears as the PEF's first administrator (during 1867-80). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears's PEF Policy

PEF. 18-Sears's PEF Policy. Sears's plan which the PEF trustees accepted was, through PEF grants, to: **1-**strengthen existing public schools in larger towns as models for other communities, **2-**establish new public schools where needed, **3-**require local citizens to match PEF funds, if possible, by two or three times the amount of PEF aid, **4-**require aided schools to meet nine or ten months a year, **5-**have at least one teacher per 50 pupils, and require that PEF-aided schools become permanent tax-supported public schools by state enactment and under state control. •Sears set a rising scale of aid as enrollments rose: $300 a year for a school enrolling up to 100 pupils, $450 for 100 to 150 pupils, $600 for 150 to 200 pupils, $800 for 200 to 250 pupils, and $1,000 for 300 or more pupils. •It was pump priming at its best, using cumulative small PEF grants for their multiplying effect, to stimulate greater community effort, and to require ultimate state support under state control and by state legislative law. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt used similar federal pump priming of the economy during the 1930's depression. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 19-Sears's PEF Policy Cont'd. Sears and his family moved to Staunton, Va. He wrote, spoke, and traveled widely during his 13 years as PEF administrator (1867-80). He used the PEF's limited resources as a lever to achieve permanent tax-supported model elementary and secondary public schools, the goal of his first phase. He also established the Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), Nashville, Tenn., as a model teacher training college for the South. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 20-Sears's PEF Policy Cont'd. Sears's second phase for the PEF was to promote **1-**short term teachers' institutes (a few days to a week per term of teacher training) and to establish **2-**permanent professional teacher training normal schools. This second phase was largely accomplished by the PEF's second administrator, Ga.-born Ala. educator J.L.M. Curry (during 1881-1903). •The PEF's third phase, to promote rural public schools, was largely accomplished by the PEF's third administrator (during 1907-14), Tenn.-born educator Wycliffe Rose (1862-1931). •Ref. (dissertations analyzing 47 years of PEF policy): Brouilette, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1937. •Carson, M.A. thesis, Johns Hopkins Univ., 1948. •Peck, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1942. •Roberts, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1936.

Peabody Normal College, Nashville

PEF. 21-Normal School, Nashville. Barnas Sears saw Nashville, Tenn., as a cultural center for the South. He wanted a normal school in Nashville as a model for the South. Although occupied by Union forces during most of the Civil War, Nashville had a tax-based public school system (1,892 pupils taught by 35 teachers in 1860); private schools, including Nashville Female Academy (since 1819); and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), a physician, was also dean of the Univ. of Nashville Medical Dept. (founded 1851), which was the second largest U.S. medical school during the Civil War. The Univ. of Nashville also had an engineering school and other professional schools, which helped make that city an important learning center. •See Barnas Sears.

PEF. 22-Normal School Cont'd. Legislative bills to establish a teacher training normal school in Tenn. were introduced but failed to pass in 1857 and 1865. In June and July 1867, Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley and his trustees discussed a normal school plan with Barnas Sears. Sears offered PEF funds of $1,000 or more annually if Tenn. would establish one or more normal schools. But state normal school legislation again failed in the Tenn. legislature in 1868, 1871, and 1873. In 1873 Sears offered $6,000 annually in PEF funds to match annual state funding of a normal school. Again, enabling legislation failed to be passed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 23-Help from Univ. of Nashville. Sears knew that while the Univ. of Nashville's professional schools were robust, its "Literary Department" (i., e., arts and science), devastated by the Civil War, was dormant. Rather than lose Nashville as a normal school site, Sears told the Univ. of Nashville trustees in 1874 that if they gave land and buildings for a normal school in place of their moribund "Literary Department," then the PEF would contribute $6,000 annually. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 24-Univ. of Nashville's Charter Amended. Glad not to have to spend state funds, the Tenn. legislature amended the Univ. of Nashville's charter to allow it to establish a normal school, financed by the PEF's $6,000 annual contribution. Sears, expecting imminent state aid, was disappointed when this aid was delayed. The new State Normal School on the Univ. of Nashville campus in South Nashville opened Dec. 1, 1875, with 13 students and ended the first year with 60 students. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 25-State Normal School. State Normal School (1875-89), officially so named but from the first commonly called and then officially renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), was cost-free to selected students, 3,645 of whom during 1877-1904 received PEF-funded Peabody scholarships of $200 annually during 1877-91 and $100 annually plus railroad fare during 1891-1904. GPCFT historian Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980) noted that these 3,645 Peabody

scholarship teachers, as they went to various leadership positions, formed a small but important core of southern educational leaders of the time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 26-Threat of a Move to Ga. Unable (or unwilling) to offer state aid, the Tenn. legislature defeated appropriation bills for the State Normal School in 1877 and 1879. Disappointed, Sears and the PEF trustees considered moving State Normal School from Tenn. to Ga. Ga.'s legislature agreed on state support if the PEF continued its $6,000 annual contribution. But Ga.'s constitution required that the State Normal School be state controlled as part of the Univ. of Ga. at Athens. This requirement irked the PEF trustees, who wanted state aid but without state control.

PEF. 27-Tenn.'s State Aid. Threat of a move from Tenn. galvanized Nashville citizens to guarantee $6,000 by April 1880 to keep the Normal School in Nashville. Stung into action, the Tenn. legislature gave the Normal School $10,000 annually (1881-83), raised to $13,300 annually (1883-95), and raised again to $23,000 annually (1895-1905). Peabody Normal College's total income from the Tenn. legislature was $429,000 (1881-1905); total income from the PEF was $555,730 (1875-1909). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PCofVU Lineage

PEF. 28-PCofVU Lineage. To recap: **1-**Davidson Academy (1785-1806), chartered on Dec. 29, 1785 by N.C. eleven years before Tenn. statehood (1796), when Tenn. was still part of N.C., was rechartered by the Tenn. legislature as **2-**Cumberland College (1806-26), which suspended activities for financial reasons for three years (1816-19, while some private classes were taught), and reopened during 1820-26. Cumberland College was rechartered as the **3-**Univ. of Nashville (Nov. 27, 1826, to 1875), with thriving professional schools in engineering and medicine. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 29-PCofVU Lineage Cont'd. From the Univ. of Nashville's struggling post Civil War "Literary Department" Sears helped create and the PEF supported **4-**State Normal School (1875-89), from the first commonly called and then officially renamed **5-**Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), which was rechartered as **6-**GPCFT, 1914-79, and rechartered as PCofVU since July 1, 1979. •For Vanderbilt Univ.'s Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland's (1859-1939) scheme in 1900-01 involving Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908) for a GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ. amalgamation, •see PCofVU.

PEF Assets Distributed

PEF. 30-PEF Assets Distributed. GP's founding letter of Feb. 7, 1867, allowed the PEF trustees to disband after 30 years. On disbanding in 1914 the PEF distributed its $2,324,000 in assets as follows: $1.5 million (plus required matching funds) went to transform Peabody Normal

College into GPCFT, with a new campus built next to but not on Vanderbilt Univ. property; plus $474,000 which went to education departments of 14 Southern universities, as follows: $40,000 each went to education departments of state universities in Va., N.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., Ky., Ark., and La.; $6,000 each went to education departments of Johns Hopkins Univ. and to the universities of S.C., Mo., and Tex.; and $90,000 went to Winthrop Normal College, S.C. (now Winthrop College, named after PEF trustees Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop).

W.Va., Summer 1869

PEF. 31-PEF's High Promise Began Summer 1869. In its 47 years of existence (1867-1914) the PEF spawned a wide legacy of aid to public education in the South, epitomized by ever-stronger southern state departments of education and by Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), GPCFT (1914-79), and PCofVU (since July 1, 1979). But in 1869, the year GP doubled the PEF to $2 million, and the last year of his life, the PEF held only promise, albeit high promise, to uplift by public education a broken and devastated South. Happily for a few weeks in the summer of 1869 the sun broke through Reconstruction gloom in the warm reception GP received at White Sulphur Springs mineral health spa, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. He arrived three week after doubling his PEF to $2 million (June 29, 1869), visibly ill, four months from death.

PEF. 32-White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Four years after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, GP went for rest and recuperation to a mineral health spa in West Va. He was received as a national healer by the elites and opinion makers who were by chance gathered there, including Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. GP and Lee talked, walked arm in arm, ate together, were applauded, and lionized. GP's PEF gift was welcomed for its potential in rebuilding the South through public education. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Sears on GP in W.Va.

PEF. 33-Sears on GP in W.Va., 1869. First PEF administrator Barnas Sears, present at the springs, wrote: "Mr. P. is delighted with the establishment and with the gentlemen he has met. More attention and respect he could not wish, and yet (as he just said to me), they are very delicate in their attentions and do not weary him. Everything is as you desire. The people have received him as their benefactor. I regret to say he has not improved in health. Many persons have called on him just to take his hand. General Lee and General Beauregard, who are very attentive to him, and familiar with us all, are but secondary characters to him just now. He, both on account of his unparalleled goodness, and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people, receives tokens of love and respect from all, such as I have never before seen shown to any one." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 34-Sears on GP in W.Va., 1869 Cont'd.: "This visit among the best families from all the Southern States will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health. This warm sympathy, added to the love and respect, will make coldness and jealousy, from any quarter, hereafter impossible. A whisper of dissatisfaction would wound the sensibilities of the whole people.... Yesterday he went to the public dinner-table with us (about 1500 persons are here and dine in a long hall), and then sat an hour in the parlor, giving the ladies an opportunity to take him by the hand, and he is the better for it to-day." •Ref. *Ibid.*

John Eaton on GP in W.Va.

PEF. 35-John Eaton on GP in W.Va. Tenn.'s superintendent of public instruction and later U.S. Commissioner of Education John Eaton, Jr. (1829-1906), was also there. He wrote: "Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Governor Wise, the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. [William Wilson] Corcoran [1798-1888], Mr. Taggart, and others.... Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining-room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at the cottage...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 36-John Eaton on GP in W.Va. Cont'd. "His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen. It is also indisputably handsome. It is pleasant to know that he is particularly gratified at the reception he has met here, and with the considerable attention that has been on every hand shown him. Such evidences of regard are highly appreciated by a man who has steadfastly declined titles and decorations at the hands of the greatest sovereign in Europe." •Ref. *Ibid.* For educator John Eaton, Jr.'s connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, •see John Eaton, Jr.

Resolutions of Praise

PEF. 37-Resolutions of Praise. GP's confinement to his cottage prompted a committee meeting on July 27, 1869. Ex-Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va. drew up resolutions. These were read aloud by committee chairman Judge James Lyon (1801-82) in GP's presence amid a crowd on July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor: "We contemplate with great respect the character of George Peabody. Having amassed a fortune in a lifetime of honest effort he gave at least eight million dollars to benefit his fellow men. This has no precedent. •"On behalf of the Southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •See William Wilson Corcoran.

PEF. 38-Resolutions of Praise Cont'd. GP, seated, rose painfully to reply: "While I live let me justify your good opinion. If I had strength I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is

interwoven with its success. The Fund is still young, still growing, and will I hope help restore prosperity and happiness to the South." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Ball

PEF. 39-Peabody Ball. Merrymakers at the "Old White" held a Peabody Ball, Aug. 11, 1869. Too ill to attend, GP from his cottage heard the gaiety. •Historian Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...[which] was given to honor the king of philanthropists, Mr. George Peabody, the Yankee-born millionaire of London. Everything was ripe for the Peabody Ball, everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Historic Photos

PEF. 40-Historic Photos. GP and Robert E. Lee were central figures in several remarkable photographs taken at the "Old White," during Aug. 15-19, 1869. In the main photograph, five men sat on cane-bottomed chairs: GP front middle, Robert E. Lee to GP's right; William Wilson Corcoran to GP's left; at the right end Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-95); at the left end Richmond lawyer James Lyons (1801-82). Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals, from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin W. Gary (1819-73) of Penn., Robert D. Lilley of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph Lancaster Brent (1826-1905) of Md. (all but Gary were Confederate generals). There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons mentioned.

PEF. 41-GP's Gift to Lee's College. GP and W.W. Corcoran gave $100 each to repair Robert E. Lee's Episcopal church in Lexington, Va. GP also gave Robert E. Lee's Washington College (Washington and Lee University in 1871) Va. bonds ultimately worth $60,000 for a science professorship. The Va. bonds were worth $35,000 when they were lost on the *Arctic*, a Collins Line steamer, which was sunk in the winter of 1854 off Cape Race, Newfoundland, with the loss of 321 passengers. GP had unsuccessfully petitioned the Va. legislature to reimburse him for the lost bonds. In 1872 the value of the bonds and in 1881 the interest accrued were both paid by the state of Va. to Washington and Lee Univ. •See *Arctic* (ship).

PEF. 42-GP's Gift to Lee's College Cont'd. R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wryly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this

lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •On Aug. 30, 1869, amid a warm ovation, GP left White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., accompanied a short distance by Robert E. Lee, on a special railroad car provided by B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84). For GP it was the last summer of life, for Lee next to the last summer. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF Influence

PEF. 43-Far Reaching Consequences. The informal GP-R.E. Lee talks on the education needs of the South had far reaching consequences. In brief, Four Conferences on Education in the South eventually followed (1898-1901), attended by J.L.M. Curry and other PEF trustees. The Southern Education Board (1901-14), which grew out of the Four Conferences on Educatio the South, again with Curry and other PEF trustees attending, led to John D. Rockefe General Education Board (1902-14), which also included Curry and others from the Southern Education Board. •Ref. (PEF Influence): Parker, Ed.D. dissertation (GPCFT, 1956), pp. 702-715, 732-740, 776-777; •Parker-t. •Parker-zd. •Parker-zh.

PEF. 44-Far Reaching Consequences Cont'd. Philanthropist John Fox Slater (1815-84) publicly acknowledged GP's example in creating the $1 million Slater Fund for Negro Education in the South (1882-1937). •The Anna T. Jeanes Fund (1907-1937) and the Julius Rosenwald Fund (1917-48) followed. The intent, trustees, and policies of these funds were interwoven. They worked in tandem to uplift the South through public education. The common problem was to advance public schools for whites and blacks in the South, to encourage state and local tax-supported public school laws, to hold teacher institutes, and to strengthen teacher training. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 45-The PEF Pioneered. The PEF pioneered in these areas, provided the first educational leaders, was the first U.S. multi-million dollar foundation with a positive attitude toward solving social ills, was the first U.S. education foundation without religious conditions, the first whose influence was national, the first to provide for modifications as conditions changed, and the first to set a pattern of selecting trustees of high standing from government, the professions, and business. The PEF's precedents and policies, adopted by later foundations, influenced all subsequent philanthropic efforts in the South and the nation. Historians of American educational philanthropy, citing the PEF, have documented GP as among its leading founders. They credit him with first using private wealth as a lever to stimulate state aid for common good. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Influence

PEF. 46-GP's Influence. Documentation supports GP's direct influence on **1-**Johns Hopkins (1795-1873, founder of Johns Hopkins Univ., Hospital, and Medical School, Baltimore); on **2-**

Enoch Pratt (1808-96, founder of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore); on **3**-PEF trustee Paul Tulane (1801-87, founder of Tulane Univ., New Orleans); and on **4**-PEF trustee Anthony Joseph Drexel (1826-93, founder of Drexel Univ., Philadelphia); and others. Many historians have cited GP as the founder of modern philanthropy in the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Hostile Post-Civil War Climate

PEF. 47-Hostile Post-Civil War Climate. Later praised for its pioneer effort in promoting public schools in the South, the PEF began its work in a hostile post-Civil War climate. The South was physically wrecked and economically ruined. Northern radical Republicans led by U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868, Penn.) and U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, Mass.), aided by U.S. Secty. of War Edwin M. Stanton (1814-69), were bent on punishing the South. Radical Reconstructionists supplanted martyred Pres. Lincoln's and Pres. Andrew Johnson's gentler reconciliation plans.

PEF. 48-Hostile Post-Civil War Climate. To assert that Reconstruction was a congressional, not an executive (presidential) function, radical Republicans imposed military rule over the South (except in Tenn.) and rewrote state constitutions. Northern carpetbaggers and southern scalawags, more for personal gain than ideology, aided the radical Republicans and military governors. •White southerners reacted with Black Codes that restricted former slaves. The Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization, physically intimidated the former slaves. Lawlessness was pervasive.

PEF. 49-Hostile Post-Civil War Climate Cont'd. Strengthened by the Nov. 1866 congressional elections, the radical Republicans determined to impeach Pres. Andrew Johnson. They focused on Pres. Johnson's demand (Aug. 1867) for Secty. of War Edwin M. Stanton's resignation (Stanton actively opposed Johnson's conciliatory policies). Citing the Tenure of Office Act, Stanton refused to resign, was suspended, then reinstated (Jan. 1868) and then dismissed. Pres. Johnson's impeachment trial in the U.S. Senate on March 5, 1868, failed by one vote. Secty. of War Stanton resigned. Thaddeus Stevens, the fanatical radical Republican, died Aug. 11, 1868. U.S. Grant won the Nov. 1868 elections but naively appointed officials who strengthened white southern rule. By the early 1870s, some free but racially segregated public schools sporadically began in the South.

Segregated School Dilemma

PEF. 50-Segregated School Dilemma. To accomplish its mission, the PEF needed acceptance by the southern power structure. State-mandated racially segregated schools in the South were a dilemma for the PEF. Another dilemma was integrated schools in La. Whites in La. refused to send their children to mixed schools. Those with means sent their children to private white

schools, which poor whites could not afford. •Sears also saw the strange anomaly of some black schools better supported than white schools during early Reconstruction (1865-74). This fact came from massive aid for former slaves from the Federal Freedmen's Bureau and from northern missionary societies.

PEF. 51-Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen's Bureau (1865-69), created and funded by the U.S. Congress, managed 4,239 schools for 247,333 black children, taught by 9,307 teachers, at a cost of $3.5 million. Religious groups and black parents and teachers contributed some $2.5 million more for black schools. Many volunteer northern white teachers taught without pay (or little pay) in southern black schools. Sears also observed that black public schools cost less to maintain than white schools. To redress the balance he recommended that black schools get PEF grants at two-thirds the rate given to white schools. Knowing that this redress of balance would be condemned as discrimination, he told fellow PEF trustees: "Some will find fault with our making any distinction between the two races." After 1871, many white communities met Sears's PEF school aid requirements. Black communities were less able to meet those requirements. •See Barnas Sears.

PEF. 52-La. Mixed Schools. In La. white parents who could pay circumvented state mandated racially mixed schools by sending their children to private fee-paying white schools. Poor white parents who could not afford private white schools let their children go unschooled rather than attend mixed schools. Sears felt that his only option in La. was to support private white schools or see most white children go unschooled. •Sears determined that the only way to carry out the PEF's mission was to keep the PEF out of politics, to avoid social strife. A northerner committed to free public schools for all, he soon saw that a fight against state segregation laws was not winnable. "Let the people themselves settle the question" of separate schools, he told the trustees.

PEF. 53-La. Mixed Schools Cont'd. Faced in La. with the reality of tax-supported schools that were in practice black schools from which most white parents withheld their children, Sears felt that the PEF's only option in that state was to aid private white schools. To oppose southern state school laws, Sears felt, would end the PEF's work and influence. •Critics in the 1870s attacked Sears's PEF policy: **1**-for aiding black schools at two thirds the rate set for white schools; and **2**-for aiding La.'s white private schools.

PEF Critics

PEF. 54-Post-1960 Critics. This criticism re-emerged among revisionist educational historians in the 1960s. William P. Vaughn, writing in 1964, faulted Sears and the PEF for perpetuating racial segregation in southern schools. Revisionist educational historian Henry J. Perkinson later wrote that, by going along with racially separate schools, the PEF "prevented the South from

attaining educational equality with the North for the next seventy-five years." These critical revisionist historians judged Sears and the PEF in light of post-1960s civil rights achievements. Faced with 1870s reality of state-mandated segregated schools, Sears and the PEF trustees felt they had to comply or fail in their mission. In La. the PEF's influence was less successful and more controversial than in the other PEF-aided southern states. •Other historians, however, have praised the PEF for advancing public education for both races in the South over its life span of 47 years. •Ref. (PEF criticism): •Vaughn-b. •Vaughn-a, pp. 260-274. •Perkinson, p. 29. •See Barnas Sears.

PEF. 55-Black Education Historian Horace Mann Bond. Writing in 1934 (revised in 1966) black education historian Horace Mann Bond described the separate-mixed school dilemma Sears faced in the 1870's: "Those who argued against mixed schools were right in believing that such a system was impossible in the South, but they were wrong in believing that the South could, or would, maintain equal schools for both races." •Ref. Bond-a, pp. 28-29, 57, 63.

PEF. 56-Historian William L. Richter. Historian William L. Richter's *American Reconstruction, 1862-1877* (published 1996), also underscored Sears's dilemma: the only way to aid black education was under southern white power sanction and rules. Richter wrote that the leading northern freedmen aid society (the American Freedmen's Union Commission): "soon found that the only way to obtain the cooperation of Southern whites was to renounce the notion of integrated education and concentrate on race alone." •Ref. Richter, pp. 174-177.

PEF. 57-Richter Cont'd.: Sears [too], Richter wrote: "had to face up to separation by race if he hoped to accomplish the fund's mission.... Through a series of Southern tours, Sears found that the only way to gain local white support was to separate the races in school. This he unabashedly did, with two-thirds PEF grants for an African American school as for a white school in the same straits. The Peabody Fund also tended to stick to school systems in larger urban areas. This meant that the fund generally financed white schools and refused to help schools in Louisiana and South Carolina that were integrated by state law." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF. 58-Richter Cont'd.: "Sears claimed that the Peabody Fund was going to stay out of politics.... He also lobbied to get the integrated education clauses removed from the Civil Rights Acts of 1875....Ignoring [congressmen] who favored a strict integration of all public facilities,...Sears went to [other] senators and representatives and convinced them that to integrate schools would drive whites out of the public education system and into private schools...." [Sears found that Pres. U.S. Grant agreed fully with him]. "The result," wrote Richter, "was a public accommodations law without the education clauses and a guarantee that Southern schools would be 'separate but equal' thirty years before the U.S. Supreme Court would endorse such an approach." (*Plessy vs. Ferguson*, 1896). Richter concluded that, after the Panic of 1873, almost all agencies aiding black education "acquiesced to segregated education." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Trustees' High Status

PEF. 59-First 16 Trustees, 1867. The 16 original PEF trustees GP and Robert Charles Winthrop selected were among the most prominent U.S. statesmen and financiers of the time. They were chosen to win public approval, North and South, for the intended work of the Fund. •The 12 trustees from the North were: (**1**)-John Henry Clifford (1809-76), former Mass. Gov. (**2**)-William Maxwell Evarts (1818-1901), Boston-born former U.S. Atty. Gen. and U.S. Secty. of State. (**3**)-David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70), Tenn.-born U.S. Navy Admiral. (**4**)-Hamilton Fish (1808-93), NYC-born U.S. Secty. of State. (**5**)-Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85), Ohio-born U.S. general and U.S. president. (**6**)-Charles Macalester (1798-1873), Penn.-born financier. •See persons named.

PEF. 60-First 16 Trustees, 1867 Cont'd. (**7**)-Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), N.J.-born Episcopal Bishop of Ohio. (**8**)-George Washington Riggs (1813-81), Washington, D.C. banker. (**9**)-George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), GP's nephew and Mass.-born lawyer. (**10**)-Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), NYC merchant. (**11**)- Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), PEF trustee president, and Mass.-born member of U.S. House of Representative (1840-50, Speaker of the House, 1848-49). •The six trustees from the South were: (**12**)-William Aiken (1806-87), former S.C governor. (**13**)-Edward Anthony Bradford (1814-72), La. lawyer. (**14**)-Md.-born George Nathaniel Eaton (1811-74). (**15**)-William Alexander Graham (1804-75), N.C. governor and U.S. Navy Secty. (**16**)-William Cabell Rives (1793-1868), Va.-born former U.S. Minister to France. •See persons named.

PEF. 61-Later Trustees. Equally prominent were later PEF trustees, listed in alphabetical order: (**17**)-Joseph K. Barnes (1817-83), Philadelphia-born U.S. Surgeon-Gen. (**18**)-George William Childs (1829-94), Baltimore-born Philadelphia newspaper publisher. (**19**)-Joseph Hodges Choate (1832-1917), Salem, Mass.-born former U.S. Ambassador to Britain. (**20**)-U.S. Pres. Grover Cleveland (1837-1908), N.J.-born. (**21**)-William Ashmead Courtenay (1831-1908), Charleston, S.C.-born manufacturer, bookseller, publisher, Confederate officer, mayor of Charleston (1879-87), and PEF trustee (from 1887). (**22**)-Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903), Ga.-born second PEF administrator and U.S. Minister to Spain.

PEF. 62-Later Trustees Cont'd. (**23**)-U.S. Atty. Gen. Charles Devens (1820-91), Charlestown, born in Mass. (**24**)-Anthony Joseph Drexel (1826-93), Philadelphia banker who attributed his founding of Drexel Univ., Philadelphia (1891), to his PEF trustee experience. (**25**)-William Crowninshield Endicott (1826-1900), judge and president, Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. (**26**)-Charles Erasmus Fenner (1834-1911) of New Orleans and La. legislator (**27**)-Melville Weston Fuller (1833-1910), Augusta, Maine-born U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice. (**28**)-Randall Lee Gibson (1832-92), Ky.-born member of the U.S. House of Representatives

and U.S. Senator. (**29**)-Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908), Conn.-born president of the Univ. of Calif. and of Johns Hopkins Univ.

PEF. 63-Later Trustees Cont'd. (**30**)-Samuel Abbott Green (b.1830) was a Mass.-born educator who replaced J.L.M. Curry for three years as PEF administrator while Curry was U.S. Minister to Spain (1885-88). (**31**)-Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1822-93), Ohio-born 19th U.S. Pres. during 1877-81. (**32**)-William Wirt Henry (1831-1900), Va.-born lawyer, statesman, and historian. (**33**)-George Frisbie Hoar (1826-1904), Mass.-born U.S. Rep. and Senator who succeeded Judge John Lowell (35 below). (**34**)-Henry Rootes Jackson (1820-98), Ga.-born U.S. Minister in Austria and U.S. Minister to Mexico.

PEF. 64-Later Trustees Cont'd. (**35**)-Judge John Lowell (b.1824). (**36**)-Theodore Lyman (1833-97), Mass.-born U.S. Congressman. (**37**)-Thomas Courtland Manning (1825-87), N.C.-born lawyer, Confederate officer, La. adjutant general, La. supreme court associate justice (1864-65, 1882-86) and chief justice (1877-80), and U.S. Minister to Mexico (1886-87). (**38**)-John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), Conn.-born banker whose father J.S. Morgan was GP's partner from 1854 in George Peabody & Co. (**39**)-Richard Olney (1835-1917), Mass.-born U.S. Atty. General and U.S. Secty. of State.

PEF. 65-Later Trustees Cont'd. (**40**)-James Davis Porter (1828-1912), Tenn. Gov. (1875-79) and Peabody Normal College president (1901-11). (**41**)-Henderson Middleton Somerville (1837-1915), Va.-born editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* (1859-62), Univ. of Ala. Law School lecturer (1873-90), Ala. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice (1880-90), and PEF trustee (from 1890). (**42**)-Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (1807-91) of Va., Va. legislator, U.S. Interior Secty, and Univ. of Va. rector. (**43**)-Ky.-born Richard Taylor (1826-79), son of U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor and a Confederate general.

PEF. 66-Later Trustees Cont'd. (**44**)-Conn.-born Morrison Remick Waite (1816-88) was an influential U.S. Supreme Court Justice during 1874-88. (**45**)-Samuel Watson. **46-**R.I. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921). (**47**)-N.Y.-state born Henry Benjamin Whipple (1822-1901), who was Episcopal Bishop of Minn. •Ref. Curry-b listed above additional PEF trustees (as of 1898; others served until the board disbanded in 1914). •See persons named.

PEF. 67-Trustees' High Status (state legislators). The high status of over 50 PEF trustees can be thus summarized (some trustees who held several high offices are repeated): Thirteen were members of state legislatures: (**1**)-William Aiken (1806-87), S.C. House of Rep., 1838-42, and S.C. State Senate, 1842-44. (**2**)-John Henry Clifford (1809-76), Mass. legislature, 1835, and Pres. of the Mass. Senate, 1862. (**3**)-J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903), Ala. legislature during 1847-55. (**4**)-Charles Devons (1820-91), Mass. Senate, 1848-49. (**5**)-Charles Erasmus Fenner (1834-

1911) of New Orleans, La. legislature. (**6**)-Melville Weston Fuller (1833-1910), Ill. legislature, from 1863.

PEF. 68-Trustees' High Status (state legislators) Cont'd. (**7**)-William Alexander Graham (1804-75), N.C. legislature, 1833-40 and 1854-55. (**8**)-William Wirt Henry (1831-1900), Va. legislature for four terms. (**9**)-George Frisbie Hoar (1826-1904), Mass. House of Rep., 1852-57, and the Mass. Senate, from 1857. (**10**)-Richard Olney (1835-1917), Mass. legislature, from 1874. (**11**)-James Davis Porter (1828-1912), Tenn. House of Representatives (1859-61). (**12**)-William Cabell Rives (1793-1868), Va. Senate, 1817-21 and 1822-23. (**13**)-Robert Charles Winthrop of Mass. (1809-94), Mass. Legislature, 1835-41, and speaker the last three years.

PEF. 69-Trustees' High Status (federal judge and U.S. Supreme Court Justices). At least one PEF trustee was a federal judge: John Lowell (b.1824). Two were U.S. Supreme Court justices: (**1**)-Melville Weston Fuller (1833-1910), Chief Justice from 1888. (**2**)-Morrison Remick Waite (1816-88), Chief Justice, 1874-88.

PEF. 70-Trustees' High Status (U.S. ambassadors). Five were U.S. ambassadors abroad: (**1**)-Joseph Hodges Choate (1832-1917) of Mass., U.S. Minister to Britain, 1899-1905. (**2**)-J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) of Ala., U.S. Minister to Spain, 1885-88. (**3**)-Henry Rootes Jackson (1820-98) of Ga., U.S. Minister to Austria, 1853-58, and to Mexico, 1885-86. (**4**)-James Davis Porter (1828-1912) of Tenn., U.S. Minister to Chile (1893). (**5**)-William Cabell Rives (1793-1868) of Va., U.S. Minister to France, 1829-32 and 1849-53.

PEF. 71-Trustees' High Status (U.S. Senators). Eight were U.S. Senators: (**1**)-William M. Evarts (1818-1901) of N.Y., 1885-91. (**2**)-Hamilton Fish (1808-93) of N.Y., 1851-57. (**3**)-Randall Lee Gibson (1832-92) of Ky., 1882-92. (**4**)-William Alexander Graham (1804-75) of N.C., 1840-43. (**5**)-George Frisbie Hoar (1826-1904) of Mass., 1877-1904. **6**-William Cabell Rives (1793-1868) of Va., 1832-34, 1835-39, and 1841-45. **7**-George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) of R.I., 1895-1913. **8**-Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) of Mass., appointed to complete Daniel Webster's term, 1850-51.

PEF. 72-Trustees' High Status (U.S. House of Representatives). Seven were U.S. House of Representatives members: . (**1**)-William Aiken (1806-87) of S.C., 1851-57. (**2**)-J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) of Ala., 1857-61. (**3**)-Hamilton Fish (1808-93) of N.Y., 1843-45. (**4**)-Randall Lee Gibson (1832-92) of Ky., 1874-82. (**5**)-George Frisbie Hoar (1826-1904) of Mass., 1869-775 (**6**)-Theodore Lyman (1833-97) of Mass. (**7**)-Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) of Mass., 1842-50 and House Speaker, 1847-50.

PEF. 73-Trustees' High Status (Civil War generals). Two were U.S. Civil War generals: (**1**)-Charles Devons (1820-91) of Mass. (**2**)-U.S. Grant (1822-85) of Ohio. Three were

Confederate Generals: (**1**)-Randall Lee Gibson (1832-92) of Ky. (**2**)-Henry Rootes Jackson (1820-98) of Ga. (**3**)-Richard Taylor (1826-79) of Ky.

PEF. 74-Trustees' High Status (U.S. Cabinet officer). Six were U.S. Cabinet Officers: (**1**)-Charles Devons (1820-91) of Mass., U.S. Atty. Gen., 1873-81. (**2**)-William M. Evarts (1818-1901), U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Andrew Johnson's cabinet, and Secty. of State in Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes's cabinet. (**3**)-Hamilton Fish (1808-93) of N.Y., U.S. Secty. of State, 1869-77. (**4**)-William Alexander Graham (1804-75) of N.C., U.S. Navy Secty., 1850-52. (**5**)-U.S. Grant (1822-85), interim Secty. of War, 1867. (**6**)-Richard Olney (1835-1917) of Mass., U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Grover Cleveland's cabinet, 1893-95, and U.S. Secty. of State, from 1895.

PEF. 75-Trustees' High Status (U.S. Dept. of State, U.S. Navy). One was U.S. Asst. Secty. of State: James Davis Porter (1828-1912), in Pres. Grover Cleveland's cabinet, 1893. One was U.S. Naval Admiral David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70).

PEF. 76-Trustees' High Status (state governors). Six were U.S. state governors: (**1**)-S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87), during 1844-46. (**2**)-Mass. Gov. John Henry Clifford (1809-76) during 1853-54. (**3**)-N.Y. Gov. Hamilton Fish (1808-93) during 1848-50. (**4**)-N.C. Gov. William Alexander Graham (1804-75) during 1845-49. (**5**)-Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) during 1875-79. (**6**)-R.I. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) during 1885-87.

PEF. 77-Trustees' High Status (U.S. Vice Pres. candidate & Confederate Congress members). One, William Alexander Graham (1804-75) of N.C., was defeated as Whig Party candidate for U.S. Vice Pres. in 1852. Three were in the Confederate Congress: (**1**)-J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) of Ala., in 1861-64. (**2**)-William Alexander Graham (1804-75) of N.C., in 1864. (**3**)-William Cabell Rives (1793-1868) of Va., in 1861-62.

PEF. 78-Trustees' High Status (bishops). Two trustees were bishops: (**1**)-Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), Episcopal Bishop of Ohio during 1832-73. (**2**)-William Lawrence (1850-1941), Episcopal Bishop of Mass. during 1893-1926.

PEF. 79-Trustees' High Status (U.S. presidents). Eight were U.S. presidents: (**1**) Grover Cleveland (1837-1908, 22nd and 24th U.S. Pres., 1885-89, 1893-97) was PEF trustee during 1885-99, for fourteen years. (**2**)-U.S. Grant (1822-85, 18th U.S. Pres., 1869-77) was PEF trustee during 1867-85, for eighteen years. (**3**)-Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1822-93, 19th U.S. Pres., 1877-81) was PEF trustee during 1877-93, for sixteen years. (**4**)-Andrew Jackson (1767-1845, 7th U.S. Pres., 1829-37) was trustee of Davidson Academy (1785-1806), rechartered as

Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). Andrew Jackson was a trustee of these three institutions during 1792-1845, or for over 50 years.

PEF. 80-Trustees' High Status (U.S. presidents) Cont'd.: **(5)**-Andrew Johnson (1808-75, 17th U.S. Pres., 1865-69) was trustee of the Univ. of Nashville during 1853-57, for four years. **(6)**-William McKinley (1843-1901, 25th U.S. Pres., 1897-1901) was PEF trustee during 1899-1901, for two years. **(7)**-James Knox Polk (1795-1849, 11th U.S. Pres., 1845-49) was trustee of the Univ. of Nashville during 1839-41, for three years. **(8)**-Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919, 26th U.S. Pres., 1901-09) was PEF trustee during 1901-14, for thirteen years. •Ref. GPCFT-b, p. 6. •See U.S. Presidents.

PEF. 81-Trustees' High Status Summarized. In sum: thirteen PEF trustees served in state legislatures (W. Aiken-S.C. house and senate, J.H. Clifford-Mass. house and senate, J.L.M. Curry-Ala. house, C. Devons-Mass. senate, C.E. Fenner-La. House, M.W. Fuller-Ill. house, W.A. Graham-N.C. house, W.W. Henry-Va. house, G.F. Hoar-Mass. house and senate, R. Olney-Mass. house,J.D. Porter-Tenn. house, C.B. Rives-Va., R.C. Winthrop-Mass. House. At least •one was federal judge L. Lowell. •Two were U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justices: M.W. Fuller and M.R. Waite.

PEF. 82-Trustees' High Status Summarized Cont'd. •Five PEF trustees were U.S. ambassadors: J.H. Choate-Britain, J.L.M. Curry-Spain, H.R. Jackson-Austria, W.C. Rives-France, and J.D. Porter-Chile. •Eight were U.S. Senators: W. Evarts-N.Y., H. Fish-N.Y., R.L. Gibson-Ky., G.F. W.A. Graham-N.C., Hoar-Mass, W.C. Rives-Va., G.P. Wetmore-R.I., and R.C. Winthrop-Mass. •Seven served in the U.S. House of Representatives: W. Aiken-S.C., J.L.M. Curry-Ala., H. Fish-N.Y., R.L. Gibson-Ky., G.F. Hoar-Mass., T. Lyman-Mass., and R.C. Winthrop-Mass.

PEF. 83-Trustees' High Status Summarized Cont'd. Two PEF trustees were U.S. generals: U.S. Grant-Ohio and C. Devons-Mass. •Three were Confederate generals (R. L. Gibson-Ky., H.R. Jackson-Ga., and R. Taylor-Ky. Six were U.S. Cabinet Officers: C. Devons-Mass., U.S. Atty. Gen.; W.M. Evarts-N.Y., U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Andrew Johnson's cabinet and Secty. of State in Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes's cabinet; H. Fish-N.Y., U.S. Secty. of State; W.A. Graham-N.C., U.S. Navy Secty.; U.S. Grant-Ohio, interim Secty. of War; R. Olney-Mass., U.S. Atty. Gen. in Pres. Grover Cleveland's cabinet and U.S. Secty. of State, from 1895.

PEF. 84-Trustees' High Status Summarized Cont'd. One PEF trustee was U.S. Naval Adm. D.G. Farragut-Tenn.. •One was U.S. Surgeon-Gen. J.K. Barnes-Penn.. •Six U.S. state governors were: W. Aiken-S.C., J.H. Clifford-Mass., H. Fish-N.Y., W.A. Graham-N.C., J.D. Porter-Tenn., and G.P. Wetmore-R.I. •Three in the Confederate Congress were: J.L.M. Curry-Ala., W.A. Graham-N.C., and W.C. Rives-Va. •Two bishops were: McIlvaine-Ohio and Lawrence-Mass.

•Eight U.S. presidents were: G. Cleveland, U.S. Grant, R.B. Hayes, A. Jackson, A. Johnson, W. McKinley, J.K. Polk, and T. Roosevelt.

Historians on the PEF

PEF. 85-Historian E. Merton Coulter. Most historians have said that PEF aid came when it was most desperately needed, that PEF trustees were of high status, from North and South, and that PEF policy succeeded because it met rather than fought southern middle class interests. Educator-historians' comments on the PEF include: E. Merton Coulter: "The greatest act of help and friendship that came to the South during the Reconstruction originated with George Peabody, Massachusetts-born English banker and benefactor....The South was deeply moved by this beam of light piercing their blackest darkness." •Ref. Coulter, p. 327.

PEF. 86-Historian Harvey Wish: "Northern philanthropy tried to fill the gap left by Southern poverty and by Bourbon indifference to elementary education. No kindness had touched the hearts of Southerners quite as much as the huge educational bequest of the Massachusetts-born financier, George Peabody of England." •Ref. Wish, II, p. 37.

PEF. 87-Historian Edgar W. Knight: "The Peabody Fund was a highly beneficial influence to education in the South." (E.W. Knight again): "The Peabody Fund...was not only the earliest manifestation of a spirit of reconciliation on the part of the Northern man toward the southern states, but it was also one of the largest educational blessings which ever came from the outside to that section of the country." •Ref. Knight,-a, p. 393; Knight-c, p. 555.

PEF. 88-Historian Paul Herman Buck: "As in his [George Peabody's] gifts to England he had hoped to link two nations in friendly bonds, now after the Civil War it seemed to him most imperative to use his bounty in the restoration of good will between North and South.... The Peabody Education Fund...was an experiment in harmony and understanding between the sections.... Not only was the gift of Peabody one of the earliest manifestations of a spirit of reconciliation, but it was also a most effective means of stimulating that spirit in others." •Ref. Buck, pp. 164, 166.

PEF. 89-Historian Abraham Flexner: "The trustees of the Peabody Fund were a distinguished group of men. No body of trust has ever contained men of higher character, greater ability and eminence, or more varied experience." •Ref. Flexner, with Bailey, p. 11.

PEF. 90-Historian William Knox Tate (educator): "No sketch of Southern education should close without an expression of gratitude to our friends in the days of darkness--George Peabody and the Peabody Board of Trustees. No other $3,000,000 [sic, $1.5 million of Mississippi and $384,000 in Florida bonds were never honored by those states, leaving a total of $2 million] ever accumulated on the earth has done so beneficent a work as has this fund." •Ref. Tate, p. 291.

PEF. 91-Historian J.L.M. Curry (educator): "Among the benefactors of education none have surpassed George Peabody in the timeliness and utility of his gift." •Ref. Curry-a, p. 226.

PEF. 92-Historian Daniel Coit Gilman (educator): "Mr. George Peabody began this line of modern beneficence.... The influence exerted by this agency [Peabody Education Fund] throughout the states which were impoverished by the war cannot be calculated, and it is not strange that the name of George Peabody is revered from Baltimore to New Orleans...." [About post-Civil War southern philanthropy]: "Almost if not quite all of these foundations have been based on principles that were designated by Mr. Peabody." •Ref. Gilman-c, pp. 648-52, 657 (Gilman credits GP's example with influencing the principles of the John F. Slater Fund, John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board, the Andrew Carnegie foundations, and the Russell Sage Foundation).

PEF. 93-Historian Thomas D. Clark: "Since 1867 the Peabody Fund has worked as an educational leaven, and by the beginning of the twentieth century such matters as consolidation, compulsory attendance, teacher training, vocational education and general lifting of Southern standards received ardent editorial support. Especially was this true in the first decade of this century when the famous education publicity crusades were under way." •Ref. Clark, p. 30.

PEF. 94-Historian Charles William Dabney (educator): "George Peabody [was] the first of the line of philanthropists to aid the Southern states in their struggle for education after the Civil War." [And]: "The gift of Mr. Peabody in its purpose to help cure the sores of a distressed people by giving them aid for a constructive plan of education was original and unique. It was not for the mere relief of suffering; it was to lay the foundations for future peace and prosperity through enlightenment and training. In this sense he was a pioneer of a new philanthropy, which did not seek only to palliate, or merely to eliminate the causes of evil and distress, but to build up a better and stronger human society." •Ref. Dabney, I, pp. 101, 104.

PEF. 95-Historian William Torrey Harris (educator): "It would appear to the student of education in the Southern States that the practical wisdom in the administration of the Peabody Fund, and the fruitful results that have followed it, could not be surpassed in the history of endowments." •Ref. quotation from W.T. Harris, fourth U.S. Commissioner of Education, in Curry-a, p. 230.

PEF. 96-Jesse Brundage Sears: "This [the Peabody Education Fund], as our first experiment, must be pronounced a decided success and it must stand as an excellent precedent both for the future public and for the future philanthropist." •Ref. Sears, p. 91.

PEF. 97-A Summing Up. The rise of the U.S. South from Civil War ruin and bitterness has a long and still contentious history. The PEF was an early positive agent in its uplift by strengthening public elementary and secondary schools, advancing teacher education, supporting

rural education, and as a model and inspiration for similar later funds and foundations aiding the South. The PEF's most visible legatee is PCofVU.

PEF. 98-Praise and Criticism (Ref.): PEF, Proceedings, 6 vols. •Curry-b. •Ayres. •Leavell. •Taylor. •Gilman-a, pp. 161-166. •Brouilette, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1940. •Drake, Ed.D. dissertation, Tenn. State Univ., 1990. •West-b, pp. 3-21. •West, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1961. •Turner, Ph.D. dissertation, La. State Univ., 1944. •Ref. (On second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry's influence): •Lewis, Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Fla., 1955. •Peck, Ph.D. dissertation, GPCFT, 1942. •Rice. •Spivey, pp. 28, 32, 37, 77-84.

PEF in Ala. & Fla. •See Refs. Johnson, K.R., pp. 101-126. •Rosen, pp. 310-320.

PEF in Tenn.

PEF in Tenn. 1-In the first 30 years (1868-1897) of its 47-year life span (1867-1914) the PEF gave the 12 southern states a total of $2,478,000 to advance public schools, teacher institutes, and teacher training normal schools. Since the PEF required local matching funds (often more than matching funds), total PEF-generated funds in the first 30 years may be conservatively estimated at over $5 million. Tenn. received about 9 percent of this total, second highest after Va. Add to this amount the PEF's $1.5 million GPCFT endowment (1914) and the required $1.5 million matching funds, which enriched Tenn. with at least $3.5 million PEF-generated money--all from GP's original $2 million investment. •Ref. Parker, F-zk, and BJP, pp. 725-726.

PEF in Tenn. 2-More difficult to quantify is the extent of Tenn.'s benefit from Peabody Normal College (1875-1911) and its successor institutions, GPCFT (1914-79) and PCofVU (since 1979). Their faculties have trained, graduated, and continue to graduate thousands of professional educators, many of them educational leaders in the South, the U.S., and overseas, who give Peabody in Tenn. a national and international reputation, who help make Nashville the "Athens of the South." These educators benefited and continue to benefit many lives, well into the millions, advancing GP's 1852 motto: Education, a debt due from present to future generations.

PEF on African American Education. •See Refs. Boatner, p. 314. •Brown. •Bullock •Bond-b. •Bond-a, pp. 28-29, 57, 63. •Range. •Sherer.

Peabody Essex Museum

Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. The Peabody Essex Museum (since 1992) was previously the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92), and was founded by GP as the Peabody

Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867-1915), with a gift of $140,000. Museum historian Walter Muir Whitehill wrote in 1976: The "Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., is the oldest museum in continuous operation in the United States, by virtue of perpetuating the collections of the East India Marine Society, founded in 1799." This museum was one of GP's five gifts to science, influenced in part by his nephew O.C. Marsh (1831-99). •Ref. Whitehill, IV, p. 436. For the Peabody Essex Museum's history, holdings, and influence •see Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •*American Neptune*. •GP Bicentennial (Feb. 12, 1795-1995).

Peabody Essex Museum Collections, published by the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., is the oldest continuously published U.S. historical journal. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody family trust. GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, left the Peabody family trust an amount variously estimated from $1.5 million to $4 million. •See Wills, GP's.

Peabody High School, Peabody, Mass. For GP's Oct. 9, 1856, speech in his hometown, addressed in part to the school children, •see South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

Peabody Historical Society, 35 Washington St., Peabody, Mass., is an historical center containing documents about the city of Peabody. The town was first called Brooksby (1626), later known as Salem Village, then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers after Danvers was divided north and south (1855-68), and renamed Peabody after GP on April 13, 1868. •See Peabody, Mass.

Peabody Homes of London

Peabody Homes of London. **1-First Mention: Feb. 7, 1857**. On Feb. 7, 1857, GP first mentioned his intended gift to London to Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). •GP was in Baltimore on Feb. 7, 1857, ill with gout, with PIB trustees John Pendleton Kennedy and William Edward Mayhew helping him draft his PIB founding letter (Feb. 12, 1857). A main reason for his Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, was to found the PIB. This was his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). Thinking mainly about the PIB, but speculating on his other intended gifts, GP first mentioned to Kennedy and Mayhew his still unformed thought about a gift to London. Five years later, his March 12, 1862, letter founded the Peabody Donation Fund (later Peabody Trust) of London which managed the Peabody apartments for London's working poor. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Peabody Homes. **2-Kennedy's Journal.** Kennedy recorded the meeting in his journal as follows: "Saturday, Feby. 7 [1857]: At 12 Mr. Mayhew calls to go with us to see Peabody

who is confined to his bed by gout.... He told us in confidence that he plans to return permanently to America and would show his gratitude to the City of London for his success there, by leaving, if his fortune should admit it, £100,000 sterling [$500,000] to some useful charity there. That he did not wish to bring away all the money he had amassed in England, but to manifest his regard for the country by leaving a good portion behind to some institution, hoping by this to promote kindness and respect between the people of the two countries." •Ref. John Pendleton Kennedy's journal, VIIj (August 1, 1855-March 14, 1857), entry dated Sat., Feb. 7, 1857, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

First Idea: London Drinking Fountains

Peabody Homes. 3-First Idea: London Drinking Fountains. GP returned to London in late Aug. 1857. He spoke of his intended gift for London to long-time business associate and friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). Lampson, born in Vt., and a London resident since 1830, was a merchant grown rich in the fur trade. He married (Nov. 30, 1827), had children, became a British subject, was later a director of the Atlantic Cable Co. (as was GP), and was knighted for this service. It was in Lampson's London home at 80 Eaton Sq. that GP died on Nov. 4, 1869. •Thinking of the London poor and groping for a useful gift to improve their condition, GP first discussed with Lampson constructing drinking fountains at strategic London locations, with water piped in and purified, and in time building a city-wide network of such drinking fountains.

Peabody Homes. 4-Bishop McIlvaine. GP also discussed his intended gift to London's poor with Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), who visited London in late 1858 and early 1859. McIlvaine was born in Burlington, N.J., graduated (1816) from the College of N.J. (renamed Princeton Univ. in 1896), was Episcopal minister of Christ Church, Georgetown, D.C. (1821-25), chaplain, U.S. Military Academy, West Point (1825), ethics professor, N.Y. Univ. (1831-32), Episcopal Bishop of Ohio (from 1832), Pres., Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and in 1861-62 Pres. Lincoln's emissary to England to present the Union view in the Civil War. •See Charles Pettit McIlvaine.

Second Idea: Aiding Ragged Schools

Peabody Homes. 5-Second Idea: Aiding Ragged Schools. The London gift idea GP discussed with McIlvaine was to aid charity schools for the very poor run by the Ragged School Union. Ragged Schools originated with John Pounds (d. 1839), a cobbler who made and repaired shoes in Portsmouth, England. From 1819 to his death in 1839 he took in poor children and orphans and taught them fundamentals while he worked. Others took up the work to help ease the poverty accompanying the early industrial revolution. In 1838 a ragged school was opened in London. A widely read pamphlet by Dr. Guthrie, "Plea for Ragged Schools,"

1847, spread the movement throughout England. For 39 years the Ragged School Union was led by social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl, 1801-85).

Peabody Homes. **6**-Bishop McIlvaine Consulted Lord Shaftesbury. At GP's request Bishop McIlvaine, who had known Lord Shaftesbury since the 1840s, asked Shaftesbury by letter his opinion about a possible £100,000 (about $500,000) donation by a U.S. private citizen to the Ragged School Union. Could better teachers be trained, school buildings built or rented, and a model private school system created for poor but bright and ambitious children? •Ref. (Shaftesbury's influence on GP via McIlvaine): Curry-b, pp. 73-74. •Smith, E.T. Murray, p. 383. •Ref. (Shaftesbury): Bready.

Peabody Homes. **7**-Lord Shaftesbury's Reply. Bishop McIlvaine passed on to GP by letter Shaftesbury's reply about aiding the Ragged Schools. McIlvaine wrote GP: "Shaftesbury does not think, at first view, that the scheme would meet with favor. It would, by most persons, be pronounced unnecessary. The education given [in] the Ragged School is sufficient for all practical purposes with those who are to emigrate or go away early in service of an honest description. If supposed to be desirable, it would create much feeling of suspicion." •Ref. (McIlvaine on Shaftesbury's views): Charles Pettit McIlvaine to GP, Jan. 21, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody Homes. **8**-Lord Shaftesbury's Reply Cont'd. (sent to GP by McIlvaine): "Neither could we find a machinery to carry it into operation. We have great difficulty now in that respect; but under the present idea [GP's gift idea], we must have an entirely paid agency. [McIlvaine interpreted Shaftesbury's meaning: 'He means I suppose, outside of teachers etc. to manage the whole.'] The expenses would be immensely increased and the duties of supervision beyond an ordinary committee." •Shaftesbury concluded: "These, however, are only my hasty opinions, I do not know the name of the American Gentleman. But, whoever he be, I thank God for so good and generous a man...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Housing for London's Working Poor: Lord Shaftesbury

Peabody Homes. **9**-McIlvaine Sent GP Shaftesbury's Views. "He [Shaftesbury, McIlvaine wrote GP] first described the wretchedness of the lodging houses of the working classes in London, as regards overcrowding, the dwelling of all ages and both sexes, crowded in the same room, brothers and sisters in the same beds, the crimes, the fevers, the dreadful air, the prostration of all energy, the impossibility of doing the people any good till they can dwell better--that many of these people are...able to pay for better lodging but cannot find them without going too far from their work." •Ref. (McIlvaine wrote GP of Shaftesbury's views): Charles Pettit McIlvaine to GP, Feb. 9, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody Homes. **10-**McIlvaine Sent GP Shaftesbury's Views Cont'd.: "He [Shaftesbury] then said that the next unquestionable application he could think of for the large amount spoken of, which would do the greatest good and receive the approbation of all, was the provision of comfortable lodging houses under proper government with lending libraries and schools for the working people of London--that in five years the effect would be astonishing & in ten years it would have its effects on the whole class. Fever would be banished, Typhus [disappear] from among the people now dying so fast of it. Thus moral character [would be] elevated. They [the poor] seem to desire such a change but cannot effect it." "Thus," McIlvaine concluded, "I have given the substance of the conversation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **11-**London Housing. Lord Shaftesbury's opinion--that affordable housing was the working poor's greatest need--impressed GP and his advisers. The drinking fountain idea faded. Curtis Lampson wrote GP on April 9, 1859, expressing doubt about drinking fountains. The idea of aiding the Ragged Schools also faded. Subsidized apartments, suggested by social reformer Lord Shaftesbury, himself influenced by John Wesley's Methodism, grew in GP's mind. •Ref Curtis Miranda Lampson to GP, April 9, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Housing Antecedents

Peabody Homes. **12-**London Housing Cont'd. Antecedents to the Peabody Homes of London (from March 12, 1862) included discussions at the Society for Improving the Conditions of the Labouring Classes (founded 1845). A block of model housing for the poor was built at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London at the suggestion of Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's husband, and was designed by architect Henry Roberts (1803-76). •Ref. Roberts. •Pevsner, pp. 28-29. •Society for Improving the Conditions of the Labouring Classes.

Peabody Homes. **13-**London Housing Cont'd. Better housing for the poor was urged by such writer-reformers as Charles Dickens (1812-70), Charles Kingsley (1819-75), and John Ruskin (1819-1900). Charles Dickens wrote to reformer-philanthropist Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts (1814-1906), a great influence on his reform tendencies, that the poor "will never save their children from the dreadful and unnatural mortality now prevalent...or save themselves from untimely sickness and death, until they have cheap pure water in unlimited quantity, wholesome air, efficient drainage, and such alterations in building acts as shall preserve open space in the closest regions." •Ref. Dickens-b, p. 142.

Peabody Homes. **14-**London Housing Cont'd. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow (1822-1906) first proved that low cost housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury borough, London. Waterlow himself wrote of the Peabody Homes of London: "Beyond all doubt they materially stimulated the

Government of [the day in promoting measures, not merely to facilitate the work of public housing] but to compel railway companies and others destroying any large number of houses occupied by the poor to provide to a certain extent new and commodious tenements suitable for the working classes." Waterlow's biographer wrote of housing reform: "The idea was in the air." •Ref. (Sidney Waterlow): Price, p. 15. •Smalley, pp. 8, 58-59. •Welch, Charles, Supplement 2, III, pp. 600-601.

Peabody Homes. **15-**London Housing Cont'd. The significance of GP's gift, however, was its large amount ($2.5 million total), the many blocks of dwellings built, the public interest it aroused, the government effort it stimulated, and the fact that an American resident in London would give so large a gift for a city and country not his own. •GP's London gift announcement was delayed by his frequent illness during 1858-62, his search for the best possible trustees, and especially by frictionable British-U.S. relations over the U.S. Civil War.

U.S.-British Frictions

Peabody Homes. **16-**U.S.-British Friction over Civil War. Britain early declared itself officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War (May 13, 1861). Ordinary Britons sided with the Union, where many of their relatives lived. But upper and middle class Britons felt a natural kinship for the southern aristocracy. •Economically, the British textile industry was hurt when U.S. southern cotton on which it depended was cut off by the Union blockade of southern ports. Historian Shelby Foote noted that two million British workers in cotton mills and ancillary industries became jobless because of the Union blockade of southern ports. These circumstances encouraged the Confederacy, without a navy, to send secret agents to buy British-built ships, which were then, in international waters, armed as Confederate warships. •Ref. Foote.

Peabody Homes. **17-***Alabama* Claims. The most notorious of these British-built Confederate raiders, the CSS *Alabama*, for example, sunk 64 Union ships. U.S. anger flared; Britain was defensive. Near war tensions existed. Later (1872), an international court case over the *Alabama* Claims required that Britain pay the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity. •The *Trent* Affair described below also provoked U.S.-British near-war hysteria and held up announcement of GP's London housing gift. •See CSS *Alabama*. •*Alabama* Claims.

Peabody Homes. **18-***Trent* Affair. The Confederacy sent agents to England and France to gain recognition, arms, and loans for the Confederacy: Pierre A. Rost (1797-1868), William L. Yancey (1814-63), and Ambrose Dudley Mann (1801-89); soon followed by James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va., bound for Britain, and John Slidell (1793-1871), bound for France. With them were their male secretaries (J.E. McFarland, Mason's secretary, and

George Eustice [1828-72], Slidell's secretary) and some of their families. •See *Trent* Affair. •Persons named.

Peabody Homes. **19-***Trent* Affair Cont'd. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, they evaded the Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., reached Havana, Cuba, and boarded the British mail ship *Trent* bound for Southampton. A day out of Havana, Cuba, Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the USS *San Jacinto* stopped the *Trent* by firing shots across its bow, had Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries illegally seized, forcibly removed, and imprisoned in Boston Harbor's Fort Warren. •Ref. (*Trent*, *Alabama*, cotton, other U.S.-British Civil War conflicts): Foote, pp. 154, 157. •Porter-a, pp. 63-74. •Porter-b, pp. 621-658. •See persons named.

Peabody Homes. **20-***Trent* Affair Cont'd. The U.S. North was jubilant. Britain was furious. This same kind of illegal seizure and removal by Britain had provoked the War of 1812. Britain demanded release of the four Confederates, an explanation, and an apology. •Near war angers over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, worried GP and his advisors, and delayed the public announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund. Britain, near a war footing, sent 8,000 troops to Canada in case war erupted. •See *Trent* Affair.

Peabody Homes. **21-***Trent* Affair Cont'd. Under these circumstances, GP and his trustees feared that the British government, press, and public would not accept his London housing gift. But U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln reportedly told his cabinet on Dec. 26, 1861, "One war at a time, gentlemen," and disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action. The four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **22-**Worry and Delay. In Jan. 1862 at the height of the *Trent* affair, GP knew that four friends he had asked would agree to be Peabody Donation Fund trustees: **1-**business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson, **2-**Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), his George Peabody & Co. partner since Oct. 1, 1854, **3-**U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams (1806-86), and **4-**longtime friend Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869). He had asked Lord Stanley (Edward George Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby, 1799-1869, MP and president of the Board of Control, i. e., trade) to be chairman of the board of trustees but because of British anger over the *Trent* Affair was not sure Lord Stanley would accept.

Weed's Report of Peabody Homes Little Noticed

Peabody Homes. **23-**Weed's News of Peabody Homes Little Noticed. In early Jan. 1862 GP discussed his London gift plans with Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), N.Y. state politician, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, then visiting London. Weed's letter of Jan. 12, 1862, printed in the *Albany Evening Journal*, reported that GP was maturing a large philanthropic gift for London's poor. But it received small attention, even when reprinted weeks later in two

London news sources. •Ref. Thurlow Weed's Jan. 12, 1862, letter to the *Albany Evening Journal* was quoted in the •London *Times*, Feb. 17, 1862, p. 9, c. 2; and •*The Court Journal* (London), Feb. 22, 1862, p. 183, c. 3.

Announcement Postponed

Peabody Homes. **24-**Announcement Postponed. After talking to Weed, GP drafted his founding letter. Lampson and Tennent read and approved the draft. GP asked them to confer with U.S. Minister Adams. Lampson, Tennent, Adams, and Bishop McIlvaine, who joined them, conferred. International tension was too volatile. They decided unanimously to postpone announcement of GP's gift.

Peabody Homes. **25-**GP Explained Delay to Weed. GP explained the delay in a note to Weed: "Two days ago we thought it exactly the right time, but one cloud between this country and ours is no sooner disposed than another appears. Today the *Times* and *Post* are at us again...[as are] ugly extracts from the *World* and other New York papers.... The feeling [is] as bad as it was before the *Trent* affair closed. The *Post* I have takes up strongly the blocking up of Charlestown harbour. Lampson told me that he thought both Sir Emerson [Tennent] and Mr. Adams were in rather a gloomy mood on our affairs with England and France, and Sir Emerson told me that France was pushing England very hard to join and recognize the Southern Confederacy." •Ref. GP to Thurlow Weed, Jan. 17, 1862, Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester, quoted in •Barnes, p. 365.

Peabody Homes. **26-**"Newcastle Story." U.S.-British friction worried GP, who had promoted U.S.-British friendship for 25 years. He mentioned in his note to Weed the "Newcastle story," printed in the London *Times* and widely circulated as true. U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) allegedly told the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secty., that one way to end the U.S. Civil War and get the South to rejoin the North would be to start a war with Britain. •Ref. (Newcastle story): Adams, E.D., I, pp. 114, 213, 277. •Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 925. •Barnes, *op. cit.*, p. 365.

Peabody Homes. **27-**"Newcastle Story" Cont'd. GP's note to Weed explained the seriousness of the Newcastle story: "We talked over the mystery hanging over the Seward and the New Castle [*sic*] affair. Sir James E[merson] Tennent said that there can be no doubt that what the Duke reported of Seward's remarks had strongly influenced the government in this war preparation for several months past. The Bishop [McIlvaine] said that he had received the words from Sir H[enry]. Holland [medical advisor to Queen Victoria], and I think Lord Shaftesbury, both of whom had them from the Duke's own lips. You should at once write to Mr. Seward for a letter to the Duke and have the matter cleared up." •Weed had managed

Seward's political career. •Ref. GP, London, to Thurlow Weed, Jan. 17, 1862, Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester, quoted in •Barnes, p. 365.

Peabody Homes. **28-**Housing Gift Announced. GP's founding letter of March 12, 1862, needed to be acknowledged by the trustees by letter with both letters published in the London *Times* and other newspapers. All but Lord Stanley had signed the acceptance letter on March 15. Sir James Emerson Tennent secured this last signature, arranged for publication in the *Times* with editor John Thaddeus Delane (1817-79, London *Times* editor during 1841-77), and communicated with other London newspapers.

Peabody Homes. **29-**Housing Gift Announced Cont'd. On March 25, 1862, while all England discussed the duel between the ironclads, the Union *Monitor* and the Confederate *Merrimac*, Tennent wrote GP of his progress: "I am now in a condition to report progress..... Mr. [Junius S.] Morgan called this morning with a letter to you signed by Mr. Adams, so that now it only wanted the signature of Lord Stanley.... The *Times* secured, I shall next communicate with the other news-papers, *Post, Herald, Daily News, Advertiser, Star, Standard, Telegraph, Saturday Review*...."

Peabody Homes. **30-**Housing Gift Announced Cont'd. Tennent's son helped secure the signature of Lord Stanley. Tennent's report to GP concluded: "Thus everything is now settled.... The money is conveyed and the future Trustees have accepted it and have all signed their acceptance." •Ref. James Emerson Tennent to GP, March 25, 26, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •London *Times*, March 26, 1862, p. 9, c. 6.

Founding Letter, March 12, 1862

Peabody Homes. **31-**GP's Founding Letter. The March 12, 1862, founding letter, addressed to trustees Adams, Lord Stanley, Tennent, Lampson, and Morgan, appeared in the *Times*, Wed. morning, March 26, 1862. GP's letter stated: "Early in my commercial life I resolved that if my labors were blessed with success I would devote a portion of my property to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of my fellowmen wherever their need was greatest." •Ref. London *Times*, March 26, 1862 p. 9, c. 6. •*Illustrated London News*, April 5, 1862, p. 335. •*Peabody Donation*, pp. 5-8.

Peabody Homes. **32-**GP's Founding Letter Cont'd. "A kind Providence has given me prosperity. In keeping with my resolution I found[ed] in 1852 an Institute and Library for the people of my native town of Danvers, Massachusetts. •"After an absence of 20 years I visited my country in 1857 and founded in Baltimore, Maryland, where I had worked more than 20 years, a larger Institute of Science and art with a free library. The cornerstone was laid in

1858. The building is now completed but its dedication is postponed by the American Civil War." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **33-**GP's Founding Letter Cont'd. "Twenty-five years ago I came to London to live and to engage in business. I did not feel myself a stranger in a strange land long. For in all my dealings with British friends I received courtesy, kindness and confidence. •"With a sense of gratitude for the blessings of a kind Providence, and in keeping with my early resolve, I have confided to personal friends my desire to make a donation to the poor of London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **34-**GP's Founding Letter Cont'd. GP explained in his founding letter that he had mentioned his London gift idea to Lampson five years before, to Tennent and his partner Morgan three years before, and had consulted with Bishop McIlvaine. •His letter went on: "My object is to relieve the condition of the poor and needy of this great city, to promote their comfort and happiness. I am pleased to announce that I have transferred to you £150,000...." [Note: $750,000, first part of a total of $2.5 million]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **35-**GP's Founding Letter Cont'd. GP listed his conditions: "First,...that this fund be used exclusively to relieve the condition and raise the comfort of the poor who by birth or residence form part of the population of London." •"Second,...exclude...the influence of sectarian religion and exclusive party politics." •"Third, the sole qualification...is that the individual be poor, have moral character, and be a good member of society. No one should be excluded on grounds of religious belief or political bias." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Praise

Peabody Homes. **36-**GP's Founding Letter Cont'd. Published beneath GP's founding letter was the trustees' acceptance letter of March 15, 1862, which read in part: "The purity of your motive, the magnitude of the gift and the grand purpose makes this occasion one for the entire nation to appreciate a beneficence without parallel in modern times." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **37-**Tennent to GP on Warm Reception. News of GP's gift swept London, captured England, echoed in the U.S., and made the world press. It came at precisely the right time to help offset *Trent*, *Alabama*, the "Newcastle story," and years of U.S.-British antagonism. Sir James Emerson Tennent sent GP London press notices and added: "But the press is only a faint echo of the voice of Society which is so forcible in praise of an act so utterly beyond all precedent. It is the topic of conversation and laudation in every circle of London, from the Palace down. And if such a deed could be repaid it must be recompensed to you by the admiration and gratitude expressed by all classes in London." •Ref. James Emerson Tennent to GP, March 27, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody Homes. **38-**Tennent to GP on Warm Reception Cont'd. "As yet we only know the effect in the Metropolis but the country papers will be coming in, & I expect they will attest the astonishment of the people of England at the magnificence of your generosity." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **39-**"Magnitude of your Gift." After spending March 27, 1862, with the Commissioners of Charities arranging for their legal acceptance of the gift, Tennent wrote GP: "I have returned after spending a very long time with the Commissioners of Charities who enter with the most lively interest into the arrangements for our trust. They tell me that in the whole range of charities of England there is nothing to compare with the disinterestedness and magnitude of your gift." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **40-**Praise from J.P. Kennedy. Newspaper readers wanted to know who GP was. The only good biographical account was in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, April 1857, which the London *Examiner* used as its source. Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy, with whom GP first mentioned his intended gift to London (Feb. 7, 1857), wrote GP: "It is pleasant to forget [Civil War] difficulties in the contemplation of the noble work you have projected in London." •Ref. John Pendleton Kennedy, Baltimore, to GP, April 21, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody Homes. **41-**Future Honors. GP's gift to London brought unusual honors: Freedom of the City of London, his name inscribed in London's Roll of Fame, honorary membership in two ancient guild companies (Clothworkers' Co. and Fishmongers' Co.), an Oxford Univ. honorary degree, letters from Queen Victoria, her offer of a title, and, when he declined, the gift of a priceless miniature portrait of the Queen, and a GP statue near the Royal Exchange in London erected while he lived and paid for by popular subscription. •See Honors, GP's.

Peabody Homes. **42-**"so much excitement." GP rested in Bath, England, late March and early April 1862. His friend and sometime agent Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), a Vt.-born London resident genealogist, sent him London newspaper clippings. GP answered Somerby with: "I had not the least conception that it would cause so much excitement over the country." •GP was 67, in ill health, with seven years to live. •Ref. GP, York Hotel, Bath, England, to Horatio Gates Somerby, n.d., but late March or early April, 1862, Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society. For a journalist's May 25, 1867, description of the Peabody homes in Islington, a London slum borough, with sources, •see John Wien Forney.

Favorable Press Reports

Peabody Homes. **43-**Press: London *Times*, March 26, 1862: "We announce today an unusual act of beneficence. Mr. George Peabody has placed £150,000 in the hands of a committee to relieve the condition of the poor of London. It is seldom that good works are done on such a

scale as this one by an American in a city where he is only a sojourner. Many have bequeathed fortunes to charity posthumously, leaving behind what cannot be taken to the grave. But this man gives while he lives to those who can make no return. •"He gives a fortune so that one part of this vast, ill-built, ill-kept city, which the rich never see, will be more comfortable and respectable for the poor. He does this in a country not his own, in a city he may leave any day for his native land. Such an act is rare in the annals of benevolence." •Ref. (Editorials on the 1862 Peabody Donation Fund): *Peabody Donation.*

Peabody Homes. **44-**Press: London *Daily News*, March 27, 1862: "An American Gentleman whom an accident of commercial speculation brought to the Old World, has by thrift and enterprise realized a fortune. On the eve of retirement, while preparing to return to his own homeland, he looks at the city where he has lived so long and desires to give a portion of his wealth to the poor. The distinctions of birth and breeding are nothing to a man casting up his account with the world. This is a noble protest against international ill-will. A Thousand pens dipped in anger will not efface this generous deed." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **45-**Press: London *Daily Telegraph*, March 27, 1862: "The noble gift of Mr. Peabody actually takes away the public breath...and sends a thrill through the public heart. Had this been a legacy it would have been welcomed; instead, a man gives his fortune during his lifetime for an object going back to a resolution he had held more than a quarter of a century...to elevate the poor. Party strife and national bickering have not changed this good American; wars and rumours of wars have not turned him...from his...purpose." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **46-**Press: London *Morning Post*, March 28, 1862: "We English are prone to doubt that the New American spirit can bring forth valuable fruit in any area. Now an American living among us has done a great act in advancing our social welfare. His only condition in this gift is the protection of civil and religious tolerance. In recommending...dwellings for the poor, Mr. Peabody has...gracefully...paid...tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort, who had this cause so much at heart. The gift is in some measure, an Albert memorial...which no contemporary Englishman has surpassed, or...equaled." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **47-**Press: London *Morning Herald*, March 27, 1862: "One of the merchant princes of the world has just presented [London] with a gift for which thousands will bless his name. The widow, the orphan, and the poor, for ages to come...will hallow the name of George Peabody...who, in his lifetime, gave for the outcast and the destitute." •The article concluded: "When the grave is closed over him a man parts with his money by necessity.... Not so this merchant 'stranger'...in our land. Whilst his countrymen are warring...with each other, this generous American is working out...good-will among his adopted people." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **48-**Press: London *Standard*, March 27, 1862: "The spirit of Mr. Peabody's letter donating £150,000 to the poor of London parallels the greatness of Benjamin Franklin." •London *Sun*, March 27: "One express condition of the benefaction is a noble example to the present generation and a rebuke of much done by the past. How can England ever go to war with a nation whose leading man among us thus sympathizes with and blesses her poor? Who of us will not set the deed of Mr. Peabody...against that of Captain Wilkes....? Let the noble act of one American, who knows us by five-and-twenty years' experience, atone for the foolish ravings of scores of American journalists who never set foot on English soil." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **49-**Press: London *Morning Advertiser*, March 28, 1862: "Mr. Peabody has set all the wealthy men in the land an example of the most commendable kind. And our hope is that they will follow it. To one and all we say with words that Mr. Peabody says in acts,--'Go and do likewise.'" •London's *Saturday Review*, March 29, 1862: "Mr. George Peabody's gift was too noble to have political meaning. Yet such is its effect. It does much good for the Northern cause in public sentiment here. The remarkable thing is that it is a gift of a stranger. Equally remarkable is that the gift is a sacrifice given in his lifetime. We cannot at this moment recall an exact precedent for liberality such as Mr. Peabody's." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **50-**Press: *London Review*, March 29, 1862: "From America of late has come war, desolation, and animosity. The close ties of...friendships that linked Englishmen and Americans...seemed dissolved.... In the midst of this comes Mr. Peabody's gift to discard prejudices on both sides of the Atlantic. We have had a desperate family quarrel, and almost come to blows; Mr. Peabody...by a well-timed act...awakens...better sentiments." •London *John Bull*, March 29, 1862: "It is for the trustees appointed by Mr. Peabody to see that his generosity is not abused, or the value of his gift diminished by careless administration." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **51-**Press: *Illustrated London News*, April 5, 1862: "Mr. Peabody's career has another aspect.... The Anglo-American merchant, though no professional politician [acted] as a link between the English and American people. His Fourth of July dinners [brought together] American...and English gentlemen.... These dinners were discontinued when there was a body of American residents who were ready to take the good work out of Mr. Peabody's hands. New Orleans has had her [John] McDonogh [1779-1850], Philadelphia her Stephen Girard [1750-1831], Boston her John Lowell [1799-1836] and Abbott Lawrence [1792-1855], Oswego her Gerrit Smith [1797-1874], New York her John Jacob Astor [1763-1848] and William B. Astor [1792-1875] and her Peter Cooper [1791-1883], and Baltimore her George Peabody. While they will be remembered by the United States, he earns the gratitude and remembrance of his own and this country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **52-**Press: London *Press*, March 29, 1862: "[Mr. Peabody] will henceforth be justly ranked among the great private benefactors not only of this city but of mankind. Here is the frank and honest gift of an honorable man, who has become wealthy by honest means, and in his lifetime gives up a part of that wealth, in the hope to do good at once." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **53-**Press: London *Medical Times and Gazette*, March 29, 1862: "On behalf of that part of the English community, which is engaged in the practice of medicine, we offer our thanks to Mr. Peabody for his munificent gift to the poor of London. He does not squander his wealth on doles and almsgiving which relieve but do not cure. On the contrary, he aims at prevention.... Mr. Peabody gives schools and libraries to his own countrymen. To our poor he offers what is one of the necessities of civilized existence--the decent home--without which schools are useless." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **54-**Press: Manchester *Examiner and Times*, March 27, 1862: "This generosity is not the result of a fitful impulse, but the carrying out of a design,...the fulfillment of a vow, which dates from the beginning of his business career. Like knights of old, when chivalry was in flower, he promised that if God should increase his wealth, he would tithe it for the good of his poorer brethren. Guarding well the spiritual side of his philanthropy...he has made it in its early aspects a matter of pure business. He planned this gift for years, spoke of it to his friends, sought their advice and suggestions.... There is a moral bravery about this, which is admirable because it is so rare. There are moments in the lives of most men when they are capable of doing the grandest things." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **55-**Press: *Leeds Mercury*, March 27, 1862: "America is a wonderful country, and the Americans are a wonderful people.... An American citizen has now come forward to excite the wonder and admiration of the world." •Liverpool, England. *Liverpool Mail*, March 29, 1862: "Mr. George Peabody has been his own embalmer. His name will live, and his memory be fragrant, throughout all time. His example...will...tend to propagate and reproduce itself." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **56-**Press: New York *Albion* (The organ of the English public in New York), April 12, 1862: "With a sense of infinite relief, we turn from...blood and strife, and international bickering, and comparisons between *Monitors* and *Warriors*...to an act so munificent in itself and so gracious in the doing, that we lack words...to offer an acknowledgment. It has been rumored that George Peabody was about to close his business career in London with a large gift to that city. This rumor has now become fact and has been widely acknowledged by the public and press." •Ref. *Ibid.* For a May 1867 journalist interview with GP about the Peabody Homes of London and a journalist's description of Peabody homes in Peabody Square, Islington (200 families with 650 residents), •see John Wien Forney.

Royal Albert Hall Box for Trustees

Peabody Homes. **57-**Royal Albert Hall Box for Trustees. On or before Feb. 23, 1866, GP bought for £1,000 ($5,000) in perpetuity for the trustees' use the 10-seat Box No. 19 at the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, then being built. His Feb. 23, 1866, letter read: "To the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Chairman, and the other Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund,--London Feby. 23d 1866. My Lord & Gentlemen, I beg to acquaint you that I have purchased for the Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund a box on the first tier of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences now about to be erected at South Kensington.-- The box will contain seats for ten persons and the value is one thousand pounds." •Ref. Copy of documents sent to authors by Christine Wagg, Central Administration, Peabody Trust, London, Aug. 25, 1998.

Peabody Homes. **58-**Royal Albert Hall Box for Trustees Cont'd.: "It is my desire & intention that this box shall be the property of the Trustees in perpetuity and instructions to that effect have been entered by me on the face of the document by which I made application to become a purchaser.-- •"I desire now to place this box in your hands, and to request your acceptance of it as a testimonial and acknowledgment for the manner in which you have managed the trust you have undertaken and for the onerous duties which must hereafter devolve upon your successors.--•"With great respect I have the honor to be Your humble Svt, George Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **59-**Royal Albert Hall Box for Trustees Cont'd. On Dec. 18, 1867, Royal Albert Hall Secty. Henry Scott wrote Peabody Donation Fund Trustee Sir James Emerson Tennent to confirm the trustees' acceptance. Secty. Hall wrote: "No. XIX, one of the boxes included within the line which was marked by you on the Hall plan to indicate the position you desired to have allotted to Mr. Peabody's Trustees, is now at your disposal. •"I shall be much obliged if you will inform me as soon as possible whether you wish to have this box. •"Mr. Peabody considers the matter in the hands of Lord Stanley and yourself. •"The plan marked by you is enclosed. •I have the honor to be Sir Your obedient Servant (signed) Henry Scott, Secretary." •Sir James Emerson Tennent accepted for the trustees. Secty. Henry Scott's letter is marked: "Offer & Acceptance of Box 19 by Peabody Trustees. Royal Albert Hall. 19 Dec. 1867." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **60-**Royal Albert Hall Box for Trustees Cont'd. The final document is an official receipt which reads: "Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences. No. 11. Certificate of £1,000 Box. This is to Certify that the Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund of 64 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., is the Proprietor of Box No. 19 in the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, containing Ten Sittings, subject to the Regulations prescribed by the Royal Charter of Incorporation Dated 8th April 1867. Given under the Common Seal of the Corporation.... Examined & Entered [signed] James Richards Accountant." •The Peabody Trust, London,

which builds and manages the Peabody apartments, still owns the Albert Hall box. Its governors and senior managers use it to entertain guests and business people at concerts and other events. When the box is not needed for hospitality purposes, it is used by Peabody Trust staff. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Centenary Celebration, 1862-1962

Peabody Homes. **61-**Centenary Celebration, 1862-1962. The centenary celebration of the GP Donation Fund (1862-1962) was held on July 11, 1962. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother (1900-), unveiled a plaque at the then new Peabody Estate in Blackfriars, London. Tribute was paid to GP by Earl Jellicoe (George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe [1918-], second Earl of Jellicoe), then Joint Parliamentary Secty., Ministry of Housing. Earl Jellicoe said: "Few men have brought to the disbursement of a great fortune such imagination--such a sense of creative purpose--as did George Peabody.... We are celebrating the Centenary of one of the most striking and successful products of his wisdom and generosity, and because I believe that the wider movement which he ignited has a great role to play in the future--it is for these reasons that it is a very real pleasure for me to ask you to rise and to drink the toast of 'The Founder and the Fund.'" •Ref. *Peabody Donation Fund*-b. •Parker, F-t, p. 128. Parker, F-zh, p. 128.

200th Birthday Celebration, Feb. 18, 1995

Peabody Homes. **62-**GP's 200th Birthday (Feb. 18, 1995), London. The Peabody Trust played a key role in ceremonies in London marking the bicentennial of GP's birth. On Nov. 16, 1995, Westminster Abbey, where GP's remains rested for 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869, held a "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869." The service began when the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, The Rev. Michael Mayne, received the Lord Mayor of Westminster. Participants who read parts of the service included **1-**George Johnstone, a Peabody Homes of London tenant; **2-**Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., the U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James; and **3-**Sir William Benyon, Peabody Trust chairman. •See George Peabody Bicentennial Celebrations.

Peabody Homes. **63-**GP's 200th Birthday (Feb. 18, 1995), London Cont'd. The Rev. Ronald Bowlby, prominent in the British movement to improve low-income housing, gave the main address. Other participants in the Abbey ceremony were **4-**Johnny Moss of the J.P. Morgan banking firm, and **6-**Lord Catto of the Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group banking firm. Some 1,400 people attended the Westminster Abbey celebration, 1,200 of them from the 27,000 low income Londoners then living in Peabody apartments in London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **64-**GP's 200th Birthday (Feb. 18, 1995), U.S. At **1-**Yale Univ., GP's bicentennial event sponsored by the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale consisted of a display of GP photos and letters showing his influence, especially on the scientific career of GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), whose scientific education, paid for by GP, enabled Marsh to become the first U.S. professor of paleontology at Yale, second such professor in the world, and to influence his uncle's founding of three museums of science: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 each to Harvard and Yale), and the Peabody Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000), renamed Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, and the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., since 1992, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **65-**GP's 200th Birthday (Feb. 18, 1995), U.S. Cont'd. In **2-**Nashville, Tenn., the GP bicentennial was celebrated on March 25, 1995, as "A Day of Service." PCofVU students, faculty and friends cleaned, painted, and refurbished the Edgehill community area near the Peabody campus. •In **3-**Peabody, Mass., the Peabody Historical Society held a bicentennial dinner and reception, Sept. 30, 1995. PCofVU Dean James Pellegrino spoke on the history of Peabody College of Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville.

Peabody Homes. **66-**GP's 200th Birthday (Feb. 18, 1995), U.S. Cont'd. In **4-**Danvers, Mass., at the Peabody Institute Library, a lecture series included **4a-**Franklin and Betty Parker's dialogue on "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869) and Danvers, Mass," March 23, 1995; **4b-**Gordon Sykes, Canadian glassware collector, on "GP Commemorative Glassware" (manufactured in Sunderland, England, and sold in Dec. 1869, after his much publicized death and funeral), on May 18, 1995; and **4c-**James William Pellegrino, PCofVU dean, on Peabody College's work and influence, on Sept. 30, 1995. •A traveling George Peabody Bicentennial Exhibition was also shown in London, Baltimore, and in Peabody and Danvers, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes. **67-**Status, March 31, 1999. The Peabody Trust, London, GP's most successful philanthropy, provided affordable housing in 17,183 homes (i.e. apartments, March 31, 1999) in 26 boroughs, for 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others). These include, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's improved living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. Peabody Trust, London-c, annual report, 1999.

Peabody Homes. **68-**Peabody Trust Chief Executives. The Peabody Trust chief executives have been: **1-**H.G. Somerby during 1862-72, **2-**J. Crouch during 1872-1901, **3-**F.B. Crouch during 1901-09, **4-**Viscount Dunluce (Earl of Antrim from 1918) during 1909-32, **5-**Nigel

Bond during 1920-45 (held jointly with the Earl of Antrim during 1920-32), **6**-James MacNabb during 1945-62, **7**-Martin Bond during 1963-77, **8**-Thomas Hearn during 1977-86, **9**-George Barlow during 1987-1999, and **10**-Richard McCarthy, from June 1999. •Ref. (Names and dates of Peabody Trust Chief Executives): from Howard Doe, Secty. to the Peabody Trust, London, to the authors, March 11, 1997.

Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. **1**-Named after GP. Colonel Robert Charles Brinkley (1816-78) met and admired GP on a trip to Europe (date not known but possibly when GP left NYC for England on the *Scotia*, May 1, 1867). Brinkley built a hotel on Main and Monroe, Memphis, Tenn., in 1869. Before it opened he read of GP's death in London (Nov. 4, 1869) and named it "The Peabody." He gave the hotel in late 1869 as a wedding gift to his daughter, Annie Overton Brinkley (1845-1923), when she married Robert Bogardus Snowden (d. 1923). The Peabody, which became the place in Memphis to see and be seen, hosted such guests as Presidents Andrew Johnson and William McKinley, and Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee (1807-70, Va.), Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-77, Tenn.), and Jubal Early (1816-94, Va.). •Ref. "The Peabody, Memphis: A History," on Internet Online Infoseek (seen April 10, 1999). •Ref. Semmer, p. 726.

Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. **2**-"Peabody Duck March." Managed by the Snowden heirs, The Peabody closed in 1923 and was replaced in 1925 by a new $5 million Peabody Hotel on Union Ave., owned by Memphis Hotel Co., controlled by R. Brinkley Snowden, great grandson of the original owner. •In 1932 when Peabody Hotel manager Frank Schutt returned from duck hunting in Arkansas, he put some live ducks in the hotel fountain to attract attention. In 1940 former circus animal trainer Bellman Edward Pembroke trained the ducks to waddle in step from the elevator to the lobby fountain. This famous daily "Peabody Duck March" has continued ever since. The Peabody Hotel, refurbished in 1980, remains a Memphis landmark. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. **3**-Other Peabody Hotels. The Peabody Hotel Group (founded 1960) includes, besides the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, the Peabody Hotel, Orlando, Fla., with the Peabody Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.; and the Peabody Hotel in Tempe, Ariz., under development/renovation as of Sept. 15, 1999. •Ref. Hospitality Online Profile, Peabody Hotel Group (seen Nov. 14, 1999).

PIB Overview

Peabody Institute of Baltimore. **1**-Overview. Coverage below begins with **1**-GP's contacts with Baltimore friends during 1854-57 about his intended PIB gift. **2**-GP's Feb. 12, 1857,

founding letter. **3**-Management discord between the PIB trustees and the Md. Historical Society trustees, aggravated by Civil War differences, and resolution of this discord before the PIB's dedication and opening, Oct. 25-26, 1866. **4**-The PIB Reference Library from its first director and librarian (1860) to merger with Enoch Pratt Free Library (July 2, 1966 to July 1, 1982). **5**-PIB Reference Library as part of Johns Hopkins Univ. Library since July 1, 1982. **6**-PIB Academy of Music, later Conservatory of Music, from 1866 to merger as part of Johns Hopkins Univ. since July 1, 1982. **7**-PIB Gallery of Art which functioned during 1873-mid-1930s.

PIB. 2-GP's 22 Baltimore Years. GP lived in and worked out of Baltimore during 1815-37, aged 20-42, 22 of his 74 years. He had many business and personal friends in Baltimore. He early told intimates and about 1850 said publicly that he would found an educational or other useful institution in every town and city where he had lived and worked. His first such gift came when, invited to attend but busy in London, he sent instead a letter, check, and sentiment to be read aloud at the June 16, 1852, centennial celebration of Danvers, marking its hundredth year of separation from Salem, Mass. That letter and check founded his Peabody Institute Library in Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868), total gift $217,000 (1852-69). With his founding letter and check he enclosed this sentiment: "Education—a debt due from present to future generations." •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

PIB Origin

PIB. 3-Educational Institution in Baltimore. An educational gift for Baltimore was on his mind when, in 1854, he asked Baltimore friend Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) visiting London to ask other Baltimore leaders to help him plan an educational institution in Baltimore. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •Reverdy Johnson. •John Pendleton Kennedy.

PIB. 4-J.P. Kennedy. In Baltimore, Reverdy Johnson shared with John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) GP's request that he (Reverdy Johnson), John Pendleton Kennedy, and William Edward Mayhew help draft a plan for an educational institution. Kennedy, chief planner of the proposed PIB, recorded in his journal (Dec. 8, 1854): "This morning Reverdy Johnson called. He has just returned from London. He wanted to tell me of George Peabody's request in a matter of some importance. Mr. Peabody desires to found some great charitable establishment for the benefit of the City of Baltimore." •Ref. Kennedy's Journal, VII (July 1, 1854-July 31, 1855), entry Dec. 8, 1854, pp. 197-199 ff, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

PIB. 5-J.P. Kennedy Cont'd.: "Thinks a school or a large and useful foundation may be the best. He wishes Reverdy Johnson and myself and Mr. Mayhew to digest some plan to which he says he will contribute $100,000 or $150,000 if necessary, and will afterwards bequeath some

three or four hundred thousand more. He wants an advertisement to be made for a plan of organization and buildings, which will be published in the United States and in England. Johnson wants me to prepare something to be sent out to Mr. P. by the next steamer. I promise to do it." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB. 6-J.P. Kennedy Cont'd. (journal, Dec. 19, 1854): "I saw Mayhew yesterday and he showed me Peabody's letter from London, which requests him (Mayhew) together with Reverdy Johnson and myself to devise a plan for a large beneficent establishment for the City of Baltimore, which Mr. Peabody is anxious to institute--and to communicate with him on the subject. I tell Mayhew I will endeavor to plan something on a munificent scale which may serve to educate a large number of students in the most useful arts & sciences." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB. 7-J.P. Kennedy in London 1856. J.P. Kennedy visited London and attended GP's June 13, 1856, dinner to honor incoming U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1772-1864), who succeeded departing minister James Buchanan (1791-1868). Kennedy and GP likely spoke of PIB plans but Kennedy's June 13, 1856, journal entry does not mention it: "A great banquet given by Mr. P., with tickets to the Concert there at 3.... We got to dinner about 7. We number nearly 130...." •See Crimean War. •Dinners, GP, London.

PIB. 8-J.P. Kennedy in London 1856 Cont'd. Kennedy's later journal entries read: "June 17. Visit Peabody etc.,--see the papers [GP's office received major U.S. newspapers and journals for U.S. visitors' use]. June 19. Peabody takes us to the Royal Opera house. July 19. Then to Old Broad and see Peabody who lectures me for not having come to his Fourth of July dinner." •GP was then planning a U.S. visit, Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857 (11 months). It was during this U.S. visit, his first in nearly 20 years (1837-56), that GP presented to his Baltimore trustees his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB. •Ref. *Ibid.*

J.P. Kennedy's PIB Plan

PIB. 9-Kennedy's PIB Plan. GP's Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB was drafted by John Pendleton Kennedy, with whom GP had served in the War of 1812. Born in Baltimore, Kennedy was a many-talented novelist, statesman, and U.S. Navy Secty. (in 1852-53; he sent Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry [1794-1858] to open trade with Japan). •It was Kennedy's plan, based partly on the British Museum in London, and GP's total gift of $1.4 million, which created the five-part PIB: **1-**a specialized reference library; **2-**lecture hall, lecture series, and speakers' fund; **3-**academy of music, **4-**gallery of art; **5-**and prizes for best Baltimore public school scholars--all administered jointly by trustees of the PIB and the Md. Historical Society, with the latter housed in the PIB building. •See John Pendleton Kennedy. •Md. Historical Society.

PIB. 10-Baltimore in 1857. In 1857, Baltimore, with a population of over 200,000 people, was a thriving port city and a commercial, industrial, and shipbuilding center, but without cultural distinction. It had a little used Mercantile Library and a struggling members-only Library Company of Maryland founded in 1797 (Md. Historical Society-sponsored, some of whose books were later transferred to the PIB Library). Compared with culturally superior NYC, Boston, and Philadelphia, Baltimore seemed a cultural wasteland. It was the only major U.S. city without a noteworthy univ. or art gallery or music school or public library. Now, GP's PIB held high promise for a cultural awakening. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Delay & Discord

PIB. 11-Opening Delayed Nine Years. Nine years passed between GP's Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter and the PIB dedication and opening on Oct. 25-26, 1866. The delay was caused by **1-**the Panic of 1857 and the economic recession that followed; **2-**jurisdictional disputes between the PIB trustees and the Md. Historical Society trustees over building site, cost and which set of trustees had decision making authority; and **3-**Civil War differences (Md. was a divided border state), which aggravated earlier differences and put the two sets of trustees into hostile camps. The clash came when the PIB trustees asked (by letter, Feb. 12, 1866) for the Md. Historical Society trustees to relinquish the role assigned them in GP's founding letter. When the Md. Historical Society trustees refused and initiated legal action, the split seemed irreconcilable. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

PIB. 12-Discord. GP in London had reports of but could do little about Md. Historical Society trustees-PIB trustees jurisdictional disputes. In reviewing the correspondence, he saw that the Md. Historical Society was in the right, that it would win a legal decision, and that he had to act to soften this dispute. Md. was rife with Civil War differences which aggravated disputes about the Mount Vernon Place PIB building site and cost. PIB planner John Pendleton Kennedy expressed the dilemma in his journal: "I am myself responsible for Mr. Peabody's committing the Institute to the Society but this was done at a time when the Society nobly showed some appreciation of its object...." Kennedy helped draft GP's May 8, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society, acknowledging their moral and legal right, and admitting the wrong done by the PIB trustees. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB Opening, Oct. 25, 1866

PIB. 13-Reconciliation. GP was at the PIB building dedication, Oct. 25-26, 1866, during his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. One purpose of his 1866-67 U.S. visit, GP told Md. Historical Society members, was to see the PIB dedicated. Its opening, he told them, depended on the Society's forbearance and good will. His presence helped to reconcile serious divisions. He asked both sets of trustees: "May not this Institute be a common ground,

where all may meet, burying former differences and animosities?" Blaming himself for jurisdictional disputes between PIB trustees and Md. Historical Society trustees, GP humbly asked Society members as a personal favor to him to withdraw from the original agreement. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB. 14-Reconciliation Cont'd. GP's character cut through painful animosity built up over nine years and eight months. Moved by his plea, Md. Historical Society members on May 24, 1866, relinquished the PIB role GP had originally assigned them. Harmony returned. GP waited until Nov. 5, 1866, to thank Md. Historical Society members personally and asked for the privilege of contributing $20,000 to their publications fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB. 15-PIB Opening, Oct. 25, 1867. The PIB building was designed in a grand new Renaissance style by Edmund George Lind (1828-1909), young British-born architect practicing in Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Univ. art historian Phoebe Baroody Stanton (b.1914) recorded that architect E.G. Lind modeled the PIB library exterior and interior after London's exclusive Reform Club to reflect scholarly contemplation amid classical grandeur. The PIB building opened Oct. 25, 1866, in fashionable Mount Vernon Place, near the Washington Monument. It was the Washington Monument in Baltimore, designed by architect Robert Mills (1781-1855) in 1815, that helped give Baltimore the title "The Monumental City." The same Robert Mills also designed the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. (1833). •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB. 16-Overview 1866-Present. PIB librarians were hired, a remarkable reference library of books was carefully purchased, instruction in the Academy of Music began in 1868 ("Conservatory" of Music after 1874), and a Peabody Gallery of Art was started in 1873. For over 90 years (1866-early 1960s) the PIB was a largely self-contained cultural boon to Baltimore and the nation. As will be shown, when financial difficulties in the early 1960s overtook the PIB Reference Library, it was aided by amalgamation with the Enoch Pratt Free Library for 16 years (July 2, 1966 to June 1, 1982) and in 1982 became part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. library system. •Although the PIB remains a physical whole, its parts--the Research Library (from 1860), Academy (later Conservatory) of Music, and Gallery of Art (1873-mid 1930s)--are each described in the order of their opening: library, music, and art. •Ref. Bohner, pp. 214-215, 234, 235, 238, 239.

PIB Library Directors

PIB Reference Library. 1-John Gottlieb Morris, First PIB Director & Librarian. The PIB Reference Library activities began (1860) before the PIB Academy (later Conservatory) of Music offered instruction (1868). •In 1860 the PIB was inactive, its building not finished, its books not yet bought. To begin this work, the trustees chose (June 1, 1860) John G. Morris

(1803-95) from four candidates as first PIB director and librarian. •He began work on Aug. 1, 1860. •John Gottlieb Morris was pastor of Baltimore's First English Lutheran Church (1827-60) and a scholar in several fields. GP had listed John Gottlieb Morris along with others to fill vacancies as they occurred among the trustees. He became a trustee in 1858. •Ref. (John G. Morris): Genzmer, VII, pp. 212-213. •"Morris, John Godlove-a," III, p. 61. •Morris-b. •See PIB (above) for overview.

PIB Ref. Library. **2-**John Gottlieb Morris, First PIB Director & Librarian Cont'd. John G. Morris corresponded with European and U.S. book dealers, went to Boston and NYC to purchase books and to study libraries and their management, compiled and printed a first want list of 50,000 books in 1861, and printed a second want list in 1863. While the Civil War delayed construction of the PIB building, Morris, aided by library committees, located and bought over 50,000 of the world's best reference and research books, which overflowed the PIB Library's temporary quarters. When his contracted period as librarian ended (1860-67), he returned to the pastorate at Baltimore's Third Lutheran Church and spoke and wrote on religious and scientific subjects. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB Ref. Library. **3-**Nathaniel Holmes Morison-First Provost, 2nd Librarian. Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90) was the first PIB provost and second librarian during 1867-90 (23 years) Born in Petersborough, N.H., Morison worked his way through both Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H., and Harvard College (1839). He came to Baltimore to teach at a private day school for girls (1839-41), established his own Morison School for Girls in Baltimore (1841-67), and then became PIB provost. Provost N.H. Morison was described by his descendant Harvard historian Samuel Eliot Morison (1887-1976) at the PIB's centennial (1957) as Baltimore's most outstanding intellectual until around 1880, when the Johns Hopkins Univ. and its Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908) began to overshadow the PIB and its Provost N. H. Morison. •Ref. Morison, S.E. •"Morison, Nathaniel Holmes-a," pp. 323-324. •[Morison, Nathaniel Holmes]-c.

PIB Ref. Library. **4-**PIB Lecture Series. The PIB Lecture Series began before Provost Morison's appointment in 1867 with a talk in 1866 by the Smithsonian Institution's first director, Joseph Henry (1797-1878). •The outstanding arts, sciences, and literature lecturers Provost Morison secured and often introduced himself included poet James Russell Lowell (1819-91), who lectured in 1871-72 on Edmund Spenser (1552-99) and John Milton (1608-74); and Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), who lectured in 1872, with poet Walt Whitman (1819-92) and naturalist John Burroughs (1837-1921) in the audience. Emerson's well attended four 1872 PIB lectures were on: **1-**"Imagination and Poetry," Jan. 2; **2-**"Resources and Inspiration," Jan. 4; **3-**"Homes and Hospitality," Jan. 9; and **4-**"Art and Nature," Jan. 11. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

PIB Ref. Library. **5-**PIB Lecture Series Cont'd. Noting poor attendance at other Institute lectures when there was no entry fee, Provost Morison made a modest charge, which improved attendance. When attendance dropped the Lecture Series was suspended (1899-1906). Lectures were restored in 1907 when U.S. Naval Commander Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920) spoke on his North Pole explorations. Lectures were discontinued (1915-69) and were revived in 1969 under PIB President (and PIB Conservatory of Music Director) Richard Franko Goldman (1910-80). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Architect Edmund George Lind

PIB Ref. Library. **6-**Architect Edmund George Lind. The need for space in 1875 led to a spectacular new PIB library building on the east side of the original structure, also designed by Baltimore architect Edmund George Lind. The new building, opened on Sept. 30, 1878, was so expertly joined to the old that the two appear as one structure. So spectacular was the new PIB Library building that it drew visitors and scholarly users from around the world. Visitors were struck by the six tiers of book stacks which soared 56 feet to a skylit ceiling The book stacks were supported by pillars and cast iron gilt-covered railings. The impressive interior of five decorated balconies of books framed the large oblong interior reading room with study desks. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Edmund George Lind.

PIB Ref. Library. **7-**"Cathedral of Books." The PIB Library was early called a "Cathedral of Books." Architects, scholars, and general visitors are still struck by the library's architecture, unique collection, and extensive book catalogs. Library school students and others came to inspect the collection, observe library operations, and view the spectacular interior. They came from the N.Y. State Library, Columbia Univ. Library School, Drexel Institute (Philadelphia) Library School and elsewhere. Chicago's Newberry Library is said to be modeled in part on the PIB Library. The building's classical exterior, striking interior, and unique collection made the PIB library building one of most noted research and reference libraries in the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB Ref. Library. **8-**Morison's Philosophy of Excellence. In an annual report Provost-Librarian N. H. Morison expressed the philosophy of excellence behind the PIB library as follows: "Education always proceeds from the above downward, from the best to the common minds, from the leaders of the people to the people themselves. Furnish...the foundations of intelligence and thought, and they will...stimulate and improve the whole community." •Ref. Morison, S.E. •"Morison, N.H.-a," pp. 323-324. •[Morison, N.H.]-c.

PIB Ref. Library. **9-**Philip Reese Uhler, Third Librarian. The third PIB librarian during 1890-1913 (23 years) was Philip Reese Uhler (1835-1913), who first assisted librarians John G. Morris and N.H. Morison. Philip Reese Uhler had been an entomologist at Harvard Univ.

working for scientist Louis Agassiz (1807-73). •Between 1890 and 1910 the PIB reference collection was exceeded in quality only by the Harvard Library and the Library of Congress. PIB library holdings in ancient history and literature surpassed even those of the Library of Congress. It was with some pride that PIB librarians filled interlibrary loan requests from the Library of Congress. •Ref. (Philip Reese Uhler): •"Uhler-a," pp. 576-577. •"Uhler,-b," VI, no page. •"Uhler-c," VIII, p. 251. "Uhler-d," p. 1263. •Howard, L.O., XIX, pp. 106-107.

PIB Ref. Library. **10-**Philip Reese Uhler, Third Librarian Cont'd. Book catalogs, used before card catalogs were common, were important bibliographic tools. Using as models book catalogs of the NYC Astor Library and the British Museum Library, PIB librarians Morison, Uhler, and some assistants spent 14 years (1869-1882) completing the first five-volume *Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore* (Baltimore: Peabody Library, 1883-93), listing some 100,000 volumes by author, title, with many cross referenced content articles. A second catalog of eight volumes listing additional books appeared in 1905. •Ref. Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore. *Catalogue....*

PIB Ref. Library. **11-**Enoch Pratt Free Library. The Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore owes its founding (1882) in part to the PIB. The PIB reference library was non-circulating, used mainly by scholars, while still open to all. Its librarians and especially N.H. Morison saw the need for a tax-supported public circulating library. Baltimore merchant and financier Enoch Pratt was a PIB trustee and treasurer intimately involved in day by day PIB library activities. Encouraged by PIB provost N.H. Morison, Pratt endowed the Enoch Pratt Free [public] Library of Baltimore. Morison helped Pratt design the building and select the books. Baltimoreans eagerly welcomed the Enoch Pratt Free Library's opening (1886), located near the PIB. The Enoch Pratt Free Library is one of the great U.S. public libraries. •See Enoch Pratt.

PIB-Johns Hopkins Cooperation

PIB Ref. Library. **12-**PIB-Johns Hopkins Cooperation. On Feb. 22, 1876, under Provost N.H. Morison (with Asger Hamerik conducting the Peabody Conservatory of Music Orchestra), the PIB hosted in its first music building Daniel C. Gilman's (1831-1908) inauguration as first president of the Johns Hopkins Univ. As mentioned above, during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) brought GP and Johns Hopkins together for an after dinner talk on philanthropy. Johns Hopkins' will, made 24 hours later, provided for the establishment of the Johns Hopkins Univ., Medical School, and Hospital. •See persons named.

PIB Ref. Library. **13-**PIB-Johns Hopkins Cooperation Cont'd. In 1876 the Johns Hopkins Univ. opened as the first U.S. graduate university to promote original research and new

knowledge. It was deliberately sited four blocks from the PIB so that faculty and students could use the PIB Library's rich resources. Good relations continued after the Johns Hopkins Univ. moved in 1916 three miles north to its Homewood campus. The two institutions cooperated from the beginning, sharing library materials and sharing rather than duplicating expensive serial publications. The Johns Hopkins scholars long used the closer PIB Library rather than the more distant Library of Congress, knowing that to about 1910 in some fields the PIB Library collection was superior.

PIB Ref. Library. **14-**Famous PIB Library Users. PIB Library users from the Johns Hopkins Univ. included historian Herbert Baxter Adams (1850-1901), a founder of modern U.S. historiography, and his students. Other famous users were southern poet and musician Sidney Lanier (1842-81); Baltimore *Sun* journalist H. L. Mencken (1880-1956; he wrote *The American Language*, 1919, at the PIB); Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925); Johns Hopkins professor and later U.S. President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924; he wrote *Congressional Government*, 1901, at the PIB); and novelist John Roderigo Dos Passos (1896-1970; he wrote *Three Men Who Made the Nation*, 1957, at the PIB). •Ref. (on H.L. Mencken and John Dos Passos): Dorsey-b, ed., p. 54. •Manchester, p. 292. •Mencken, p. 422. •Ludington, p. 456. •See persons named.

PIB Ref. Library. **15-**John Parker & Louis Henry Dielman, Fourth & Fifth Librarians. Fourth PIB librarian was John Parker (1852-1927) during 1913-27 (14 years). He was followed by fifth librarian Louis Henry Dielman (1864-1959) during 1926-42, for 16 years. Dielman was better known because of his long career as librarian and historian. He was born in New Windsor, Md., then famous for its mineral springs, where his father managed the local Dielman Inn. Dielman was card cataloguer for the Md. State Library (1900-04); assistant librarian at the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1904-11); and first joined the PIB as one of its librarians in 1911. While still with the PIB, Dielman compiled biographical reference cards on some 100,000 prominent Marylanders for the Md. Historical Society. He was the second editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (1910-38). He retired to New Windsor, Md., a much admired local historian whom the townspeople familiarly called "Mr. Lou." •Ref. (below).

PIB Ref. Library. **16-**•Ref. (Louis Henry Dielman): [Dielman, Louis Henry], *Baltimore News-Post*, May 30, 1942. •"Dielman...," p. 2. •Robert G. Breen, "A Carroll Colloquy: College Left Its Cachet," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 8, 1952.

PIB Ref. Library. **17-**Lloyd Arnold Brown, Sixth Librarian. The sixth PIB librarian was Lloyd Arnold Brown (1907-66) during 1942-56 (14 years). He came to the PIB Library from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he had been curator of maps at the Univ. of Michigan Library. After his PIB Library years he was director of the Chicago Historical Society (1956-58), and director of

research for Historic Annapolis, Inc., working with maps and other historical records to restore the Annapolis waterfront area. •Ref. (Lloyd Arnold Brown): Peter Young, "Back to the Stacks: Lloyd Brown to Assemble Historical Annapolis Data," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 30, 1960. •"Kerr Gets Post in Annapolis," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), October 31, 1960. •Naomi Kellman, "Mr. Peabody's Pet Project," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 9, 1947.

PIB-Johns Hopkins Merger Talks

PIB Ref. Library. **18-**L.A. Brown, Sixth Librarian Cont'd. PIB Librarian Brown found meeting budget needs from the income of GP's original endowment ($1.4 million total) increasingly difficult. Library deficits became worrisome in the early 1950s. The library was less used than in its heyday. During 1949-52 the PIB library served an average of 15 researchers a day. Library hours were extended in 1952 from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays (50 attended the first Sunday opening, July 14, 1952). Talks about possible merger between the PIB Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library were reported in 1953, but nothing happened. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Library concerns, 1947-52): ""Fifty Turn Out for First Sunday Open-Day at Peabody Library," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 14, 1952. •James H. Bready, "Peabody Institute Library," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 6, 1952.

PIB Ref. Library. **19-**Frank Nicholas Jones, Seventh Librarian. The PIB Library's seventh librarian was Frank Nicholas Jones (b.1906) during 1956-66 (10 years). Jones was born in Reading, Penn., and had degrees from Harvard College and Columbia Univ. School of Library Service. He had been assistant librarian of the NYC Bar Association Library; librarian in Newburyport, Mass. (where GP had worked in his older brother David's dry goods shop); was deputy supervisor of Boston Public Library Reference Division; served in the U.S. Army in Europe; was administrative assistant at Harvard College Library; and came to the PIB Library after being librarian at Ohio Univ. in Athens. The PIB's centennial celebration (1857-1957) occurred during librarian Jones's tenure as librarian. •See Frank Nicholas Jones.

PIB Ref. Library. **20-**Library Merger Talk. Library merger talk surfaced again during 1963-64 under librarian Jones, just as the reference section of the Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Milton S. Eisenhower Library was being enlarged. A Nov. 12, 1963, *Sun* article reported some Baltimoreans' objections to the suggested transfer of the PIB Library collection from its PIB Library building to the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library. Such a move, some said, would be contrary to founder GP's intent. Others accepted the idea to help solve the PIB Library's financial troubles and to keep the reference collection intact, even if not in its original building. Although Johns Hopkins Univ. President Milton S. Eisenhower (U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's brother) urged the merger as mutually beneficial, it did not occur until 1982. The stumbling block was that the Johns Hopkins Univ. officials could not afford

to maintain the PIB Library building as a library facility, as the PIB trustees insisted. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB Library-Enoch Pratt

PIB Ref. Library. **21-**Part of Enoch Pratt Free Library. Failed 1963-64 PIB Library-Johns Hopkins Univ. merger talks gave way to informal discussions about Enoch Pratt Free Library affiliation. The suggestion was made in March 1966 that the Enoch Pratt Free Library administer the PIB Library, that most of the research collection be transferred to the Enoch Pratt, and that the PIB Library building, as the George Peabody Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, become a center for genealogy, maps, and medieval studies. Objections to this proposal reverberated for several years. A legal suit brought against the PIB and the City of Baltimore to prevent transfer of the PIB Library collection to the Enoch Pratt was not settled until July 1970, when the Md. Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the proposed transfer. •Ref. (PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger, 1966-82): Arthur Joseph Gutman [Letter], "Peabody Library," *Morning Sun* (Baltimore), June 14, 1966.

PIB Ref. Library. **22-**Part of Enoch Pratt Free Library Cont'd. What bothered Baltimore scholars about a PIB Library-Enoch Pratt merger was the proposal to sell some 100,000 PIB Library volumes, since the Enoch Pratt could not house them all, and use the money to restore the PIB Library building. A Johns Hopkins Univ. faculty resolution of Oct. 7, 1966, voiced "deep apprehension" about "the possible loss to this city of one of its richest scholarly and cultural resources." The resolution stated that the 100,000 volumes to be sold (for about $1 million) were among the most valuable and irreplaceable in the PIB Library collection •Ref. *Ibid.* •Gerald W. Johnson [Letter], "The Real Question About the Library," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 22, 1966.

PIB Ref. Library. **23-**Part of Enoch Pratt Free Library Cont'd. This proposed book sale did not materialize. But the PIB Library did become part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, July 2, 1966, to July 1, 1982 (16 years), supported by the City of Baltimore. A June 23, 1966, *Sun* article described the PIB Library as "among the nation's largest and finest scholarly libraries" but added that "dwindling income and exploding knowledge" had "caught up with [it]." •Ref. George Rodgers, "Some of Peabody Library Books Set for Disposal," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), June 23, 1966.

PIB Ref. Library. **24-**Restoration, 1977. A successful fundraising campaign in the early 1970s helped clean and refurbish the main PIB Library reading room and provided air conditioning and better lighting. Restoration in early 1977 costing $27,000 removed a century of soot and revealed gold leaf rosettes on the five-tier library cast iron grillwork. The PIB Library

collection in its original building was thus saved to serve as part of the Enoch Pratt and as a continued source of Baltimore's cultural pride. •Ref. (below).

PIB Ref. Library. **25-**Restoration, 1977 Cont'd. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. Frank P. L. Somerville, "Peabody-Pratt Tie-Up Weighed," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 22, 1966. •Frank P. L. Somerville, "Peabody's Shift of Books Fought," *Sun* (Baltimore), Oct. 1, 1966. •Frank P. L. Somerville, "Pratt Board is Silent on Peabody Plan," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 22, 1966. •Dorsey-a. •McCrank, pp. 183-187. •"Pratt Takes Over Peabody," *News American* (Baltimore), July 3, 1966, p. 9B. •"Soot Hides Treasures. Peabody Library Spruced Up," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 19, 1977.

PIB Library-Johns Hopkins Univ.

PIB Ref. Library. **26-**Part of Johns Hopkins Univ. Library System. Late 1970s and early 1980s budget cuts forced the City of Baltimore to discontinue supporting the PIB Library as part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. In the summer of 1982 trustees from the Enoch Pratt, the PIB, and the Johns Hopkins Univ. agreed to transfer administration of the PIB Library to the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library system. •Ref. Garland, pp. 46-51, 102-106. •James H. Bready, "What's Ahead for Peabody Library Now That Hopkins Owns It?" *Sun* (Baltimore), July 4, 1982. •"The Peabody Library," *Sun* (Baltimore), July 5, 1982

PIB Ref. Library. **27-**Evelyn Hart Supervised Merger. After July 1, 1982, Enoch Pratt Librarian Evelyn (née Linthicum) Hart (1923-85) skillfully supervised the merger of the PIB Library's 250,000 volumes and seven staff members into the Peabody Library department of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Born in Baltimore, Lynn Hart, as she was familiarly called, was a Goucher College graduate with a master's degree in library science from Catholic Univ. of America. She worked at Enoch Pratt (1942-50) as school liaison librarian, was head circulation librarian at Goucher College (1950-58), returned to Enoch Pratt as head of book selection (1965-76), then headed the PIB Library of Enoch Pratt Free Library and administered the transfer of the Peabody Library to the Johns Hopkins Univ. library system. •Ref. "The Peabody Library Returns," *Peabody News* (Aug./Sept., 1982), p. 4. •Gwyn, pp. 401-404.

PIB Ref. Library. **28-**What Johns Hopkins Univ. Gained. For the Johns Hopkins Univ., the PIB Library was a valuable acquisition, since its holdings included such treasures as 55 incunabula (books published before 1500), 500 Bibles in 18 languages, a rare four-volume set of John James Audubon's (1785-1851) *Birds of America*, and an extensive genealogical collection. (Most PIB Library genealogical records were transferred to the Maryland Historical Society). A proposal in 1989 to raise funds by selling ten sets of rare Peabody Library books, including Audubon's *Birds of America*, raised a lament in a letter in the *Sun*

that the collection "is a time capsule of 19th century intelligence whose integrity deserves respectful maintenance." •Ref. (On selling PIB Library books in 1989): Gunther Wertheimer, "Disgrace at the Peabody," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), June 9, 1989.

PIB Ref. Library. **29-**A Fitting Conclusion. Many thought it fitting that the PIB Library continue as a productive research and reference library, helped by the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Johns Hopkins Univ. GP had known their founders as fellow Baltimore merchants. His philanthropic example had influenced Pratt to found the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1882) and influenced Hopkins directly in 1867 to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital (opened 1876). It seemed a nice turn that their philanthropic institutions, in turn, had helped to perpetuate the PIB.

PIB Ref. Library. **30-**A Fitting Conclusion Cont'd. •Ref. (PIB Library 1957 centennial): McCrank, pp. 183-187. •Dorsey-a. •"Gifts to the Peabody Double Last Year's," *Sun* (Baltimore), July 7, 1978. •*Peabody Institute and Its Future*. •"Peabody to Join Hopkins," *Sun* (Baltimore), Dec. 21, 1976, pp. A1, c. 1; A8, c. 2-c.5. •Snyder, Jr., pp. 37-38. •"Peabody Library Starts 260,000-Card Index," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 10, 1952. •Ingalls, p. B5.

PIB Conservatory of Music.

PIB Conservatory of Music. 1-First Founded, Fourth to Offer Instruction. The PIB Academy (Conservatory after 1874) of Music was the first music conservatory founded in the U.S (1857) but the fourth to offer instruction (1868). Its predecessors were Oberlin College Music Conservatory, Ohio, 1865; the New England Music Conservatory, Boston, 1867; and the Cincinnati Music Conservatory, Ohio, also 1867. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •PIB (above, for overview).

PIB, Music. **2-**U.S.-European Music Conservatories Compared. European music conservatories had church origins, received state support, and emphasized superior virtuoso performances. Private U.S. music conservatories, without state support, had to meet mass musical tastes and needs in order to survive financially. For accreditation, U.S. music conservatories needed to offer their own liberal arts courses or to affiliate with a nearby liberal arts college or university. The PIB's Conservatory of Music went through these stages in adapting to changing needs and times. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **3-**James M. Deems. To begin the PIB Academy of Music the trustees in 1865-66 turned to Baltimore composer James Monroe [or Munroe] Deems (1818-1901), former Univ. of Va. adjunct professor (1849-58), Civil War Union officer (served as Major, 1st Md. Cavalry, Dec. 20, 1861; promoted Lt. Col. Nov. 10, 1862; breveted Brig. Gen.; mustered out Nov. 1863), and trained in music in Dresden, Germany. Deems organized twelve concerts in

1866, eleven concerts in 1867, and hired local musicians, performers, and soloists. •Ref. Boatner, p. 229.

PIB, Music. **4-**Lucien H. Southard. Deems also hired Boston musician Lucien H. Southard (1827-81). Southard, who gave three lectures on the history of music in Feb. 1867, became the PIB Academy of Music director during 1867-71 at the Academy's first quarters at 34 Mulberry St., Baltimore. Music instruction began in Oct. 1868. Southard had studied music at Lowell Mason's (1792-1872) Boston Academy and at Trinity College, Conn. Southard worked as a composer and organist in Boston, Mass.; Richmond, Va.; and Hartford, Conn., before his PIB appointment. •Ref. Schaaf-a, pp. 24, 39.

PIB, Music. **5-**Lucien H. Southard Cont'd. He started the Peabody Academy concerts and the Peabody Chorus singers. His short four-year tenure was attributed to alleged criticism by music groups who disliked his northern background and criticized his inability to win community support. His importance in the PIB Academy of Music's first years was overshadowed by the long tenure and accomplishments of his Copenhagen-born successor, Asger Hamerik (1843-1923). PIB records list Hamerik as the Conservatory of Music's first director. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Academy of Music Directors

PIB, Music. **6-**Asger Hamerick, First Music Director. Asger Hamerik's appointment came after PIB trustee Charles J. M. Eaton (1808-93) asked the help of the U.S. Consul in Vienna, Austria, Mr. Fehrman. Consul Fehrman's advertisement in a European music journal brought letters of interest from Hamerik and others. Hamerik came from a musical family on his mother's side and had studied and performed under various music masters in London and Berlin (1862-64), Paris (1864, where he was French composer Hector Berlioz's [1803-69] only pupil), Stockholm, Milan, and Vienna. Despite unease about Hamerik's limited English and shyness, he was appointed the PIB Academy of Music's first director during July 11, 1871 to 1898 (27 years). •Ref. "Hamerikana...," p. 5.

PIB, Music. **7-**Asger Hamerick Cont'd. Hamerik won Baltimore citizens' respect and support by his musical professionalism, persistence, zeal, and by playing U.S. composers' works on concert programs. He overcame parents' reluctance for their children to study music as a profession. He raised the admission requirements, reorganized the curriculum, specified graduation requirements, purchased instrumental equipment, strengthened the music library, and added European-trained faculty. He revived the Peabody Chorus and established a student orchestra. Those Baltimoreans keenly aware of their second class status to NYC's musical culture valued Hamerik for the musical prestige he evoked. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **8-**Asger Hamerick Cont'd. Hamerik organized a PIB Conservatory of Music Alumni Association, which sponsored a piano scholarship. He enhanced the PIB Conservatory's prestige by attracting such eminent world musicians to visit and perform as Russian-born composer Anton Rubinstein (1829-94); German-born pianist, conductor, and educator Hans Guido Freiherr von Bülow (1830-94) during Dec.-Jan. 1875-1876. Hamerik brought to the PIB British popular composer Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842-1900) of Gilbert and Sullivan fame in late Dec. 1879; and Russian composer Pyotr Illich Tchaikovsky (1840-93) in spring 1891. Hamerik's former teacher, Hans von Bülow, wrote in a London paper that "Baltimore was the only place in America where I had proper support." •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **9-**Poet Sidney Lanier as flutist. Hamerick hired poet-musician Sidney Lanier (1842-81) as the Peabody Symphony Orchestra's first flutist in 1873. Lanier was then a 31-year-old law clerk who had left Macon, Ga., to seek a music career in NYC He stopped in Baltimore to visit his flutist friend Henry Wysham, through whom he met Asger Hamerik. Impressed when Lanier played his own flute compositions, Hamerik hired Lanier as first flutist. Better remembered as a southern poet than a musician, Lanier lived in Baltimore near the PIB for eight years, lectured in English literature at the Johns Hopkins Univ. (1879), and died in 1881 at age 39 of tuberculosis contracted when he was a Civil War prisoner. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **10-**Poet Sidney Lanier as flutist Cont'd. •Ref. McGinty, pp. 25-31. •"Lanier, Sidney," *Appletons'*, Vol. III, p. 613. •Weimer Jones. "The Last Days of Sidney Lanier," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 4, 1968. •Kelly, pp. 35-38. •William Stump, "Man in the Street: Sidney Lanier," *Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 20, 1949. •John C. French, "Sidney Lanier's Life in Baltimore: 'The Beautiful City' Has Yet to Discover Him Fully," *Sun* (Baltimore), Sept. 6, 1931. •White, E.L., pp. 329-331. •"Sidney Lanier Commemoration," pp. 480-505. •See persons named.

PIB, Music. **11-**PIB Building Enlarged. In 1874, during Hamerik's tenure, the PIB building was enlarged to include the site occupied by the Academy of Music; a third floor was added, and the name was changed from the PIB Academy of Music to the PIB Conservatory of Music. Also, during Hamerik's tenure, B&O RR Pres. Robert Garrett (1847-96) commissioned sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) to duplicate his bronze seated GP statue in Threadneedle Street, near London's Royal Exchange, to be placed in front of the PIB building on April 7, 1890. •Ref. (GP's seated London statue in Baltimore): Williams, H.A., pp. 27, 30, 32-33, 52-53, 56, 65.

PIB, Music. **12-**Asger Hamerick Retired. To avoid interruptions, Hamerik worked in a difficult-to-reach windowless and gas-lit room atop a winding metal stairway. A bachelor when he came to Baltimore, he married one of his students from Tenn. They had four

children. In 1890 Hamerik received a knighthood from the king of Denmark. Having often said that an American should direct the PIB Conservatory of Music, Hamerik retired after 27 years. With Hamerik's leaving, the PIB Conservatory of Music had completed 30 years of service to Baltimore (1868-98). •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **13-**Asger Hamerick Retired Cont'd. •Ref. Dobbin, pp. 2-4. •"Asger Hamerik-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," pp. 4-5. •Guiliano. •[Asger Hamerik-b], *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), May 1933. •"Hamerik, Professor Asger," *Biographical Cyclopedia*, pp. 84-86. •"Hamerikana...," p. 5. •Otto T. Simon [Letter], "Thinks Asger Hamerik should be Honored by Some Memorial at the Peabody and That His Music Should be Frequently Heard There," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 15, 1922. •Starr, pp. 6-7. •Howard R. Thatcher, "A Teacher Glances Back--Notes on Music in Baltimore," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), July 12, 1950. •Randolph, pp. 5-6.

Preparatory School

PIB, Music. **14-**May Garrettson Evans: Prep School. Second music director Harold Randolph (described below) was trained in music at the PIB, was a faculty member, knew the value of May Garrettson Evans' Preparatory School, and in his first year as director persuaded the trustees to make it part of the PIB Conservatory of Music (1898). •Born in Baltimore May Garrettson Evans (1866-1947) spent her childhood in Georgetown, D.C. She returned to Baltimore at age 13 to attend the Misses Hall's School. While she attended the PIB Conservatory of Music, her brother, a *Sun* reporter, occasionally asked her to review musical programs. •Ref. Schaaf-c, pp. 38-43. •Luckett, p. 106.

PIB, Music. **15-**May Garrettson Evans: Prep School Cont'd. This experience led May Garrettson Evans to become the *Sun*'s first woman reporter (1886-93), covering dramatic, musical, and general events. She saw the value of having a preparatory music school for talented children as a feeder to the PIB Conservatory of Music and also as a general music school for adult education. She suggested such a school to then director Asger Hamerik. Hamerik recommended her idea to the trustees but they took no action. In Oct. 1894 at age 28, helped by her sister Marian, she started a preparatory school, taught mainly by PIB Conservatory of Music students and staff. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **16-**May Garrettson Evans: Prep School Cont'd. The preparatory music school flourished, was first called the Peabody Graduates' Preparatory and High School of Music, and in 1898, urged by second music director Harold Randolph, it became the PIB Conservatory's Preparatory Dept. (called familiarly "the Prep"). Evans was superintendent of the Preparatory Dept. for over 30 years. She saw its enrollment grow from some 300 to over 3,200, with branches around Baltimore. Besides being a music school for talented children,

the Preparatory Dept. served public schools and adults interested in music, dance, and dramatic speech. It was also a laboratory school for PIB Conservatory students pursuing the teacher's certificate. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **17-**Leakin Hall. Before Evans retired, a gift from Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James Wilson Leakin (1857-1922) enabled the Preparatory Dept. in 1927 to move into its own modern music building, Leakin Hall. •Ref. *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 29, 1934. •"Peabody Preparatory School Founder to be Honored Sunday," *Sun* (Baltimore), May 21, 1947. •[Evans, May Garrettson], *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 29, 1934. •Ross, pp. 493-497.

Music Directors Cont'd.

PIB, Music. **18-**Harold Randolph, Second Music Director. Harold Randolph (1861-1927) was trained in music at the PIB and was a faculty member when he was appointed second PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1898-1927 (29 years). Besides inducing the trustees to absorb the Prep School (see above), he introduced programs to prepare public school music teachers and supervisors. He used Baltimore city schools for student teaching. He broadened the educational program, introduced private lessons in place of class lessons, and further Americanized European elements of the Conservatory education program. He introduced a Research Dept., the first in a private music school. In 1912 he helped introduce music courses in the Johns Hopkins Univ.'s first summer session. •See Harold Randolph.

PIB, Music. **19-**Harold Randolph, Second Music Director Cont'd. Randolph began a concert bureau during 1910-14, enabling PIB Conservatory faculty artists to perform in nearby communities. Randolph invited to perform in the Conservatory's Friday Afternoon Recitals such famed musicians as Fritz Kreisler (1875-1962), Pablo Casals (1876-1973), and Wanda Louise Landowska (1879-1959). In 1914 he started the Conservatory's first Placement Bureau, placing its graduates in school and college music positions. A joint PIB-Johns Hopkins Univ. Bachelor of Music program was begun in 1916. Enrollment rose from 296 students in 1898 to 765 when Randolph died on July 6, 1927. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

PIB, Music. **20-**Otto Randolph Ortmann, Third Director. Third Conservatory of Music director was Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979) during 1928-41 (13 years). Like preceding director Harold Randolph, Ortmann was a PIB Conservatory graduate and a faculty member from 1917. Ortmann was from a Baltimore musical family of German background, had studied at both the Johns Hopkins Univ. and the PIB Conservatory of Music. In 1913 he had earned the Conservatory's Teacher's Certificate in Piano and in 1917 the Peabody Artist Diploma (Composition). •Ref. Galkin, pp. 170-172.

PIB, Music. **21-**O.R. Ortmann, Third Director Cont'd. While still a PIB Conservatory student, Ortmann taught piano and harmony in the Peabody Prep (1911), was appointed Conservatory acting director for a few months and then Conservatory director in 1928 at age 39, continuing Harold Randolph's programs. The 1930s economic depression, which necessitated fundraising, took time from Ortmann's administration, teaching, and music research. Fundraising during 1936-40, including gifts from the Carnegie Corporation, brought in over $120,000. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **22-**O.R. Ortmann, Third Director Cont'd. Fundraising cut into Ortmann's considerable research on such scientific aspects of music as acoustical phenomena, physics of sound waves, and the psychological effects of music on the learning process. His landmark books included *The Physical Basis of Piano Touch and Tone* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1925) and *The Physiological Mechanics of Piano Technique* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1929; paperback reprint, 1962). At the request of the American Association of Learned Societies, he formed a Committee of Musicology, forerunner of the American Musicology Society, concerned with scientific research in music. •Ref. "Otto Ortmann-e," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1941, pp. 3ff.

PIB, Music. **23-**O.R. Ortmann, Third Director Cont'd. Ortmann organized the Conservatory's "Friday Afternoon Concert Series," strengthened the Conservatory's Research Dept. (the first U.S. music conservatory to have such a department); and broadened the curriculum. He furthered academic ties with the Johns Hopkins Univ. and Goucher College. Their students were able to study music at the PIB Conservatory and earn a Bachelor of Music degree from 1926, and a Master of Music degree from 1935. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Music. **24-**O.R. Ortmann, Third Director Cont'd. Ortmann invited such distinguished musical artists to appear in PIB recitals as Russian-born pianist Vladimir Horowitz (1904-89), Russian cellist Gregor Piatigorsky (1903-76), Hungarian-born pianist Rudolf Serkin (1903-91), Spanish guitarist Andres Segovia (1894-1987), and Polish-born pianist Arthur Rubinstein (1887-1982). •The 1930s depression led the trustees to consider dividing the Conservatory directorship into administration and academic areas. When this plan did not materialize, an advisory committee recommended appointment of a new director. •Ref. [Otto Rudolph Ortmann], *Sun* (Baltimore), May 17, 1936. •"Otto Ortmann," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1941, pp. 3-4. •"Otto Ortmann-c," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), May 1936, p. 16. •P. J. B., [Otto Ortmann], *Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 11, 1934.

PIB, Music. **25-**O.R. Ortmann, Third Director Cont'd. Despite 1930s depression difficulties, the assessment was that Ortmann had served the PIB Conservatory of Music well. After resigning from the PIB Conservatory on Sept. 1, 1941, Ortmann joined the Goucher College music department in 1942 and was its chairman during 1943-56. •Ref. "Three Goucher

Faculty Members Retiring," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), June 22, 1956. •"A Decade of Conservatory Activity," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Dec. 1938, pp. 33-34.

PIB, Music. **26-**Reginald Stewart, Fourth Director. Fourth Conservatory of Music director was Reginald Stewart (1900-84) during 1941-58 (17 years). He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, son of a distinguished organist who taught him piano, organ, and composition. Young Stewart also studied in France and Canada. He founded and conducted the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, formed the Bach Society in Toronto, inaugurated the popular Promenade Symphony Concerts in Canada, and for 10 years was a piano teacher and a conductor at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Stewart attracted the PIB Conservatory of Music trustees' attention while successfully conducting the NYC Orchestra during Carnegie Hall's 1940-41 season. While Conservatory director, Stewart also conducted the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra during 1942-52. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **27-**Reginald Stewart, Fourth Director Cont'd. •Ref. "Director Change [Otto Ortmann, Reginald Stewart]," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Aug. 5, 1941. •"Mr. Ortmann and His Successor," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), Vol. 16, No. 8 (August 1941). •"Reginald Stewart Named Head of Peabody," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Aug. 5, 1941. •[Stewart, Reginald-a, about], pp. 1-3. •"Progress at the Peabody," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 19, 1942.

PIB, Music. **28-**Reginald Stewart, Fourth Director Cont'd. Building on Ortmann's curriculum, Stewart saw the PIB Conservatory of Music accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music in 1950 and gain membership in the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1955. To serve outlying areas and also to alleviate parking and transportation difficulties, Stewart started PIB Conservatory of Music branches in Glen Burnie, Dundalk, and Towson, Md. He initiated joint degree programs with Loyola College, Towson State Univ., and McCoy College (a Johns Hopkins Univ. division offering part-time and continuing education programs). Because of diminishing audiences and growing deficits, Stewart replaced the traditional Friday Afternoon Recitals with Candlelight Concerts, performed by Stewart's newly formed Little Orchestra, made up of PIB Conservatory faculty and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra musicians. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **29-**Reginald Stewart, Fourth Director Cont'd. •Ref. "Stewart Defends Symphony Setup, Says He is Underpaid," *Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 24, 1951. •"Reginald Stewart's Final Performance as Conductor," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 1, 1952. •"Seventy of Symphony Urge Longer Season to Keep Stewart Here," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 31, 1952. •"Conductor Makes Farewell Speech," *Sun* (Baltimore), March 13, 1952. •"Stewart and the Peabody," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), April 1952. •"Reginald Stewart's Final Performance as

Conductor," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 1, 1952. •"Stewart and the Peabody," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), April 1952.

PIB, Music. **30-**Reginald Stewart Cont'd. Stewart established good relations with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra by appointing Orchestra musicians to the PIB Conservatory faculty. Through these good relations and by employing European musicians during and after World War II, Stewart assembled the PIB Conservatory's largest and most illustrious faculty. After his resignation in late 1957, the trustees, reevaluating the Conservatory's role, followed outside consultant Harrison Keller's (b.1888) advice to keep admission standards high. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **31-**Reginald Stewart Cont'd. •Ref. "Stewart's Move to Quit Accepted," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 2, 1952. •"The Human Complexities of a Conductor's Job," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 4, 1952. •*Peabody Conservatory of Music* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute [1957]). •"Stewart to Leave Peabody Conservatory Post in 1958," *Sun* (Baltimore), Nov. 19, 1957. •"Little Orchestra Concerts to Continue Under Stewart," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 7, 1958. (Reginald Stewart): "Bon Voyage--Dr. Reginald Stewart," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), June 24, 1958.

PIB, Music. **32-**Peter Mennin, Fifth Director. Fifth Conservatory of Music director was Peter Mennin (1923-83) during 1958-62 (4 years). Born in Erie, Pa., Mennin began music study at age seven, produced his first symphony at age 19, attended Oberlin Conservatory, Ohio, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the Eastman School of Music, and the Ph.D. degree from the Univ. of Rochester. He served in the U.S. Air Force in World War II and, at the young age of 24, left the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music to direct the PIB Conservatory of Music one year after the PIB's centennial (1857-1957). •Ref. (Peter Mennin): Spatz, pp. 60-61. •George Kent Bellows, "Music Master: Whirlwind Tempo for Peabody Chief," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Aug. 12, 1958.

PIB, Music. **33-**Peter Mennin, Fifth Director Cont'd. Mennin's many honors made him, after Asger Hamerik, the PIB Conservatory of Music director with the greatest international reputation. Mennin believed in high standards for performing artists. He established the PIB Conservatory of Music Doctor of Musical Arts degree in 1963. To provide students with professional experience in a Conservatory of Music setting, he founded the Peabody Art Theater, providing young opera singers with studies that included actual performances, management experience, and labor union relations experience. He also created the Conservatory's American Conductors' Project, an annual alumni homecoming, and the conferral of honorary degrees, which helped attract the musical world's attention to the PIB Conservatory of Music. •Ref. [Mennin, Peter, about]. •[Peter Mennin], *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), April 8, 1958. •"New Peabody Dean Named" [David S. Cooper], *Sun*

(Baltimore), Feb. 18, 1959. •Kathryn Geraghty, "Variations on a Theme in Blue, Green," *Sun* (Baltimore), Dec. 31, 1961.

PIB, Music. **34-**Peter Mennin, Fifth Director Cont'd. Mennin also appointed high profile artist-teachers to the faculty. They in turn attracted talented students. He hired Charles Stanton Kent (1914-69) as PIB Conservatory of Music dean. When Mennin resigned, Oct. 31, 1962, to become president of the Juilliard School of Music, C.S. Kent succeeded him as PIB Conservatory of Music's sixth director. With Mennin's resignation, a PIB trustees' committee met to ponder recurring PIB deficits. •Ref. "Mennin Leaving as Peabody Head," *Sun* (Baltimore), June 11, 1962.

PIB, Music. **35-**Charles Stanton Kent, Sixth Director. Sixth Conservatory of Music director, as mentioned, was Charles Stanton Kent during 1963-67 (4 years). He faced rising costs and competition from lower cost state-subsidized public college and univ. music schools. Kent earned the bachelor's degree in music theory from the Univ. of Louisville (where his father was president); the Master of Music degree from the Eastman School of Music; and the Ph.D. degree from the Univ. of Rochester. He also studied at Dartmouth College and the Juilliard School of Music. He received the Bronze Star for World War II service in England. He taught at Oberlin Conservatory, Western Reserve Univ., the New England Conservatory of Music, was dean of the Univ. of Miss.'s Music School, and taught music theory at Indiana Univ.'s Music Dept. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **36-**C.S. Kent, Sixth Director Cont'd. •Ref. (Charles Stanton Kent): "Succeeds Cooper: Peabody Conservatory Names Kent as Dean," *Baltimore News-Post*, May 19, 1961. •"Peabody Names New Director," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 21, 1963. •Peter Young, "New Peabody Director: Symphony Could Draw Teachers, He Believes," *Evening Sun (Baltimore)*, May 9, 1963.

PIB, Music. **37-**C.S. Kent, Sixth Director Cont'd. Widely known and respected as a music educator and scholar, Kent continued Mennin's goal for the Conservatory: to train musical performers and prepare music teachers who would be musical leaders. Higher education in the 1960s expanded considerably. Kent tried to increase the PIB Conservatory of Music's outreach by concert tours, cooperative programs with other institutions, the use of radio and television music programs, larger summer schools in Baltimore and in Conservatory branches as far apart as Northampton, Mass., and Towson, Md. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **38-**C.S. Kent, Sixth Director Cont'd. To meet undergraduate and graduate enrollment growth, an associate director was added in 1966. As expenses mounted, Kent began a Peabody Development Fund campaign which raised $850,000 by 1965. But Kent's failing health required him to take a leave of absence in Dec. 1967. He resigned in May

1968. •Ref. Stephen A. Bennett, "Kent in Doubt, Peabody Scans Field for Director," *Sun* (Baltimore), Feb. 7, 1968. •"Illness Obliges Charles Kent to Leave Peabody," *Sun* (Baltimore), May 1, 1968. •[Charles Stanton Kent obituary], *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), June 2, 1969.

PIB, Music. **39-**Raymond Edwin Robinson, Actg. Director. Associate Dir. Raymond Edwin Robinson (1932-) succeeded Charles S. Kent as acting Conservatory director during 1967-68. Robinson attended San Jose State College for the Bachelor of Arts degree and Indiana Univ. for the Master of Music degree. After military service, he was music conductor and arranger for west coast educational television productions. His June 1969 Indiana Univ. doctoral dissertation was "A History of the Peabody Conservatory of Music." After his year as PIB Conservatory acting director, Robinson became president of the Westminster Choir College and then distinguished prof. at Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., Fla. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **40-**R.E. Robinson, Actg. Director Cont'd. •Ref. (Raymond Edwin Robinson): "Peabody Conservatory Lists R. E. Robinson as New Dean," *Sun* (Baltimore) July 2, 1963. •Robinson, Raymond Edwin, *Who's Who in Entertainment* (Baltimore), 1963, p. 534. •Ray E. Robinson, "A History of the Peabody Conservatory of Music" (Doctor of Music Education, Indiana Univ., 1969).

PIB, Music. **41-**Richard Franko Goldman, Seventh Director. Seventh Conservatory of Music director was Richard Franko Goldman (1910-80) during 1968-77 (9 years). He was the son of the founder of the [Edwin Franko] Goldman Concert Band in NYC, a graduate of Columbia Univ. (1930), where he formed a lifelong friendship with fellow student Jacques Barzun (b.1907). Goldman studied music privately, was associate conductor of the Goldman Band under his father (1937-56), and became Goldman Band conductor at his father's death (1956). He taught at the Juilliard School of Music (1947-60); was a visiting music professor at Princeton Univ., Columbia Univ., and New York Univ.; and a music writer and scholar of note. •Ref. "New Peabody Head Named," *Sun* (Baltimore), Aug. 25, 1968.

PIB, Music. **42-** R.F. Goldman, Seventh Director Cont'd. Two PIB Conservatory of Music trustees interviewed him in NYC in the spring of 1968. He visited Baltimore in May 1968, was offered the post, and accepted on condition that he be both Conservatory director and PIB president. His concern was to clarify administrative authority. •Ref. John Pappenheimer, "Goldman Wants Things to Happen," *Evening Sun* (Baltimore), Aug. 27, 1968.

PIB, Music. **43-**R.F. Goldman, Seventh Director Cont'd. After a year as Conservatory director, Goldman became the PIB President in the fall of 1969. The trustees hoped that Goldman's national reputation would maintain the PIB Conservatory's standard of excellence and attract major faculty, who would in turn attract promising students. Most important, it was hoped

that Goldman would raise the funds needed to perpetuate the prestigious but financially troubled century-old PIB. •Ref. Earl Arnett, "Richard Franko Goldman Found a Good School That Needed a Little Shaking Up," *Sun* (Baltimore), April 20, 1973, p. B1.

PIB, Music. **44-**R.F. Goldman, Seventh Director Cont'd. During Goldman's first year a dormitory-cafeteria-parking garage complex opened, designed by architect Edward Durrell Stone (1902-78). Goldman revived the Peabody Scholarly Lecture series, with Jacques Barzun as the first speaker; rekindled interest in the long neglected Peabody Gallery of Art collection (he made the first full catalogue of the PIB's art holdings); strengthened the Conservatory's liberal arts program; and began survey courses in the fine arts. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Financial Difficulties

PIB, Music. **45-**R.F. Goldman Cont'd. Although Goldman helped raise $170,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, his annual report of June 1, 1974, stated, "I am discouraged by the long range prospects." His April 20, 1975, letter to Jacques Barzun confided his intent to retire: "The Peabody is facing real trouble financially, and I can't carry the thing myself." In a Jan. 1976 press conference, Goldman drew public attention to the PIB's financial plight. Since 1971, he said, the PIB's $6 million endowment had shrunk to $3 million. The only course left, he said, was to sell the art collection then valued at about $1 million (some art pieces had been sold in the 1960s). •Ref. Noel K. Lester, "Richard Franko Goldman: His Life and Works" (Doctor of Musical Arts, PIB Conservatory of Music of The Johns Hopkins University, 1984).

PIB, Music. **46-**R.F. Goldman Cont'd. The threatened art sale provoked public attention and concern. The Feb. 24, 1976, *Evening Sun* reported that committees from the PIB and the Johns Hopkins Univ. were considering affiliation. By June 1976 a working agreement was reached. The *Sun* for Dec. 21, 1976, headlined "Peabody to Join Hopkins." The article continued, "The famous but deficit-ridden Peabody Institute will be taken under the wing of the Johns Hopkins Univ. next summer." Goldman explained that the PIB had been operating at a deficit the last dozen years and that the operating budget in 1976 was $2,761,294, which included a deficit of $150,000. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB of Johns Hopkins Univ.

PIB, Music. **47-**PIB-Johns Hopkins Univ. Merger. The PIB Conservatory of Music had flourished for over a century on its own (1866-1982). But financial difficulties required affiliation for survival. The Conservatory of Music was somewhat more viable financially than the PIB Library. For survival, the PIB Library had to become part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library (July 2, 1966, to July 1, 1982, or 16 years), and then part of the Johns Hopkins

Univ. Library system, since 1982. Those who knew the background thought this PIB-Johns Hopkins merger historically fitting, even saw in it a sense of poetic justice. During his 1866-67 U.S. visit GP had influenced Johns Hopkins (1895-73) to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school. •Ref. (GP's influence on Johns Hopkins): Williams, H.A., pp. 27, 30, 32-33, 52-53, 56, 65. •See Johns Hopkins.

PIB, Music. **48-**PIB-Johns Hopkins Univ. Merger Cont'd. Johns Hopkins-PIB merger terms let the PIB retain its autonomy (under Johns Hopkins Univ. management) and share the university's superior fundraising resources. The PIB Library continued its research and reference function in its own PIB building as part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and under city funding during 1965-82. But budget cuts compelled the Enoch Pratt Free Library to release the PIB Library. On July 1, 1982, the still intact PIB Library became a special collection of the Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Milton S. Eisenhower Library. Goldman, who delayed retirement until merger was completed, died in Baltimore in 1980, praised for the trust he had generated. •Ref. Richard W. Case, "How the Hopkins and Peabody Got Together," *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 3, 1977. •"Peabody Students Getting in Tune...," pp. 1-2.

PIB, Music. **49-**Elliott Washington Galkin, Eighth Director. Eighth Conservatory of Music director was Elliott Washington Galkin (1921-90) during 1977-83 (7 years), when the PIB Conservatory of Music-Johns Hopkins Univ. merger took place (1982). Extensive building renovations were made from a $1 million gift from local magnate Sidney Myer Friedberg (1907-85) in memory of his wife, whom he met when both were studying piano at the PIB Conservatory of Music. The Sidney Friedberg Concert Hall was dedicated on Oct. 8, 1983, when Robert Pierce became the ninth PIB Conservatory director during 1983-95, or 12 years.

In Perspective

PIB, Music. **50-**110 Year Perspective. First collegiate school of music in the U.S. (1857) but the fourth to offer instruction (1868), the PIB Conservatory of Music served Baltimore and the nation for some 110 years. Music scholars and others appreciated that the Johns Hopkins Univ. continued the PIB Conservatory of Music tradition. •The PIB remains a marble and red brick cultural complex in Baltimore's historic Mount Vernon Place. Scholars use its research library resources. Visitors still enjoy the PIB building's grandeur. Art students enjoy its art works on loan to various Baltimore art galleries. Lectures still inform, delight, and entertain the public. Music students still study Bach, Beethoven, other classical composers, in traditional form, and also in new electronic music form, using the latest digital synthesis software.

PIB, Music. **51-**Computer Music Dept. The PIB Conservatory of Music of Johns Hopkins Univ. was the first in the U.S. with a computer music department. A degree in recording engineering since 1983 allows students to combine PIB Conservatory music classes with courses in the Johns Hopkins' G.W.C. Whiting School of Engineering. In 1992 the PIB Conservatory enrolled 538 students from around the world, 280 of them graduate students, and 258 undergraduate students. After nearly a century and a half of change, the PIB library, music conservatory, art, and lectures still serve Baltimore, the U.S., and the world. •Ref. (below).

PIB, Music. **52-**Computer Music Dept. Cont'd. •Ref. (Computer music): Ulrike Huhs, "Peabody Conservatory Generates Sounds of the Future," *Asheville Citizen-Times* (NC), Nov. 28, 1992, p. 4C. •Other Refs. (PIB): Schaaf-a, (compiler). •*Peabody: An Illustrated Guide*. •Olson, pp. 105, 168, 192. •Kahn. •*Peabody Conservatory of Music Catalogue, 1991-93*, and later issues. •"Peabody Institute, Baltimore," *The International Cyclopedia of Music*, p. 1640.

PIB Gallery of Art

Peabody Institute of Baltimore (PIB) Gallery of Art. **1-**Baltimore's First Art Gallery, Third in the U.S. The PIB Gallery of Art (active 1873-mid-1930s) was Baltimore's first and the third art gallery in the U.S. Its only predecessor in Baltimore was the Md. Historical Society's fine art exhibits during 1846-1909. •See PIB for overview.

PIB, Art. **2-**Began in 1873. The PIB Gallery of Art began in 1873, when PIB trustee John M. McCoy (b.1821) donated *Clytie*, a life-size marble statue of a woman in classical Greco-Roman style. PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90) was delighted to have *Clytie*, which he exhibited with two other marble figures, *Venus of the Shell* (marble copy of the Vatican's crouching *Venus*) and Joseph Mozier's (1812-70) *Pocahontas*, the last presented by trustee George Stewart Brown (1871-1941). These works drew between 20 and 100 visitors a day. During March 4 to April 5, 1879, the Peabody Art Gallery held an exhibition of paintings and sculpture on loan, with average attendance of 280 by day and 246 by evening. •Ref. Schaaf-b, pp. 9-14.

PIB, Art. **3-**1881 Exhibition. PIB trustee John Work Garrett (1820-84) bought for the Peabody Gallery of Art in London and Paris casts of antiques, bas-relief, and statuary. These, shown in an 1881 PIB Gallery of Art exhibition, also included a half-size bronze copy made by Ferdinand Barbedienne (1810-92) of the Ghiberti gates in the Baptistry of St. John in Florence. The catalog of this popular exhibition went into three printings. •Besides being Baltimore's first art museum, the Peabody Gallery of Art was something of an art school, since art students could by permission copy its works. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Art. 4-Donated Art. In 1884, while his private art gallery was being prepared, John Work Garrett lent the PIB Art Gallery 52 paintings he owned for a showing that attracted 13,464 visitors. In 1885, Thomas Harrison Garrett (1849-88, son of John Work Garrett) exhibited his collection of Rembrandt's etchings at the PIB Art Gallery. In 1893 the PIB Art Gallery received trustee Charles James Madison Eaton's (1808-93) art collection of 81 paintings, 62 watercolors, drawings, miniature portraits, porcelain, and bronzes by French-born artist-sculptor Christophe Fratin (1800-64). Eaton's nieces also gave the PIB Art Gallery the considerable art collection of Baltimore merchant Robert Gilmore, Jr. (1774-1848), which their uncle had purchased to prevent its sale to buyers outside of Baltimore. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Art. 5-Donated Art Cont'd. In 1908 trustee John W. McCoy, whose gift of *Clytie* in 1873 started the PIB Gallery of Art, gave it his art collection, which included other sculpture by Md. sculptor William Henry Rinehart, along with paintings by Irish-born American painter Thomas Hovenden (1840-95) and Baltimore-born painter Hugh Bolton Jones (1848-1927). •Ref. "Rinehart, William Henry," *Appletons'*, V, p. 256.

PIB, Art. 6-Donated Art Cont'd. In 1911, the Peabody Gallery of Art received the art collection of Baltimore stock broker George Carter Irwin which included works by Scacciati, Casmicache, Sirani, Volkmar, and Bonheur. G.C. Irwin's sisters established an Irwin Fund used by the Peabody Gallery of Art to purchase paintings by such distinguished American artists as Winslow Homer (1836-1910), George Innes (1824-94), Childe Hassam (1859-1935), and Jonas Lie (1880-1940). •Ref. Rusk-a, pp. 309-338. Rusk-b, XV, pp. 615-617. •[William Henry Rinehart], *Sun* (Baltimore), Jan. 5, 1936. •See Winslow Homer.

PIB, Art. 7-Active Years. The Peabody Gallery of Art was especially active during 1911-12 when Sunday afternoon hours were introduced. *Sun* writer H.(enry) L.(ouis) Mencken (1880-1956) wrote humorously of the sacrilege of Sunday viewing. There was a special "Exhibits of Contemporary American Art" in 1911 by the Charcoal Club of Baltimore for prospective buyers, with an illustrated catalog listing 105 participating artists' names and addresses. Over 4,000 visitors came to see such works as Charles (Webster) Hawthorne's (1872-1930) *Fisher Boys*, George Wesley Bellows' (1882-1925) *The Palisades*, Jonas Lie's *Harbor in Winter*, and Childe Hassam's (1859-1935) *The Ledges*. The successful exhibit was for some years an annual event. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Art. 8-1912-22. The first one-man exhibit in 1912 featured Baltimore artist Charles H. Walther (1879-1937). In 1914 a modernist exhibit of Cubism and Futurism paintings caused something of a sensation. In 1916 there was a special exhibit of sculpture by Paul Manship (1885-1966). Baltimore women artists calling themselves "The Six" held frequent exhibits between 1912 and 1922. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PIB, Art. **9-**PIB Art On Loan Since mid-1930s. In the mid 1930s the expanding PIB Conservatory of Music's need for space prompted a decision to close the Peabody Gallery of Art. Its over 1,000 art pieces were placed on extended loan (where they still remain) in the Baltimore Museum of Art (opened 1914) and in Baltimore's Walters Art Gallery (which became public in 1934). •Ref. *Ibid.* •Lynn D. Poole, "Mantle of Success," *Sun* (Baltimore), May 16, 1948.

Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.

Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. **1-**Name Changes. Brooksby Village, Essex County, Mass., founded 1626, some 20 miles northeast of Boston, was renamed Salem Village (1636-1752), then renamed Danvers (1752-1855). It was called South Parish of Danvers when GP was born there Feb. 18, 1795. Danvers was divided into North Danvers and South Danvers (1855-68), with GP's home in South Danvers, at 205 Washington St., now the George Peabody House Civic Center in what was renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868. •Ref. Internet (http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/salem/witchcraft/Danvers.html): "Historical Sites of Danvers." Danvers Historical Society.

Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. **2-**Peabody Institute Libraries, Peabody and Danvers. GP founded his first Peabody Institute Library, June 16, 1852, in his hometown of South Danvers (total gift $217,600, renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868). He founded his second Peabody Institute Library a few miles away in what is now Danvers, Mass., Dec. 22, 1856 (total gift $100,000). •In 1692 Salem Village parish (now Danvers) was the center of alleged witchcraft in which inhabitants were arrested and some hanged as witches. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. **3-**Other Famous Residents. Famous people born in or who lived in or near Danvers, besides GP, include **1-**Israel Putnam (1718-90), American Revolution general, prominent in the battle of Bunker Hill; and **2-**Grenville Mellan Dodge (1831-1916), Civil War Union general and builder of the Union Pacific Railroad. **3-**Poet John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-92), who lived in Danvers from 1875. **4-**Writer Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64) lived in nearby Salem, Mass., where the House of the Seven Gables is located. •Ref. Internet: (http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/salem/witchcraft/Danvers.html): Danvers Historical Society "Historical Sites of Danvers." •See institutions named.

Peabody Institute Library, Georgetown, Mass. In 1866 GP gave $30,000 for a library, lyceum, and lecture fund in Georgetown, Mass., where his mother was born (the town was then called Rowley) and where his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) lived. In 1866 GP also had built in Georgetown, Mass., in memory of his mother and at the suggestion of his sister Judith, a $70,000 Memorial Church. •See Georgetown, Mass. •Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. •John Greenleaf Whittier.

Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. GP's first Peabody Institute Library was founded June 16, 1852, in what is now Peabody, Mass., to which he gave a total of $217,000. For the controversy over change of name from South Danvers to Peabody, Mass., •see Peabody, Mass. (below). For the Peabody Institute's first librarian Fitch Poole, his partially published diary on GP's library visits and death, and Fitch Poole's library display of GP's honors, •see Fitch Poole •[Poole, Fitch] in Reference. •Honors, GP's. •GP, Honors in Life.

Peabody Library Association of the Public Library of Washington, D.C. On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 for a Fund for Public Library. A Peabody Room is in the Georgetown branch of the Washington, D.C., Public Library.

Peabody Library, Thetford, Vt. In 1866 GP gave $10,000 toward a public library in Thetford, Vt., in memory of his maternal grandparents and of his visit to them there in late winter 1810 when he was age 15. •His maternal grandparents then lived in Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt.: Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828) and her husband Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824). GP then stopped to visit his maternal aunt Temperance (née Dodge) Jewett (1772-1872?), whose husband, Jeremiah Jewett (1757-1836), was a physician in Barnstead, N.H. •See Concord, N.H. •Judith Spofford Dodge. •See persons named.

South Danvers Renamed Peabody, Mass.

Peabody, Mass. 1-Petition & Opposition, March 13, 1868. In March 1868 a petition was sent to the South Danvers town council to change the town's name from South Danvers to Peabody, Mass. South Danvers citizens voted their approval which then went to the Mass. legislature, Boston, where the proposal met opposition. A petition signed by 100 citizens opposed to the name change was presented at a late March 1868 hearing at the State House, Boston. At the hearing a Mr. H.W. Poole explained that GP was unpopular with some in South Danvers because of his alleged southern sympathies during the Civil War. Ref. *South Danvers Wizard*, April 1, 1868, p. 2, c. 2; •April 22, 1868, p. 2, c. 2; •May 6, 1868, p. 1, c. 7 and p. 2, c. 1.

Peabody, Mass. 2-GP Defended. GP was stoutly defended at the hearing, especially by Gen. William Sutton, who said that relatively few in South Danvers objected to the proposed name change. Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Mass. 3-"Peabody" Suggested over Other Names. Two years before, the business community particularly wanted a name change. "South Danvers" implied a section of Danvers, when South Danvers was in fact a separate town. Even the U.S. post office had difficulty separating Danvers and South Danvers mail. "Peabody" was chosen over other suggested names: "Bowditch," after locally born famed navigator and mathematician Nathaniel Bowditch (1773-1838); "Antwerp," because the French spelling of that city in Belgium, "D'Anvers," was

believed to be the original source for "Danvers"; "Brooksby," the name of the village when first settled in 1626 as part of Salem; "Osborne," after many of that family in South Danvers; and "Sutton" after a prominent citizen, Gen. William Sutton. Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Mass. 4-Second Vote, April 30, 1868. To overcome the impasse in the change of name, the hearings committee proposed a compromise: the State of Mass. would recognize the name change to "Peabody" if there was a second favorable vote by South Danvers citizens. In April 1868, before the town's second vote, GP's friends issued a handbill which explained: "At a...town meeting, duly called and legally conducted, we voted to change the town's name to Peabody.... Opponents who failed to defeat it at the ballot box protested.... Rather than have the name change take effect under imputation of 'trickery, wirepulling, and underhand work,' we agreed to a second town vote." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Pro-GP handbill, April 1868): Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Peabody, Mass. 5-Second Vote, April 30, 1868, Handbill. The pro-GP handbill then explained his financial record in the Civil War: "The charges against Mr. Peabody are unfounded. He never held a dollar of rebel debt nor dealt in rebel bonds. On the contrary over three million dollars of his own money was in United States bonds on which he drew no interest until the war was over. He used his influence to help sell our bonds when we were hard pressed for money and when other bankers in England invested in the Confederate Loan. The success of the rebellion would have shattered his fortune." Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Mass. 6-Second Vote, April 30, 1868, Final Vote. Opposition declined. On the second vote, April 30, 1868, of the 625 votes cast, there were 379 yeas, 246 nays, with change of name advocates winning by 133 votes. Thus, the town was first called Brooksby (1626), later known as Salem Village, then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers (1855-68), and finally Peabody, Mass. (from April 13, 1868, by official Mass. records). •Ref. (Official change of name): Mass., Commonwealth of, *Documents...1868...*, House Document No. 180, March 31, 1868. •Mass., Commonwealth of, *General Laws...1868*, p. 25.

Peabody Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. (1867-68). During 1866-68 at a cost of $70,000 GP had a Memorial Church built in Georgetown, Mass., in honor of his mother who was born there when the town was known as Rowley. GP did this at his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels' (1799-1879) suggestion. This sister Judith also lived in Georgetown and had been part of a group that broke away from the Congregational Church for doctrinal reasons. •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Othniel Charles Marsh.

Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass.

Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass. 1-Brief History: 1799-1867. Salem, Mass., was a leading New England clipper ship sailing port. Its acquisitive shipmasters brought back from China, Sumatra, India, and the Pacific islands ethnological and marine history collections organized by the East India Marine Society, 1799, the oldest museum in the U.S. •Next door was the Essex County Natural History Society, founded in 1833, to collect New England's natural history antiquities. In 1848 this Essex County Natural History Society merged with the Essex Historical Society (founded 1821) to preserve the history and relics of Essex County, Mass. The 1848 merger resulted in the Essex Institute. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

PM, Salem, Mass. 2-Building Need Brought to GP's Attention. During GP's May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, it was brought to his attention that the East India Marine Society's ethnological and marine science objects and the Essex Institute's natural history objects were inadequately housed in the moribund East India Marine Society Building in Salem. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PM, Salem, Mass. 3-Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915). GP's Feb. 26, 1867, gift of $140,000 founded the Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915), Salem, Mass., which combined the two organizations' science collections. Soon other New England societies began to donate their ethnological and maritime objects to the then new Peabody Academy of Science. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PM, Salem, Mass. 4-Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92). The Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915) was renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92). Next to the Peabody Museum of Salem stood the older Essex Institute (1848), containing Essex Country historical documents. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PM, Salem, Mass. 5-Peabody Essex Museum Since 1992. In 1992 the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92) was combined with the Essex Institute (1848-1992) and renamed the Peabody Essex Museum (since 1992). •Thus, the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (since 1992), has a lineage going back to 1799 or 200 years, the oldest U.S. science museum. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Museum of Yale Univ. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Yale Univ.

PCofVU Predecessors

Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn. **1-**Nashville Normal School. First PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) wanted a normal school in Nashville as a model for the South. He found the Univ. of Nashville trustees willing to transform their moribund "Literary Dept." into a normal school. Aided by newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912), Sears got the legislature to amend appropriately the Univ. of Nashville's charter (1875). •See PCofVU, history of.

Peabody Normal College. 2-Seven Historically Connected Collegiate Institutions. Peabody Normal College grew out of its predecessor collegiate institutions: Davidson Academy (1785-1806); Cumberland College (1806-26); and the moribund Literary Dept. of the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75). The PEF-created State Normal School (1875-89), officially renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), was succeeded by GPCFT (1914-79) and PCofVU since 1979. •Ref. *Ibid.* For PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU and institutions named.

Peabody Notes, PIB Conservatory of Music publication.

Peabody Park, Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro. •See George Foster Peabody.

Peabody Reflector. Alumni publication, GPCFT (1914-79), and its successor, PCofVU (since July 1979), Nashville, Tenn.

Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-43)

Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-43). **1-**Dry Goods and Other Commodities. Peabody, Riggs & Co. was the successor to Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), in Georgetown, D.C. (1814), with a move to Baltimore (1815-29), and with warehouses in NYC and Philadelphia (1822). The firm imported from Europe and elsewhere dry goods and other commodities for sale to U.S. wholesalers. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr. •Riggs, Peabody, and Co.

Peabody, Riggs & Co. 2-Partners. GP as senior partner had three junior partners: Samuel Riggs (d.1853), nephew of GP's previous senior partner, Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), and two later younger partners: Henry T. Jenkins (b.1815) and Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's younger first cousin (son of GP's paternal uncle, John Peabody [1768-before 1826]). Samuel Riggs managed the Baltimore office and then the NYC warehouse. For the firm, GP traveled in the U.S. and abroad, including five European buying trips (1827-37). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Peabody, Riggs & Co. 3-Merchant to Securities Broker to Investment Banker. On his fifth European trip, GP remained in London after Feb. 1837, initially as Md.'s agent to sell the

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad for internal improvements. •Peabody, Riggs & Co. declined after the Panic of 1837. GP withdrew his capital in 1843, though some transactions lasted until 1848. •Though still head of Peabody, Riggs & Co., GP formed George Peabody & Co., London, Dec. 1838, and became increasingly a broker-banker trading in U.S. state securities. •Samuel Riggs left Peabody, Riggs & Co. to join Lawrence Stone & Co., connected with the Bay State Cotton Mills in Lawrence, Mass. Junior partners H.T. Jenkins and Adolphus W. Peabody joined other firms. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody, Riggs & Co. 4-George Peabody & Co. & Successors. George Peabody & Co. prospered (1838-64). Often ill, GP took as partner Oct. 1, 1854, Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), whose son John Pierpont Morgan (Sr., 1837-1913) began as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. GP retired Oct. 1, 1864, asked that his name be withdrawn from the firm, which was succeeded by J. S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909), Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18), Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990), London. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c. •See persons and firms named.

Peabody Statue in London. •See Statues of GP.

Peabody Trust of London. GP founded the Peabody Donation Fund, London, March 12, 1862 (total gift, $2.5 million), which built and managed the Peabody Homes of London for low-income working families. The Peabody Donation Fund was renamed the Peabody Trust of London. •As of March 31, 1999, 34,500 low income Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes (i.e. apartments) including, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •See Peabody Homes of London. •Authors' Preface, Sources, Overview.

Peace Jubilee, Boston

Peace Jubilee, Boston. 1-GP's Unannounced Visit. In mid-June 1869, during GP's last U.S. visit (June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869) GP paid an unannounced visit to the Peace Jubilee and Music Festival in Boston. He listened quietly to the orchestra and choir. He was recognized and his presence was announced from the stage at intermission by Mayor Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff (1810-74). His introduction by the Mayor as "the friend of the whole world" brought "a perfect storm of applause," attributed to the publicity and praise for his philanthropy, particularly the Feb. 7, 1867, PEF ($1 million) and his doubling of that gift to $2 million (June 29, 1869) to revive the defeated South through public education. •See Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff.

Peace Jubilee, Boston. 2-GP Praised in Sermon. On Sunday, June 20, 1869, Unitarian minister, the Rev. William Rounseville Alger (1822-1905), in his sermon closing the Boston Peace Jubilee, mentioned that GP had done more to keep the peace between Britain and the U.S. than a hundred demagogues to destroy it. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peboddy, Annis (17th century, dates not known), sister of Francis Peboddy (1612 or 13-1697), first of the paternal family to leave for America in 1635. Annis Peboddy came to America the next year, 1636. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Peboddy, Francis (1612 or 14-1697), son of John Paybody (1590-1667), was the first of the paternal family to leave for America, one of a group of dissenters who sailed on the ship *Planter* for Mass. on April 2, 1635. A year after landing he lived in Ipswich, Essex County, Mass. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal.

Second Dean, PCofVU

Pellegrino, James William (1947-). 1-Second Dean, PCofVU. James William Pellegrino was the second dean of PCofVU from Jan. 1992 to July 1998 (he remained as professor and researcher). He was succeeded by PCofVU Dean Camilla Persson Benbow (1956-) from Aug. 1998. James William Pellegrino, who succeeded first PCofVU Dean Willis D. Hawley (1938-), PCofVU's first dean during 1980-89, was acting dean at the Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, before joining Vanderbilt Univ. as holder of the Frank W. Mayborn Chair of Cognitive Studies (from 1989). •See PCofVU, history of.

Pellegrino, James William. 2-Innovative Technology. Dean Pellegrino said of PCofVU in the fall of 1992: "I inherited a financially stable and intellectually robust institution" (enrollment was over 1,500 [870 undergraduate, some 630 graduate students]). His goals were to so undergird PCofVU's instructional programs with innovative technology that they would be "uniquely superior" and set a standard for other universities. •In his six years as dean, he helped keep PCofVU among the top ranking U.S. graduate schools of education and is credited with linking PCofVU to 70 joint projects with the Nashville Metro School system. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Penn. GP was in Penn. several times during his last U.S. visit (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869), specifically to visit Philadelphia-born financier Charles Macalester (1798-1873) at his home in Torresdale near Philadelphia. Charles Macalester, who had visited London in 1842 and became GP's agent and business correspondent in Philadelphia, was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. GP visited Macalester on July 19, 1869, and on Sept. 1 and 2, 1869. Macalester was among the few PEF trustees and others who saw GP aboard the *Scotia* on Sept. 29, 1869, on his last return to London. •See Charles Macalester. •Philadelphia, Penn. •Visits, U.S., GP.

Perman, Annette Emma. •See Thomas Perman (below).

Perman, Thomas. GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, left $5,000 (£1,000) to his London office clerk Thomas Perman or wife Annette Emma or her child. •See Wills, GP's.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith (1794-1858), was the U.S. Navy Commodore under U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who engaged isolationist Japan in U.S. trade (treaty of March 31, 1854). It was Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy, GP's friend since their first meeting as fellow soldiers in the War of 1812, who at GP's urging, planned the five part PIB, based partly on the British Museum, to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million (1857-69), consisting of: **1**-a specialized reference library, **2**-music conservatory, **3**-art gallery, **4**-lecture hall and fund, and **5**-annual prizes to Baltimore's best public school scholars. •See John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

Pershing, John Joseph (1860-1948). Six U.S. nationals were offered and five accepted and received the Freedom of the City of London: Andrew Stevenson (did not accept), GP (first to accept), U.S Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. J.J. Pershing, and Dwight David Eisenhower. •See London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP. •Persons named.

Persia (ship). On Aug. 19, 1857, GP left NYC for England on the *Persia*, ending his first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence as a London based merchant-banker (the visit began Sept. 15, 1856). •See Visits to the U.S., by GP.

Perthshire, Scotland. GP spent mid-Aug. 1862 resting and fishing at Dalguise by Dunkeld in Perthshire, Scotland. •Ref. GP, Dalguise by Dunkeld, Scotland, to Horatio Gates Somerby, Aug. 18 and 21, 1862, Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston.

War of 1812

Peter, George (1779-1861). **1**-GP, War of 1812 Soldier. George Peter was the captain of a military company, military district of Washington, D.C. GP, then age 18, served in this company, July 15-26, 1813, for eleven days. While serving in the Washington, D.C. area, GP first met older established merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), who took him as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). GP also met John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), original PIB planner and trustee and GP's longtime friend and advisor. •See War of 1812.

Peter, George. **2**-War of 1812 Veterans' Land Bounty. GP also served Oct. 5-7, 1814, three days, while visiting Newburyport, Mass., in Capt. Joseph T. Pike's Co., Col. Merrill's Regiment, or a total of 14 days. •Forty-three years later, during his Sept. 1856 to Aug. 1857 U.S. visit, GP was with longtime business associate and friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14-23, 1857. With the help of Corcoran's colleague, Anthony Hyde, a justice of the peace, GP prepared affidavits to apply for a land bounty to which War of 1812

veterans were entitled by Act of Congress, March 3, 1855. GP's application requested the land bounty as a memento and not for profit. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Philadelphia, Penn.

Philadelphia, Penn. 1-GP's Contacts in Philadelphia. GP's known direct and indirect connections with Philadelphia, Penn., included Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), in which GP was the traveling junior partner, which moved from Georgetown, D.C., to Baltimore in 1814, and by 1822 had opened warehouses in NYC and Philadelphia. •In early 1827 GP's improvident brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35) worked as clerk with GP's senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1799-1853) in Philadelphia and caused difficulty to the older Riggs. Thomas's faults--hinted at rather than detailed in family letters, included debts, gambling, borrowing at exorbitant rates, inability to hold jobs--led to his untimely death at age 34. •See persons named.

Phila., Penn. 2-Esther E. Hoppin and Alexander Lardner. About 1835 Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) of Providence, R.I., then age 16, visited Philadelphia, where she met and formed a friendship with Alexander Lardner (1808-48), then age 27. They separated, she to finish school; he to establish himself. Three years later she went to England to attend Queen Victoria's coronation (June 28, 1838). In London she met and became engaged to GP. Returning home to Providence, R.I., she again met Alexander Lardner. Their previous friendship turned to love. •See persons named.

Phila., Penn. 3-Hoppin and Lardner Cont'd. Esther E. Hoppin broke her engagement to GP about Jan. 1839 and returned his gifts through an intermediary. She married Alexander Lardner Oct. 2, 1840. They lived in Philadelphia where he was a cashier in the Bank of the U.S. GP's NYC business friend John Cryder, knowing of the broken engagement, wrote GP of Lardner's death in 1848, leaving his widow and two children. For the broken engagement and its effect on GP's later philanthropy, •see Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. •Mr. Humphreys.

Phila., Penn. 4-Benjamin Moran from Philadelphia. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), who began as a printer in Philadelphia, worked in the U.S. Legation in London as clerk (1853-57), assistant secretary (1857), and as Legation Secty (1857-75). In his private journal, partly published, he wrote critically about GP and others he came in contact with at the U.S. Legation. •See Benjamin Moran.

Phila., Penn. 5-In Philadelphia for Portrait by Artist James Read Lambdin. GP was in Philadelphia Jan. 10-18, 1857, partly to sit for a portrait in artist James Read Lambdin's (1807-89) studio, partly to see his 18-year-old niece Julia Adelaide Peabody (b. April 25, 1835), daughter of GP's deceased oldest brother David Peabody (1790-1841) and his second wife. Niece Julia was in school in Philadelphia, at uncle GP's expense. Baltimorean and PIB trustee

Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), an art collector, was also with GP and niece Julia in Philadelphia. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •Other persons named.

Phila., Penn. 6-GP and Art. Artist James Read Lambdin was also director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Wanting to ask GP for a donation, Lambdin took the group to visit the gallery. GP preferred to wait for them on a bench in the academy. Years after GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869), Lambdin recorded GP as saying on that occasion, "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Phila., Penn. 7-GP and Art Cont'd. Lambdin later commented in his manuscript: "Such was the personal appreciation by this good man of those arts, the value of which he has since acknowledged by his princely gifts to the institution bearing his name. I need not say that after this confession the subject nearest to my heart was left unmentioned." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Phila., Penn. 8-GP was also in Philadelphia on Oct. 22, 1866, during his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. He was then met by some PIB trustees who reported on preparations for the PIB's dedication and opening on Oct. 25-26, 1866. He was in Philadelphia again on Nov. 15-16, 1866. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Phila., Penn. 9-Newspaper Editor John Wien Forney. Philadelphia newspaper owner and editor John Wien Forney (1817-70) was among the 271 passengers aboard the British Cunard Royal Mail ship *Scotia* from NYC to Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, May 1-9, 1867. Forney interviewed and wrote about GP. In turn GP arranged for Forney to see the Peabody apartments in London's borough of Islington. •See John Wien Forney.

Phila., Penn. 10-Last Visit to Charles Macalester. On GP's last June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, U.S. visit, he visited PEF trustee Charles Macalester (1798-1873) at Torresdale near Philadelphia on July 19, again on Sept. 1-2, and again about Sept. 24-26, 1869. Charles Macalester was among those who saw GP depart the U.S. for the last time from NYC on the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869. •See Charles Macalester. •Penn. (above). •Visits, U.S., GP.

Phila., Penn. 11-Resolution at GP's Death. After GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, in Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1869, at a national convention of Jewish religious leaders (rabbis), the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch (1815-89), rabbi of Philadelphia's Knesseth Israel (1866-88) and chairman of the convention, spoke of GP's life, philanthropy, and death. The convention unanimously passed a resolution of esteem for GP. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. • Samuel Hirsch.

Philanthropy, GP's. •See under Peabody, George.

Freedom of the City of London

Phillips, Benjamin, was a City of London Alderman who in the London Court of Common Council seconded Council member Charles Reed's (1819-81) motion, May 22, 1862, to grant GP the Freedom of the City of London. This honor was proposed following GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation gift for apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). A suggestion by Alderman Anderson that, instead of the Freedom of the City of London a bust of GP be placed in the Council Chamber, was defeated by a unanimous show of hands. •The original motion was passed to grant GP the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862). •Charles Reed was later an MP (1868-74), president of the London school board (1873-81), an executor of GP's estate in England after GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869), and was knighted in 1876. •See London, Freedom of the City, to GP. •Charles Reed.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 1-Nephew Othniel Charles Marsh. At GP's expense, his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) attended Phillips Academy, later Yale College, Yale's graduate Sheffield Scientific School, and three German universities. Marsh, who became first prof. of paleontology in the U.S. at Yale Univ. and the world's second such professor, influenced GP's founding of three science museums: the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ.(Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), $150,000 each, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum (Peabody Academy of Science, 1867-1915, renamed Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, renamed Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., since 1992), $140,000. •See Scott Hurtt Paradise. •Persons and institutions named. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 2-GP's Gift and Papers to Phillips Academy. GP donated $25,000 to Phillips Academy on Oct. 30, 1866, for a professorship of mathematics and natural science. •In the early 1870s, the bulk of GP's business and personal papers were taken from his London firm (J.S. Morgan Co.; previously George Peabody and Co., 1838-64) by nephew Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904) and stored at Phillips Academy. In the early 1930s the GP papers were sorted by date and subject into 140 boxes and 250 account and ledger books, newspaper albums, and memorabilia and deposited in 1935 at the Essex Institute, now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., where they are calendared and indexed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Phipps, Charles Beaumont (1801-66), was Queen Victoria's private secretary. In Feb. 1866 the Queen read the Peabody Donation fund trustees' annual report indicating that GP had added $500,000 to the Peabody apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). She asked secty. Phipps to consult Foreign Secretary Lord John Russell (1792-1878) about how

best to honor GP. She followed Lord Russell's advice, given through secty. Phipps, to write him her thanks and to have a miniature portrait of herself made for GP. •See Victoria, Queen.

Photos and illustrations of GP. •See GP Illustrations.

Piatigorsky, Gregor (1903-76), Russian-born cellist who performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music while Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979) was director during 1924-41. •See Otto Randolph Ortmann. •PIB Ref. Library. •PIB Conservatory of Music.

Pickersgill, Henry William (1782-1875), British artist, member of the Royal Academy of Art, whose portrait of GP is in the Corporation of London's Guildhall, paid for by Philip Cazenove. •Ref. London *Times*, April 10, 1866, p. 5, c. 3; and April 11, 1866, p. 5, c. 5.

Pierce, Franklin (1804-69), was 14th U.S. President during 1853-57 when a frictionable incident occurred at GP's July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, London. New, controversial, and jingoistic U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914) objected to GP's toast to Queen Victoria before a toast to the U.S. President. Sickles refused to stand while the other 149 guests rose. He then stalked out of the banquet room "stiff and red-gorged." •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Pierce, Robert, was PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1983-95. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Pierpont Morgan Library of N.Y. has the papers of Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), his son John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), grandson John Pierpont Morgan, Jr. (1867-1943), and some GP papers. Junius Spencer Morgan was GP's partner from Oct. 1, 1854 to Oct. 1, 1864 in George Peabody & Co. (1838-64). J.S. Morgan's son John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. began his banking career at age 19 as the NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. GP was thus the root of the banking house of Morgan, carried on by grandson John Pierpont Morgan, Jr. Their papers are important in the history of the firm: **1**-George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1, 1838-Oct. 1, 1864 [GP had asked that his name be withdrawn after his Oct. 1, 1864 retirement]; **2**-J.S. Morgan & Co. (Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909); **3**-Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-18); **4**-Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. (1918-90); and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, a German owned banking firm since June 29, 1990. •See persons named.

Pinchon, Edgcumb (b.1883), author of *Dan Sickles, Hero of Gettysburg and "Yankee King of Spain"* (New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1945). •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Pisa, Italy. In a lengthy Aug. 25, 1831, letter to his sister Judith (1799-1879), GP described his second commercial trip to Europe during April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831 (15 months). GP went with a traveling companion (name not known) by carriage and with frequent change of horses

covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Pisa), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Pittsburgh, Penn. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Pittsburgh, Penn., April 14-16, 1857. For GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

Pius IX, Pope (1792-1878, born Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti). GP visited Rome, Italy, with Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Feb. 19-28, 1868, had an audience with Pope Pius IX, and GP gave a $19,300 gift to the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital, Rome, via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •See persons and institutions named.

Planter, ship on which Francis Peboddy (1612 or 13-1691) sailed to Mass., April 2, 1635. •See Peabody Genealogy, Paternal. •Francis Peboddy.

Plymouth, USS (ship). Soon after GP's death in London, Nov. 4, 1869, British officials arranged to return his remains aboard British warship HMS *Monarch* from Portsmouth, England, across the Atlantic for burial in Mass. U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93) ordered USS *Plymouth* as escort vessel to accompany the *Monarch*. U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90), commanding the U.S. Naval European squadron in Marseilles, France, sent the USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles to Portsmouth Harbor, England, to join the *Monarch*. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Poems about GP. For specific poems, with sources, •see George T. Dole. •Grace Greenwood. •Oliver Wendell Holmes. •Walt Whitman. •John Greenleaf Whittier. •See also Quotations by and about GP. For GP eulogies, •see Louis Blanc. •Victor Marie Hugo. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

Pompeii, Italy. In a lengthy Aug. 25, 1831, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), GP described his second commercial trip to Europe during April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831 (15 months). GP went with a traveling companion (name not known) by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Pompeii), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Librarian Fitch Poole

Poole, Fitch (1803-73). **1-Librarian.** Fitch Poole was the first librarian of the Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868), from Jan. 3-Sept. 27, 1854, and during 1856-73. He represented South Danvers in the Mass. legislature (1841-42), was on the School Committee (1847-72), and was a member of the Board of Selectmen. He co-edited the *Danvers Courier* and was editor of the *South Danvers Wizard* (from 1859), when Oliver

Wendell Holmes (1809-94) referred to him (Fitch Poole) as "the most genuine humorist in New England." •Ref. (below).

Poole, Fitch. **2-**•Ref. Wells, pp. 33, 35, 37-38. For Fitch Poole's partially published *Diary* covering 1849-72, including information on GP's visits to the library and library activities at GP's death and funeral, •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •[Poole, Fitch] in Reference. For GP's honors which Fitch Poole displayed in the library, •see Honors, GP's.

Pope Pius IX (1792-1878). •See Pius IX, Pope (above).

Tenn. Gov. J.D. Porter & the Peabody Normal College

Porter, James Davis (1828-1912). **1-**Tenn. Gov. J.D. Porter's Career. The son of a physician, James Davis Porter was born in Paris, Tenn., was a Univ. of Nashville graduate (1846), a lawyer (from 1851), Tenn. House member (1859-61), helped organize the Provisional Army of Tenn., and was a staff officer to Confederate Gen. Benjamin Franklin Cheatham (1820-86). •Ref. Losson, pp. 745-746.

Porter, J.D. 2-Univ. of Nashville Chancellor & Peabody Normal College's Third President. After the Civil War he was a circuit judge; was elected twice as Tenn. governor (1875-79); was president of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad (1880-84); was U.S. Asst. Secty. of State (1885) and U.S. Minister to Chile (1892), both under U.S. Pres. Grover Cleveland; and was Univ. of Nashville chancellor and Peabody Normal College's third president (1901-09). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Porter, J.D. 3-Barnas Sears. Barnas Sears (1802-80), first PEF administrator during 1867-80, wanted a teacher training normal school in Nashville as a model for the South. He asked the Univ. of Nashville trustees to consider transforming their inactive Literary Dept. into a normal school (1875). Sears then went to newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter, asking him to coordinate the trustees' agreement with the legislature to amend the Univ. of Nashville's charter. Toward his retirement as president of Peabody Normal College in 1911, Gov. Porter told how in 1875, just after his inauguration as governor, he helped Sears establish the Peabody Normal College on the campus of the Univ. of Nashville. •See Barnas Sears. •PEF.

Porter, J.D. 4-Gov. Porter's Account: "...I was with Dr. Sears, the first General Agent of [the] Peabody Board in 1875, and he said to me, 'If you will furnish the house I will establish a normal college in Nashville. I am satisfied it is the best place in the South.' This was within twenty minutes of my inauguration as Governor of the State." •Ref. White, R.H., Vol. Six, p. 428. •Garrett, W.R., pp. 14-25.

Porter, J.D. 5-Gov. Porter's Account Cont'd.: "I said to him, 'Meet me here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will inform you whether I can secure the building for you. I am very anxious to see the school established. Before that hour I interviewed Judge William F. Cooper [1820-1909], Edwin H. Ewing [1809-1902], Edward D. Hicks, III [1831-94] and other members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville and obtained from them consent to establish the college in buildings of the University, and when Dr. Sears called I was able to offer him the most eligible building and the best location of any point in the City of Nashville. He accepted the offer, and in the winter following, the school was organized and entered upon a career of the very greatest success." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Porter, J.D. 6-GPCFT. Peabody Normal College, initiated by the PEF, was jointly subsidized by the PEF ($555,730 during 1875-1909) and the Tenn. legislature ($429,000 during 1881-1905). Gov. Porter also helped secure funds the PEF trustees required to match their own $1.5 million to endow GPCFT. He helped raise as matching funds $250,000 from the state of Tenn., $200,000 from the city of Nashville, and $100,000 from Davidson County for GPCFT. •See PCofVU, history of.

Porter, J.D. 7- Next to Vanderbilt Univ. Although Gov. Porter wanted GPCFT to remain at the south Nashville site, he acquiesced in its move to Hillsboro Rd. adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. for academic strength. Peabody College historian Sherman Dorn wrote (1996): "Wallace Buttrick [d. 1926], general agent of the General Education Board..., arranged for a pension from the Carnegie Fund for the Advancement of Teaching for James Porter, in hopes that "Governor Porter would cooperate in establishing a teachers college in close affiliation with Vanderbilt." •Ref. Dorn, p. 16.

Porter, J.D. 8-Other Services. During his two terms as Tenn. governor, besides helping establish Peabody Normal College, he helped to found Meharry Medical College for black students in Nashville. He was a PEF trustee, succeeding U.S. Surgeon-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes (1817-83). •Ref. GPCFT, Nashville (Oct. 1941). •Darnell, p. 455. •Dillingham, pp. 13, 17, 21, 25, 27, 31, 37, 39-41, 48, 52-54, 56-57, 65, 68-70, 74, 77, 80, 84, 89-90, 103, 109, 113, 115, 117, 120. For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of. •PEF. •Peabody Normal College.

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me. 1-May 28, 1857. Of GP's two known connections with Portland, Me., the first occurred during his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years since leaving for London. On that occasion he visited the Thomas Shaw family in Portland, Me., the morning of May 28, 1857, and left on the afternoon train for Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Portland, Me. 2-Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. 2-The second known connection was that after GP's death and transatlantic funeral, the British Admiralty chose Portland, Me., because of its deeper harbor, over Boston and NYC, as U.S. receiving port for GP's remains. Portland thus became the mecca of thousands of visitors who witnessed the Portland ceremonies (Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870). These included gun salutes from Fort Preble, the receiving of HMS *Monarch* and accompanying USS *Plymouth* by a U.S. Navy flotilla led by Adm. David G. Farragut (1801-70), thousands who viewed the remains aboard HMS *Monarch*, the disembarkation of remains, the elaborate British-to-U.S. military handing over proceedings and speeches, the lying-in-state of remains at Portland City Hall, the transfer of remains on a specially decorated funeral train (Feb. 1) bound for the final service and eulogy in Peabody, Mass., and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Portsmouth harbor, England. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt. For GP's visit to his maternal grandparents, Thetford, Vt., at age 15 in the winter of 1810, with sources, •see Concord, N.H. •Jeremiah Dodge.

Postage stamp, U.S., Honoring GP. •See U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP.

Potter, John R. (b. 1815). In his private journal, U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), often critical of GP, reported GP's Civil War view as told to him by legation visitor John R. Potter, Manchester, England, merchant and former mayor (1848-50), on Dec. 2, 1863. According to Secty. Moran, Potter, in Scotland in the summer of 1863, saw and spoke to GP and found him pro-Confederate in his views. •See Civil War and GP. •Benjamin Moran. •Persons named.

Powell, M.J. When GP died (Nov. 4, 1869), his obituary in the London *Morning Herald* stated that he first came to England in 1837. To correct this error, a Mr. M.J. Powell wrote the *Morning Herald* editor to say that he had seen GP in Manchester in 1832 and remembered his good face, kind manner, and the good impression GP had made on him. GP was then on his third buying trip to Europe, May 1, 1832, to May 11, 1834 (two years). •Ref. *Morning Herald* (London), Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4. c. 5-6; and •Nov. 8, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •See Visits to Europe by GP.

U.S. Sculptor Hiram Powers

Powers, Hiram (1805-73). 1-U.S. Sculptor in Florence, Italy. Hiram Powers, a U.S. sculptor who worked in a studio in Florence, Italy, had three known connections with GP. •Hiram Powers was born in Woodstock, Vt., moved to Ohio, where he was a clock maker's assistant, learned to model in clay from a German sculptor, was director of the waxworks department, Western Museum, Cincinnati; modeled busts of distinguished U.S. statesmen in Washington, D.C. (1835); visited Italy and worked as a sculptor in Florence. His more notable statues

include *The Greek Slave* (1843), *The Fisher Boy* (1846), and *Eve Tempted* (1850). •Hiram Powers sometimes used George Peabody & Co.'s service in London to forward his mail, to secure and ship statuary materials, and to help sell and collect for statues sold to clients.

Powers, Hiram. 2-Greek Slave, 1849. The first Hiram Powers-GP connection was a somewhat complicated transaction in 1849 about the sale of Hiram Powers' highly regarded classic marble statue, *The Greek Slave*, completed in 1843. An Englishman, Lord Ward, had seen the original and asked Hiram Powers to make a copy for him. Powers made a copy in Jan. 1849 and let Lord Ward know that it was ready. In March 1849 when Powers had no word from Lord Ward, he asked GP to collect the price of *f*400 (about $2,000). GP located Lord Ward in Paris. Powers wanted to dispose of the statue but did not want to incur Lord Ward's displeasure by too many requests for payment. •Ref. Hiram Powers, Florence, Italy, to GP, London, Jan. 13, 1849; March 2 and 19, 1849, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Powers, Hiram. 3-Greek Slave, 1849 Cont'd. By May 1849, GP learned that Lord Ward did not want the statue. Not understanding why Lord Ward had changed his mind, Powers wrote to GP to say that he would return Lord Ward's down payment after deducting his losses. He asked GP to try to sell the statue for him. Powers, who arranged to have the statue crated and shipped from Florence to London, was short of money and asked GP for credit. By Nov. 1849 GP learned that Lord Ward had changed his mind again and would now buy the statue. Powers sent the bill for GP to collect from Lord Ward and so this transaction ended. •Ref. Hiram Powers, Florence, Italy, to GP, London, May 7, 1849; Aug. 1, 1849; Oct. 23, 1849; Nov. 2 and 20, 1849, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Great Exhibition of 1851, London

Powers, Hiram. 4-Great Exhibition of 1851, London. The second Hiram Powers-GP indirect connection involved the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). Hiram Powers' *Greek Slave* may not have been seen to best advantage had not GP intervened with a loan at a crucial moment. The crisis came in March before the May 1, 1851, opening. The U.S. Congress had not appropriated money to decorate the large U.S. exhibit space at the Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall. The crated exhibits lay scattered like rubble on the 40,000-square foot U.S. pavilion. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Powers, Hiram. 5-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. The U.S. Legation in London, the U.S. exhibitors, and U.S. residents in London were all embarrassed. Ridicule appeared in the satirical *Punch*: "We could not help...being struck by the glaring contrast between large pretension and little performance...of the large space claimed by...America....What was our astonishment...to find that their contributions to the world's industry consists...of a few wine-

glasses, a square or two of soap, and a pair of salt-cellars! For a calculating people our friends the Americans are thus far terribly out in their calculations." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 6-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. The London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* criticized U.S. Commissioner to the Great Exhibition Edward W. Riddle: "It is a national disgrace that American wares, which are good, are so barely displayed, so vulgarly and ambitiously spread out over so large a space." (Note: Edward W. Riddle of Boston was in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors and their products, 1851). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 7-Great Exhibition of 1851, London Cont'd. British disdain for brash Americans was reinforced when U.S. locksmith Alfred C. Hobbs (1812-91) walked into a Piccadilly locksmith shop, pointed to a sign offering a reward to anyone opening the firm's famous lock, picked the lock, claimed the reward, and repeated the performance at another locksmith firm. Without funds, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) was at a loss. He knew Congress might take months to appropriate funds, if at all. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Loan

Powers, Hiram. 8-GP's Loan. "The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure," a *New York Times* writer later recorded. "At this juncture Mr. Geo. Peabody, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and who was personally unknown to every member of the Commission, offered through a polite note addressed to Mr. Lawrence, to advance £3,000 [$15,000] on the personal responsibility of Mr. Riddle and his secretary, Mr. Dodge. This loan, afterward [three years later] paid by Congress, relieved the Commission of its difficulties, and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe." (Edward W. Riddle of Boston is mentioned above; his secty. or assistant Nathaniel Shattwell Dodge, 1810-74, remained in London to 1861). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Powers, Hiram. 9-GP's Loan Cont'd. This *New York Times* writer described GP's little known status in 1851: "Mr. Peabody was then 57 years old. A large-framed man, six feet in height, slightly stooping at the shoulders, of easy address, retiring in manner, rather reticent of speech, neat in apparel and dignified in bearing--he appeared rather the English gentleman of leisure than an American merchant.... He had realized a considerable fortune even for London." •"Still," the article explained, "he was not widely known. Mr. [Joshua] Bates [1788-1864], Mr. Sturgis [1805-87], Mr. (later Sir) Curtis M. Lampson [1806-85] and twenty other Americans [in London] had a larger commercial reputation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 10-GP's Loan Cont'd. When the exhibition closed on Oct. 19, 1851, over 6 million visitors to the fair had seen to best advantage at the U.S. pavilion, thanks in part to GP's

timely loan: Albert Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers' Bust of GP: Misunderstanding

Powers, Hiram. 11-Powers' Bust of GP, 1862-64. GP's third contact with Hiram Powers during 1862-64 was an exchange of letters based on a misunderstanding about several busts Powers offered to make of GP. The unfortunate misunderstanding left both men irritated and angry. GP thought Powers, who initiated the offer, misconstrued the ordering of the busts. Powers thought GP had ordered the busts which, when finished, GP wanted to back out of buying. Each thought his voracity was being impugned. •Ref. GP, Banavie, Fort William, Scotland, to Curtis Miranda Lampson, London, Aug. 3, 1864, transcript supplied to authors by Christine Wagg, Central Administration, Peabody Trust Archives, 45 Westminster Bridge Rd., London SE1 7JB, Aug. 25, 1998.

Powers, Hiram. 12-Powers' Bust of GP, 1862-64 Cont'd. Since one of the GP busts was intended for the London office of the Peabody Donation Fund, GP described the transaction in a letter to long-time business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), a Peabody Donation Fund trustee. GP had also intended to give one of the busts to Mrs. Lampson. GP was resting at Banavie, Fort William, Scotland, when he described the complicated transaction from memory in a long letter dated Aug. 3, 1864, to Lampson in London (only GP's version of the controversy is available). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 13-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust. GP wrote Lampson (Aug. 3, 1864) that in early summer 1862 Hiram Powers came to see him (GP). It was their first meeting, although Powers had earlier corresponded with GP's firm about shipping sculpturing materials to and from Powers and collecting for Powers' statues. This first meeting was about the time GP received the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862. Powers, from his studio in Florence, Italy, had written George Peabody & Co. to ask about making a bust of GP. The purpose of his visit to GP was to arrange dates when GP could sit for his bust in Powers' studio in Florence, Italy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 14-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd. After GP received the Freedom of the City of London he felt attacks of gout coming on and told Powers that he was going to rest in Scotland, that he would go to Nice, France, Feb. 1863 and from there would go to Powers' studio in Florence, Italy, in March 1863 for sittings. •GP wrote Lampson that he went to Nice "& in March I went to Florence for no other object whatever but to redeem my pledge[,] making a journey there and back of about 600 miles by land & water...to oblige Mr Power [GP in error

consistently referred to Powers as "Power"], or otherwise I would not have taken it [the arduous journey] for the value of half a dozen busts." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 15-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd. GP recalled to Lampson that after four or five sittings in Florence, Powers "said to me, much to my surprise, that he intended the bust for me & hoped I would accept it. I expressed my thanks for his liberality but declined to accept the bust[.] I remarked however, that I might wish to order one or two copies & asked his price, to which he answered, without further remark, that it would be £75 each [about $375]." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 16-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd. "I [GP] told him [Powers] that the purchase of both depended upon contingencies but I certainly expected to require 1 [one] to present to the Peabody Institute [of] Baltimore & I would decide on receiving photographs which I understood would be sent to me in about 2 or 3 months taken from marble[.] [B]ut much to my disappointment & annoyance, none ever were sent, & it was nearly a year before I heard from Mr. Power[s] on the subject & his letter was then addressed to my House asking what he should do with 2 busts he was finishing for me, & I immediately replied dated 5th March 1864 that he must greatly have misunderstood me as I had never given him any order." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 17-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "I [GP] wrote [Powers] in haste & kept no copy of the letter but on receiving his extraordinary reply dated 12th March I was fearful that I had inadvertently said something offensive & immediately wrote nearly as follows:-- 'March 18, 1864 My dear Sir [Hiram Powers Esq.], I thought I had addressed you on the 5th inst[.] in a frank, courteous & friendly manner, but as your reply is not written in that spirit I must ask the favor of you to have a copy of my letter taken & send it to me. Very resp & truly yrs (signed) George Peabody.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 18-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "Mr Power[s] wrote under date of 24th March sending a copy of my letter of the 5th taken by his wife (no. 1) to which I refer you-- [W]hen I wrote this letter I was as well satisfied as <u>of my own existence</u> that I had never given Mr Power[s] an order for <u>any</u> bust & my mind had undergone no change, for it is so strongly backed by my reflections & intentions as to the disposals of the busts, if I took them, for some months <u>before</u> & several months <u>after</u> I had sit to Mr. Power[s], & left Florence, that a mistake on my part is impossible." •Ref. *Ibid.* (Note: GP's underlining).

Powers, Hiram. 19-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "The 'contingencies' to which I have referred that would decide whether I should order the 1 or 2 busts or not were as follows:-- <u>First</u> A satisfactory close of the dreadful war in America, Baltimore being so situated that she might join North or South & I had determined & so informed my friends there, that I should give

nothing whatever to the Peabody Institute, until the war was over & its influences upon Baltimore & the Institute had fully developed themselves.--" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 20-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "Second You are aware that sometime before I had agreed to sit for Mr Power[s] I had promised Mrs Lampson my bust taken in marble by [Irish-born sculptor John Edward] Jones [1806-62] & in the summer of 1863 it was about being finished. It was on that a/c [account] that I was so anxious to have an early photograph from Power[s] to submit to her & to give her the choice of Jones's or one from Power[s]. It was in consequence of this intention that on Jones's being finished early in July 1863 that I so particularly asked you if it was perfectly satisfactory to Mrs Lampson & your family, which you assured me was the case, & I am now doubly gratified that it proved so." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 21-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "Notwithstanding that I never gave an order to Mr Power[s] for 1 or more busts it was my intention, in consequence of his misunderstanding, to take all he had made or was making, & when I wrote the letter 5th March No 1 asking for photographs & promising to write again on receiving them, it was with that view & to entirely protect him from loss." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 22-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "I particularly call your attention to Mr Power[s]'s letter in reply dated 12th March 1862. The first paragraph is objectionable, as Mr Power[s] evidently intended to be sarcastic, when he says 'now it appears that I misunderstood your words when you only intended to ask for 2 photographs from the marble of your bust I understood you to give an order for 2 marble copies of the bust at *f*75 each. On the 2nd page of this letter Mr Power[s] states the notion which induced him to ask me to sit to him as follows viz.: "I was once in much trouble about a payment to be made to Sir Charles Curtis of *f*200 & I wrote to you for aid & it was at once granted to the extent required, & I then determined if I should ever have the opportunity, that I would shew my gratitude by making your bust in marble & presenting it to you.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 23-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "I certainly read these remarks with mortified pride & much annoyance, for I had flattered myself that Mr Power[s], in making the request, had been actuated by higher motives than the loan of the comparatively trifling sum of *f*200 & I could not but congratulate myself that I had refused the proffered gift. I was also greatly surprised & annoyed that he had mentioned this favor as an isolated case, when at various times for 12 or 15 years I had, without his personal acquaintance, been rendering him pecuniary & other services & for several years without any charge, & until he particularly expressed a wish that I should charge him as I did others did I do so, & his letters for this long period contain the strongest expressions of gratitude for my many kindnesses, & hopes that in one way or another

he shall be able to repay them for he says 'I should like to find some vent for my gratitude.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 24-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "In the letter dated the 12th March Mr Power[s] says that when I asked him the price of duplicates of the bust he told me *f*75 each, but this he says would give him no profit whatever, his regular price being *f*150. If I had given him an order at *f*75 & subsequently learned that he had charged me but half his usual price, I certainly could not have received them at that rate, altho' Mr Power[s] made no comment when he told me *f*75 & I supposed that it would well repay him for the labor." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 25-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "On the first page of the same letter Mr Power[s] says 'the above from your letter of the 5th affords some grounds at least for believing that it has been a misunderstanding of your wishes on my part &c.' & on the last page of the same letter, most inconsistently, with the above quotation remarks [GP quoted Hiram Powers' 12th March letter to him]: 'The position I am placed in by your letter makes the very scalp of my head tingle with mortification--no money--not some of your vast wealth could now purchase your bust of me but I would go to almost any expense to lay it at your feet as a gift.'" Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 26-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "These last remarks of course knocked on the head all my previous intentions as referred to & completely tied my hands from any action with regard to purchasing the busts & in the hope & expectation that the matter would be allowed to pass as a 'misunderstanding' on the part of Mr Power[s] as he had intimated relative to my words regarding the order, I came to a determined resolution not to answer the letter or to enter into further correspondence on the subject, being well convinced, in my own mind, that no good could result from it and would be likely to further disturb the kind feelings of respect and regard which I have ever felt for Mr Power[s]." Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 27-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "His 2nd letter dated 24th March (No 3) from its moderate tone confirmed the foregoing opinion. His 3rd & last letter to me (No 4) dated 5th May contains a memorandum which Mr Power[s] says he made in his book March 28th 1863 (on which day I was on my way home) but such a conversation which took place some days before & my suggestion, not 'desire,' referred entirely to the bust Mr Power[s] was working upon & any I might hereafter order." Ref. *Ibid.*

Powers, Hiram. 28-GP to Lampson on Powers' Bust Cont'd.: "I should have written a note to him merely to explain this but in the same letter he asked me to do, which I could not do, without a sacrifice of truth & he speaks in conclusion of my 'repudiation' of the order I had given him, which, after my repeated assertions that I had never given him an order, made his language quite offensive although I can hardly believe that Mr Power[s] intended it to be so. Very sincerely

yours George Peabody." •How this controversy was resolved, and the part played by Lampson, if any, in a resolution, is not known. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Statues of GP.

Enoch Pratt & GP

Pratt, Enoch (1808-96). **1-**Founder, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Enoch Pratt was born in North Middleborough, Mass.; was educated at Bridgewater Academy, Mass.; entered a commercial firm in Boston; and moved to Baltimore (1831) where he became wealthy as a wholesale iron merchant and in other enterprises. •As a PIB trustee and treasurer intimately involved in day-by-day library affairs, Pratt knew that the PIB's specialized reference collection was primarily for researchers. He and others felt the need for a tax-supported free circulation library for Baltimoreans. Encouraged and aided by PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90), Pratt gave $1,145,000 to found the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1882). •See Evelyn née Linthicum Hart. •Johns Hopkins. •PIB Ref. Library.

Pratt, Enoch. **2-**PIB Library Part of Enoch Pratt. PIB Library financial difficulties in the 1960s led to a suggestion in May 1966 that the Enoch Pratt Free Library administer the PIB Library. For 16 years (July 2, 1866, to July 1, 1982), the PIB Library was part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, supported by the City of Baltimore. In the summer of 1982 the trustees of the Enoch Pratt, the PIB Library, and the Johns Hopkins Univ. agreed to transfer administration of the PIB Library to the Johns Hopkins Univ. library system. From July 1, 1982, Enoch Pratt Librarian Evelyn (née Linthicum) Hart (1923-85) skillfully supervised the merger of the PIB Library's 250,000 volumes and 7 staff members into the Peabody Dept. of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections Division of the Johns Hopkins Univ. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Md. Praised GP

Pratt, Thomas G. (1804-69). **1-**Md. Gov. Pratt's Annual Report. Md. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's 1847-48 annual report to the Md. Assembly (legislature) mentioned GP as: "a citizen of Maryland, who has been for many years past, and is now a resident of London.... Under the...Act of 1835, two [commissioners] received the compensation to which they were entitled: but Mr. George Peabody...has never claimed or received one dollar of compensation.... Whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties, he felt unwilling...to add to her burdens; and I am now officially informed that he relinquishes his claim to compensation, feeling himself sufficiently remunerated for his services by the restored credit of his State." •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Pratt, T.G. **2-**Md.'s Resolution of Praise. On March 7, 1848, both houses of the Md. Assembly passed unanimously a resolution of praise for GP: "Whereas George Peabody, then of Maryland, now of London, negotiated a loan for this state and refused to apply for compensation

allowed him; because he was unwilling to add to the burden of Maryland when she was in need--It is unanimously resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland to tender the thanks of the State to Mr. George Peabody for his devotion and interest." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP's Contacts with U.S. Presidents

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 1-Eight U.S. Presidents as GP Trustees. Eight U.S. presidents were trustees of the PEF or of PCofVU's collegiate predecessors. **1-**Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), 7th U.S. Pres. during 1829-37, was a trustee for over 50 years (1792-1845) in turn of Davidson Academy (1785-1806), chartered Dec. 29, 1785, by the N.C. legislature eleven years before Tenn. statehood (1796); rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), from whose moribund Literary Dept. first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-70) helped create and fund Peabody Normal College (1875-1911), Nashville, Tenn.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 2-Eight as GP Trustees. **2-**James Knox Polk (1795-1849), 11th U.S. Pres. during 1845-49, was a trustee of the Univ. of Nashville during 1839-41, for three years. **3-**Andrew Johnson (1808-75), 17th U.S. Pres. during 1865-69, was a trustee of the Univ. of Nashville during 1853-57, for four years, and had other GP connections described below. •See PEF.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 3-Eight as GP Trustees. Pres. Andrew Johnson called on GP at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1867, to thank him for the PEF gift ($1 million, Feb. 7, 1867, doubled to $2 million, June 29, 1869). Pres. Johnson, as have historians then and since, saw the PEF as a national education gift to heal Civil War wounds and bind North and South. To forestall impeachment proceedings, Pres. Johnson's political adviser Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), suggested a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty. But Pres. Johnson's loyalty to his cabinet kept him from this course. GP called on Pres. Johnson, April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London. They spoke in the White House Blue Room about the work of the PEF. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 4-Eight as GP Trustees. **4-**Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85), 18th U.S. Pres., during 1869-77, was a PEF trustee during 1867-85, for eighteen years. U.S. Grant was U.S. president during GP's 96-day transatlantic funeral (after his Nov. 4, 1869, death in London) and concurred in **a-**the U.S. Navy decision (about Nov. 23, 1869) to send the USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, as escort vessel to accompany GP's remains on Britain's warship, HMS *Monarch*, for burial in the U.S.; and concurred in **b-**the U.S. Navy order placing Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in charge of a flotilla of U.S. vessels to receive the *Monarch* and the *Plymouth* at Portland harbor, Maine, Jan. 25, 1870. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 5-Eight As GP Trustees. **5-**Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1822-93), 19th U.S. Pres., during 1877-81, was a PEF trustee during 1877-93, for sixteen years. •The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Fremont, Ohio, has a 2 1/2" copper medal with a GP relief bust marked on one side: "George Peabody" "Born 18 Feb. 1795-Died 4 Nov. 1869;" on back: "Education-a debt due from present to future generations." "Henry Mitchell, Sculptor." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 6-Eight as GP Trustees. **6-**Grover Cleveland (1837-1908), 22nd and 24th U.S. Pres., during 1885-89, 1893-97, was PEF trustee during 1885-99, for fourteen years. **7-**William McKinley (1843-1901, 25th U.S. Pres., 1897-1901) was PEF trustee during 1899-1901, for two years. **8-**Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919, 26th U.S. Pres., 1901-09, PEF trustee during 1901-14, for thirteen years, visited the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, campus, Oct. 22, 1907. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See U.S. presidents named in above entries. •James Buchanan •PEF.

Pres. Millard Fillmore

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 7-U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore. U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74), 13th U.S. Pres. during 1850-53, received through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) a handsome book printed on vellum entitled *An Account of the Proceedings at the Dinner Given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans Connected with the Great Exhibition...On the 27th October, 1851.* That dinner was held at London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. The elaborate book was compiled by GP's friend, Vt.-born London resident bibliographer Henry Stevens (1819-86). The book contained the menu, toasts, proceedings, and speech by U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence. Most of the 150 U.S.-British dinner guests were connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London. •See Millard Fillmore. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 8-U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore Cont'd. In acknowledging receipt to Abbott Lawrence, Pres. Fillmore wrote about GP: "From all I have heard of Mr. Peabody, he is one of those 'Merchant Princes' who does equal honor to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. This dinner must have been a most grateful treat to our American citizens and will long be remembered by the numerous guests which he entertained as one of the happiest days of their lives. Wealth can be envied when it sheds its blessings with such a profuse and generous hand on all around. •"The banquet shows that he still recollects his native land with fond affection, and it may well be proud of him. •"Hoping that such cordial greetings may never be interrupted by any unfriendly feeling between the two nations, and that Mr. Peabody may live long enough to enjoy them, I remain your obt. svt. Millard Fillmore." •Ref. Millard Fillmore, Washington City, to Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Feb. 9, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 9-U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore Cont'd. Millard Fillmore was in Europe during 1855-56. Mutual friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) wrote to alert GP of Fillmore's visit. Fillmore wrote to Corcoran of reaching London "where we found an invitation to dinner from the prince of good fellows, your hospitable friend, Peabody, awaiting our arrival." •[Fillmore], I, pp. 444-445.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 10-U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore Cont'd. An English source recorded Fillmore's part in the dinner as follows: "The festivities closed with Mr. Fillmore...rising [to toast] 'the health of our generous host....' [Fillmore] described Mr. Peabody as a noble specimen of American enterprise...of whom his countrymen were justly proud. Transplanted to British soil, he still maintained the characteristics of his country, and cherished for her the fond recollection which he had so generously illustrated on this day of our national independence....[Fillmore] pointed to the eagle at the end of the hall, and...described his gratification at the opportunity afforded him of meeting so many of his fellow-countrymen on foreign soil. He should always be proud to join in celebrating the day of our national independence, whether at home or abroad. Mr. Fillmore sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, the band playing 'Auld lang syne.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 11-U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore Cont'd. The next year, during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, GP spent election night, Nov. 4, 1856, with former U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore in Buffalo, NY. •Ref. (Fillmore to Corcoran) quoted in Corcoran, p. 137. •[Fillmore], I, pp. 444-445.

Pres. James Buchanan

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 12-U.S. Pres. James Buchanan (Sickles Affair, 1854). James Buchanan (1791-1868) was the 15th U.S. president during 1857-61. He was born near Mercersberg, Penn., was a lawyer, served in the Penn. legislature for two terms (from 1814), was U.S. Congressman (1821-31), Minister to Russia (1832-33), U.S. Sen. (1834-45), U.S. Secty. of State (1845-49), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1853-56). Soon after James Buchanan became U.S. Minister to Britain, the London legation secretary he had just appointed, Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), created an incident by angrily walking out of a GP-sponsored July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, London, honoring incoming U.S. Minister Buchanan. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 13-Sickles Affair under Minister Buchanan. In 1853 before Sickles arrived in London, he wrote GP to reserve rooms for himself, wife, and baby, a courtesy George Peabody & Co. did for visiting Americans. GP consulted Sickles and others about his dinner, let Sickles help select guests, send invitations, and help plan the entertainment. •Sickles was an

ultra-patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism (the U.S. had recently won the Mexican War and gained territory). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 14-Sickles Affair under Minister Buchanan Cont'd. As was the custom GP toasted first Queen Victoria and then the U.S. president. Sickles, angry because the U.S. president was not toasted first, sat while the other 149 guests rose for the toasts. He then stormed out of the dining room in "red-gorged anger," according to his biographer. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 15-Sickles Affair under Minister Buchanan Cont'd. In a letter to the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1, Sickles chided GP for "toadying" to the British and attacked his patriotism. Letters pro and con were published for months. Most writers faulted Sickles and exonerated GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 16-Sickles Affair under Minister Buchanan Cont'd. U.S. Minister James Buchanan thought Sickles was slack in his work, replaced him, but stayed out of the controversy, and did not support GP. A coolness developed between Buchanan and GP, noticeable when GP visited Washington, D.C., in Jan. and Feb. 1857. •Buchanan, the only bachelor U.S. president, became guardian of his niece, Harriet Lane (1830-1903), when she was age 10, on the death of her mother, his sister. She was his popular hostess at London social functions where she knew and was friendly with GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 17-Sickles Affair under Minister Buchanan Cont'd. Of GP's visit to Washington, D.C., in Jan. 1857 he wrote to his friend Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72): "Buchanan's friends are particularly attentive to me, but I refuse any interferences to bring us together without a direct explanation from him. I met Miss Lane who treated me with great cordiality." GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) wrote GP from London on March 13, 1857: "Your course respecting Mr. Buchanan strikes me as just the thing. It is for you to receive him if either is to be received, but any reconciliations now would look like truckling to a man because he happens to be in power." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 18-Sickles' Later Controversial Career. Sickles' later career was also controversial. On Feb. 27, 1859, while serving in the U.S. Senate (1857-61), he shot to death Philip Barton Key (1815-59), son of Francis Scott Key (1779-1843, author of the "Star Spangled Banner") for Key's alleged amorous attentions to Sickles' wife. Key was then attorney general for the District of Columbia. Sickles was acquitted of the murder charge as of unsound mind, the first legal use in the U.S. of that defense plea. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 19-Sickles' Later Controversial Career Cont'd. In the Civil War Sickles was a Union general and lost a leg at Gettysburg. As Reconstruction commander of the Carolinas during 1865-67, his punitive actions against former Confederates were said to have

been so severe that Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) transferred him to another command. Sickles was U.S. Minister to Spain (1869-73), served again in the U.S. Congress, helped establish Gettysburg as a national park, and helped secure the land for NYC's Central Park. •Ref. *Ibid.*

London Statues

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 20-London Statues of GP and Three U.S. Presidents. Of the four statues of U.S. nationals in London, England, the first erected was of GP and the other three statues erected later were of U.S. presidents, as follows: **1-**GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), paid for by public subscription, was unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange. The other three statues are of **2-**U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln (1809-65), 16th U.S. president, 1861-65, statue erected 1920; **3-**U.S. Pres. George Washington (1732-99), first U.S. president, 1789-97, statue erected 1921; and **4-**U.S. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), 32nd U.S. president, 1933-45, statue erected 1948. •See Statues of GP. •Hiram Powers [for busts of GP].

Freedom of the City of London

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 21-Freedom of the City of London. Of the six U.S. nationals who were granted the Freedom of the City of London, GP was the first (on July 10, 1862), three were U.S. presidents, and one was a U.S. general. Of the U.S. presidents: **1-**Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) on June 15, 1877; **2-**U.S. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) on May 31, 1910; and **3-**Gen. (later U.S. Pres.) Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969) on June 12, 1945. A fourth American granted the Freedom of the City of London was Gen. John Joseph Pershing (1860-1948) on July 18, 1919. Andrew Stevenson (1784-1857), then U.S. Minister to Britain during 1836-41, was the first American to be offered this honor on Feb. 22, 1838, but he declined the honor as inconsistent with his official duties. •See London, Freedom of the City. •Persons named.

Pres. William Howard Taft

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 22-Pres. Wm. Howard Taft. PCofVU historian Sherman Dorn described how former U.S. Pres. William Howard Taft (1857-1930, 27th U.S. Pres. during 1909-13) asked industrialist-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) for funds for GPCFT. Historian Dorn wrote: "In a letter of 15 May 1913, former president William Taft suggested to industrialist-philanthropist Carnegie that he help endow newly created GPCFT to help supply competent teachers for Southern schools: 'I doubt if you could do anything that would so help the white people of the south in an educational way as to contribute this last $200,000 of the campaign." •Carnegie did not respond but others did contribute. •Ref. Dorn, p. 17. •See persons named.

Pres. Calvin Coolidge

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 23-Pres. Calvin Coolidge. Pres. (John) Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933), 30th U.S. president, wrote an introductory letter warmly praising GP in Philip Whitwell Wilson's (1875-1956) *George Peabody, Esq., An Interpretation* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1926). This biography was written in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of GPCFT, Nashville (1925), by a journalist and former member of the British House of Commons. Wilson's biography used London *Times* articles and made good use of previously publishing material. •See Peabody, George, Biographies of.

Presidents, U.S., & GP. 24-PEF Trustees' High Status. Besides the eight U.S. presidents mentioned above who were trustees of the PEF (or college-connected institutions), GPCFT historian Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980) and others have documented the high status in government and the professions of the over 50 PEF trustees during 1867-1914. Of their high offices held: thirteen served in state legislatures, four were U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justices, six were U.S. ambassadors, seven served in the U.S. House of Representatives., two were U.S. generals, one was a U.S. Navy admiral, one was a U.S. Surgeon-Gen., three were Confederate generals, eight were U.S. Senators, three served in the Confederate Congress, two were bishops, six were U.S. cabinet officers, and three were financiers (J.P. Morgan, Sr., Anthony Drexel, inspired as PEF trustee to found Drexel Univ., Phila., and Paul Tulane, inspired as PEF trustee to found Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La. •Ref. GPCFT-b, p. 6. •See PEF.

PCofVU Predecessor

Priestley, James (1760-1821). **1-**Cumberland College President. James Priestley was the second president of Cumberland College, Nashville, during Oct. 24, 1809 to Feb. 24, 1821. Cumberland College (1806-26), which was rechartered from Davidson Academy (1785-1806), was succeeded by the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), succeeded by State Normal School (1875-89), whose name was changed to Peabody Normal College (1889-1909), succeeded by GPCFT (1914-79), and by PCofVU (since 1979). For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Priestley, James. 2-Career. James Priestley was born in Rockbridge County, Va., believed to be the son of William Pressley, Sr. He was a student (1782) and later instructor at Mt. Pleasant Academy, near Fairfield, Va. When Mt. Pleasant Academy moved to Lexington, Va., under the name of Liberty Hall Academy, James Priestley was professor of languages and mathematics (1782-84). He was principal of Salem Academy, Bardstown, Ky. (Feb. 25, 1796-1803), principal of newly formed Baltimore College (1803-09), and then president of Cumberland College (1809-21). When Cumberland College closed for three years (1816-19), Priestley conducted a private academy (some sources say for girls) in his home at Montebello, near

Nashville. Cumberland College reopened Dec. 1820, with Priestley as president. He died two months later. •Ref. Crabb-c, reprinted in •Windrow, ed., pp. 267-273. •Ref. "Priestley," p. 425.

Prince Consort. •See Albert, Prince.

Prince of Wales (1841-1910) was Queen Victoria's eldest son, King Edward VII during 1901-10, who unveiled GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) on July 23, 1869, on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange. GP's statue in London was the first of four statues of Americans in that city. The other three were U.S. Presidents Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. A copy of GP's seated statue in London was placed in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, by Robert Garrett (1847-96). •See Statues of GP. •John Edward Jones [for his bust of GP]. •Hiram Powers [for his busts of GP].

Printing press, Richard Hoe's. GP's timely loan of $15,000 to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair), allowed over six million visitors to the fair to see to best advantage U.S. industry and art, including Albert Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Pritchard, Capt. (first name not known), commanded the *George Peabody*, the largest steam freighter then built for the Chesapeake Bay trade, carrying goods between Baltimore, Petersburg, Va., and Richmond, Va. Its keel was laid May 1, 1857, built by the Powhatan Steamship Co. of Baltimore, and it was to be named *Hiawatha*. But when the board of directors met a few days after GP's Feb. 12, 1857, PIB gift was announced, they decided to name their new $90,000 vessel *George Peabody* in gratitude for GP's gift and as good company advertisement. On Aug. 13, 1862, during the Civil War, the *George Peabody* and another steamship, *West Point*, collided on the Potomac River in an accident in which 83 lives were lost. •See *George Peabody* (ship).

Danvers, Mass.

Proctor, John Waters (1791-1874). **1-Danvers Playmates.** John Waters Proctor was four years older than GP. They grew up as friends and playmates in Danvers, Mass. (Danvers was divided into South Danvers and North Danvers, 1855, with South Danvers, where both were born, renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868). John W. Proctor and GP attended the same district school next to the South Church in Danvers. GP, from a poor family, was apprenticed in Sylvester Proctor's (1769-1852) general store, aged 12 to 16, from May 4, 1807, to 1811. John W. Proctor, from a somewhat better off family, attended Lancaster Academy. •Following

apprenticeship in Sylvester Proctor's store, GP worked in his older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop in Newburyport, Mass. (1811), and left with his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) to open a store in Georgetown, D.C. (May 15, 1812). •Ref. Wells, pp. 286-287.

Proctor, J.W. 2-Career. After attending Lancaster Academy, John W. Proctor graduated from Harvard College, practiced law (from c.1819), was a county magistrate, a trial justice, a founder of the Essex Agricultural Society, and its treasurer and president. He was a member of the school committee and helped establish the high schools in both North and South Danvers. He was for many years town moderator and initiated the Danvers Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852, marking Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass. (1752-1852). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proctor, J.W. 3-First Peabody Institute Library, 1852. GP, in London, was unable to attend the June 16, 1852, Danvers Centennial Celebration. He wrote a letter instead, dated London, May 26, 1852, to Danvers town leaders which John W. Proctor read aloud to the gathering on June 16, 1852. GP's letter described his gift to his hometown of $20,000, first of a total of $217,600, for his first Peabody Institute Library. With GP's letter and first gift was a slip of paper containing his motto: "By George Peabody, of London: Education--a debt due from present to future generations." •See South Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Apprentice Under Sylvester Proctor

Proctor, Sylvester (1769-1852). **1-**Store owner. Sylvester Proctor owned the store in Danvers (renamed South Danvers, 1855, and Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass., where GP was apprenticed for four years, May 4, 1807, to 1811 (GP was then aged 12 to 16). The store is described by author J.A. Wells as an apothecary store but may also have sold general merchandise. It was located on Main St. on the site of the later First National Building. It was close enough for young GP occasionally to visit his family, although GP lived, ate, and slept in a room above the store. The Proctors had a son, Sylvester Proctor, Jr., about five years old when GP began his apprenticeship. Nearly 40 years later, Sylvester Proctor, Jr., reminisced in a letter to GP in London about how young GP, then apprenticed to his father, had been his (Sylvester Proctor, Jr.'s) first hero. He enjoyed being taken to the Peabody home where GP's sisters gave him special attention.

Proctor, Sylvester. **2-**GP Apprentice. Thomas Peabody's (1762-1811) small income limited his son, GP, to four years in a district school, 1803-07, followed by four years as apprentice in "Capt." Sylvester Proctor's store, May 4, 1807-1811 (Sylvester Proctor was a captain in the local militia). There were then six Peabody children and a seventh expected: **1-**David (1790-1841); **2-**Achsah Spofford (1791-1821); **3-**GP (1795-1869); **4-**Judith Dodge (1799-1879); **5-**Thomas (1801-35); **6-**Jeremiah Dodge (1805-77); with **7-**Mary Gaines (1807-34) expected; and later **8-**

Sophronia Phelps (b.1809). Thomas Peabody's leather work, occasional trading, and small farming did not go well. He had to sell land in 1805, 1806, and 1807, was in debt, and mortgaged the family home before his death in 1811 at age 49. In 1814 GP's mother and the younger children, without resources, had to separate, living with various relatives. •Ref. *Haverhill Gazette* (Haverhill, Mass.), Sept. 28, 1866, p. 1, c. 6; continued p. 2, c. 1.

Proctor, Sylvester. **3**-GP Main Family Support. Three years later, 1817, GP, then aged 22 and traveling for Riggs & Peabody, had paid off all debts, restored the family home, paid for the schooling of his younger siblings, and was the family's main support. •Ref. Probate Office, Courthouse, Salem, Mass., Book 211, Leaf 278, dated Nov. 22, 1816; and •Book 215, Leaf 88, dated Jan. 23, 1817. •Lawyer Ebon Mosely, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Proctor, Sylvester. **4**-Proctor Helped Peabody Family Affairs. "Capt." Sylvester Proctor helped settle some Peabody family affairs for GP, then traveling out of Baltimore for Riggs & Peabody. In Dec. 1819, Proctor wrote to GP that his oldest sister Achsah Spofford Peabody was ill, physically and mentally, but was receiving the best of care. She was then age 28 and unmarried. In Sept. 1820, GP's mother also wrote GP of her concern about Achsah's emotional health. •Ref. Sylvester Proctor, Danvers, to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 18, 1819, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Proctor, Sylvester. **5**-Sister Achsah Spofford Peabody Ill. Achsah was having difficulty with the store she kept, a store whose owner had sold it to "Capt." Proctor. Proctor wrote to GP Dec. 12 and 16, 1820, explaining that he could not reason with Achsah, that she had been in such a state as to say she would faint away at the sight of him (Proctor), and that when the maternal grandparents had visited (Judith Spofford Dodge [1749-28] and Jeremiah Dodge [1744-1824]), they thought poor Achsah deranged. •Ref. Sylvester Proctor, Danvers, to GP, Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1820, and •Dec. 12, 1821, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Proctor, Sylvester. **6**-Sister Achsah Spofford Peabody's Death. Achsah died Feb. 7, 1821, two months after Proctor's letters. GP was grateful for Proctor's help to him and the family. They remained good friends. •Ref. (Achsah Spofford Peabody's death): Feb. 7, 1821, from gravestone record, quoted in •*Vital Records of Danvers, Massachusetts To the End of the Year, 1849*...(Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1909), II, p. 422.

Proctor, Sylvester. **7**-GP to Sylvester Proctor, 1846. In 1846 when GP was aged 51 he wrote to his sister Judith Peabody Russell to ask if the Proctors were still living. Learning that they were alive, GP wrote Proctor on Nov. 3: "Nearly ten years have elapsed since I left my native land, and although I have never ceased to inquire about yourself and family whenever I have met with persons from Danvers or the vicinity...I have been much gratified to learn that you and Mrs.

Proctor were enjoying a 'green old age' in good health and comfortable circumstances." •Ref. GP, London, to Sylvester Proctor, Danvers, Nov. 3, 1846, GP Folder, Peabody Historical Society Archives, Peabody, Mass.

"spared to meet again in this world"

Proctor, Sylvester. **8**-GP to Sylvester Proctor, 1846 Cont'd.: "I have now passed 50 years of my life and if my memory serves me right you were born in the same year as Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington--1769 and must therefore now be 77.--Life at anytime is uncertain and more so at the advanced age of yourself and wife. I have therefore written to you both to let you know you are not forgotten and to express a hope that our lives may be spared to meet again in this world." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proctor, Sylvester. **9**-GP to Sylvester Proctor, 1846 Cont'd.: "It is my intention shortly to manage my business so that hereafter less labour and responsibility will fall on myself and if Providence spares my life I hope to visit the United States in 1848. My health is good and notwithstanding the great vicissitudes in commercial affairs since 1836 I am happy to say I have not retrograded in fortune and I trust not, in what is still dearer to me--character and reputation. I shall be pleased to hear from you and if not giving too much trouble please send me a list of the present male residents of the South Parish of Danvers who have arrived at the age of 70" [footnote inserted by GP: "Those only who lived in Danvers in 1807-1810."]. "Address me No. 6 Warnford Court, London, or merely London as there is no other person of my name in the City." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proctor, Sylvester. **10**-Sylvester Proctor, Jr.'s, Reply. Replying for his father and mother, Sylvester Proctor, Jr. (b. c1803), wrote: "In doing them a service I shall also have the pleasure of writing to one for whom I have always had the highest esteem and respect. One who is associated with my Earliest and happiest recollections." •Ref. Sylvester Proctor, Jr., Danvers, to GP, London, Nov. 27, 1846, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

"I nestled in your arms"

Proctor, Sylvester. **11**-Sylvester Proctor, Jr.'s, Reply Cont'd. Sylvester, Jr., reminisced: "Well do I remember the nights in which I nestled in your arms and how vexed my faithful and tender nurse was when I stole from her to sleep with you. And well do I remember how delighted I was when occasionally I accompanied you home to your Father's House and was caressed and petted by your Sisters. Perhaps you will recollect, how we sometimes enjoyed teasing our next door neighbor who was always preparing to fight the Enemy." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proctor, Sylvester. **12**-Sylvester Proctor, Jr.'s, Reply Cont'd. Sylvester, Jr., ended by writing that his father was well and "often boasts of the smart boy that tended in his store some 40 years ago,

who is now a merchant Prince in the great City of London." He enclosed his father's list of the old men of the parish over seventy still living, calling GP's special attention to Dr. Andrew Nichols (1785-1853), who had removed the wen over GP's eye as a boy and who was still active and still visiting his patients. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Proctor, Sylvester. **13**-First Peabody Institute, 1852. GP, busy in London, was invited but could not attend the Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852, marking Danvers' 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass. He sent a letter instead, dated London, May 26, 1852, read aloud by John Waters Proctor (1791-1874), GP's playmate as a boy, enclosing a sentiment: "Education--a debt due from present to future generations," and a $20,000 check for his first Peabody Institute Library, Danvers (renamed South Danvers, 1855, and Peabody on April 13, 1868), to which he gave a total of $217,000. •See South Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Proctor, Sylvester. **14**-To Lay the Cornerstone. His letter added: "If Captain Sylvester Proctor shall be living then and there be no objection, I shall request that he be selected to lay the cornerstone of the Lyceum Building." But Sylvester Proctor died Sept. 20, 1852. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 20, 1853, by Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1849-52. •Ref. (Abbott Lawrence cornerstone laying speech, Aug. 20, 1853): Hill, Ruth Henderson, p. 7. •*New York Herald Edition for Europe*, Aug. 24, 1853, p. 1, c. 2. •Cochrane (comp.), pp. 49-50.

Proctor, Sylvester, Jr. (b. c1803), was the son of Sylvester Proctor (1769-1852, above), Danvers, Mass., storekeeper who took in GP as apprentice for four years, May 4, 1807-11. Sylvester Proctor, Jr., was then about age 3 to 5 when GP became his older companion and first hero. Sylvester Proctor, Jr.'s touching letter of Nov. 27, 1846, about their early friendship over 40 years earlier is given above. •Ref. (Sylvester Proctor, Jr., to GP): Sylvester Proctor, Jr., Danvers, to GP, London, Nov. 27, 1846, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Sylvester Proctor.

Providence, R.I., birthplace of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), said to have been the most beautiful girl in Providence, who broke her engagement to GP sometime before Jan. 11, 1839, and married Alexander Lardner (1808-48). •See persons named.

Public Library, Newburyport, Mass. On February 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 toward a book fund for the public library, Newburyport, Mass., where he worked as shop assistant in his older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods store in 1811. •See Newburyport, Mass.

Public Record Office, London, has **1**-Aliens Entry Books, recording each date GP entered a British landing port. **2**-Admiralty Records, "Log of HMS *Monarch*, from Dec. 11, 1869, when GP's remains were put aboard the *Monarch* at Portsmouth, England; the transatlantic voyage,

landing at Portland, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870), subsequent funeral ceremonies in Portland (Feb. 1, 1870); the *Monarch* officers' tour to Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and the warship's return to England. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •*Monarch*, HMS. •Visits to Europe by GP. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Punch is England's famous journal of satire. Its July 2, 1867, issue had a cartoon and long poem praising GP and Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906) as the most prominent philanthropists of the 19th century. •British-born Baroness Burdett-Coutts (she was created a peeress in 1871) inherited much land from her banker-grandfather, Thomas Coutts (1735-1822). She built and endowed churches and schools; endowed three colonial bishoprics in Capetown (South Africa), Adelaide (Australia), and British Columbia (Canada). She aided Australian aborigines, Turkish peasants, built several water fountains in London, and built low-rent homes for some 300 families at Columbia Square, London.

Putnam, Alice L., was a 17-year-old schoolgirl from Salem, Mass., who described in a letter how she went to South Danvers, Mass., to hear GP speak at the GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856. For her letter, •see South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

Putnam, Charles Gideon, Dr. (1806-75, age 69), believed to be the Boston physician who cared for an ill GP about mid-June 1869. Early in GP's last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, he rested at the home of nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), son of sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels (1799-1879). On June 16 GP dictated a letter which his nephew wrote to B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), who arranged GP's train travel. GP let Garrett know that he was ill and under the care of Dr. Putnam of Boston and that he could not visit Baltimore until the autumn. •Ref. Mass. Medical Society. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

"Father of American Anthropology"

Putnam, Frederic Ward (1839-1915). **1-Curator, Peabody Museum, Harvard.** Frederic Ward Putnam was curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard Univ. during 1874-1909. The Peabody Museum of Harvard was founded by GP on Oct. 8, 1866, followed by GP's founding of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale, Oct. 22, 1866, with gifts of $150,000 each. GP was influenced in his gifts to science by his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), first U.S. professor of paleontology at Yale and the second such professor in the world, for whose education at Yale and in German universities GP had paid. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Putnam, F.W. **2-Career.** F.W. Putnam, who also founded at Harvard the first anthropology department in the U.S., was called the "Father of American Anthropology." While at Harvard's Peabody Museum, he also helped establish the Anthropology Dept., American Museum of

Natural History, NYC (1894-1903); helped establish the Dept. and Museum of Anthropology, Univ. of California (1903-09); and was secretary, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1873-98). Famed anthropology professor Franz Boas (1858-1942) wrote that F.W. Putnam pursued the subject of early man with "unconquerable tenacity." Putnam wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Putnam, William H., mayor of Portland, Me., receiving port for GP's remains. Mayor W.H. Putnam participated in the ceremonies of the docking of the funeral ship HMS *Monarch* and accompanying USS *Plymouth*, the lying-in-state of remains for two additional days aboard the *Monarch*, the transfer of remains to and the lying-in-state in Portland City Hall, and departure of the remains by train to Peabody, Mass., Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Purcell, Henry (1659-95). U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's (1820-86) journal entry recorded his impression of GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 12, 1869. Of the music Benjamin Moran wrote: "The grand music of Purcell [Henry Purcell, 1659-95, English composer] and Croft [William Croft, 1678-1727, English composer] was sweetly sung by deep voiced men and silvery voiced boys, the heavy tones of the organ blending with the human music and all rising like incense over the benevolent man's grave." •See Benjamin Moran. •Death and Funeral, GP's.

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Quarterly Review of Archaeology is published by the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •See Science: GP's Gifts: Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

Quebec, Canada. GP was in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, on May 9, 1857. •See Canada. •Montreal, Canada.

Queen Boadicia. For the Queen Boadicia (of Icena, Britain) origin of the family name "Peabody" (later disputed) and the Peabody coat of arms, •see Boadicia, Queen. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Alexander Lardner. •Romance and GP. •Adolphus W. Peabody. •Thomas Sully.

Queen Victoria (1819-1901). •See Victoria, Queen (1819-1901).

Queenstown (Cobh since 1922), Ireland, was a disembarkation port sometimes used by GP in his travels between the U.S. and England. Example: an ailing GP left the U.S. for the last time, departing NYC on the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, and disembarked at Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869; went to friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's (1806-85) 80 Eaton Sq., London, home where he died Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Quotations by and about GP

Quotations by and about GP. **1-**Background. The quotations that follow are presented in context to show insight into GP's life and influence. These quotations are from his letters and speeches, from family, intimates, a partner (Elisha Riggs, Sr.), acquaintances, and GP observers.

Quotations, GP. **2-**Poor Mass. Family. A bare subsistence family income limited GP's own schooling to four years, 1802-06, ages 7-11, in a Danvers, Mass., district school; followed by four years, 1806-10, ages 11-15, apprenticeship in Sylvester Proctor's Danvers general store. When GP was age 16, working in older brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods shop, Newburyport, Mass., his father died, May 13, 1811, in debt and with a mortgaged home. The mother and six children at home had to live with relatives. Thirteen days later the Great Fire of Newburyport, May 31, 1811, ruined business prospects. Both tragedies occurred amid a New England depression. Paternal Uncle John Peabody (1768-d. before 1826), whose Newburyport store was also ruined, wanted to migrate south to open a store in Georgetown, D.C., but had no credit. GP asked Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864) for a letter of recommendation, on whose surety Boston merchant James Reed gave GP goods worth $2,000 on credit. •See Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Quotations, GP. **3-**Riggs, Peabody & Co. Uncle and nephew sailed from Newburyport, May 4, 1812, and opened their store on Bridge St., Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. Full responsibility soon fell on 17-year-old GP (his uncle went into other enterprises). GP tended store and was also a pack peddler in the Va. and Md. area. While serving briefly in the War of 1812 in defense of Washington, D.C., GP met older fellow soldier and experienced merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853). Riggs, then age 35, employed 19-year-old GP first as office helper, then as traveling junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), Georgetown, D.C. They imported drygoods and other products from abroad and sold mainly to wholesalers. The firm prospered, moved to Baltimore, Md., in 1815, and by 1822 had NYC and Philadelphia warehouses. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **4-**Family Support. GP soon took on the family support, paid his deceased father's debts, paid the mortgage (Jan. 1817), and restored his mother and siblings to their Danvers, Mass., home. Newburyport lawyer Ebon Mosely wrote GP Dec. 16, 1816, "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Educating Relative

Quotations, GP. **5-**Educating Relatives. GP paid for the education of six relatives who attended Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.: **1-**Jeremiah Peabody (1805-77), sixth born of eight

siblings and third of four brothers, attended in 1819; **2**-Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), fourth born and younger sister, attended 1821-27; **3**-Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34), seventh born and third of four sisters, attended 1822-23; **4**-Sophronia Phelps Peabody (b.1809), eighth born and fourth sister, attended in 1827; **5**-Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's young cousin, GP's paternal uncle John Peabody's son, attended 1827-29; and **6**-George Peabody (1815-32), GP's nephew, GP's oldest brother David Peabody's son, attended in 1827. •GP bought a house for the family in West Bradford, Mass., where his mother also lived for a time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"Deprived as I was"

Quotations, GP. **6**-"Deprived as I was..." Later, when his namesake nephew (brother David Peabody's son) asked for financial help to enter college, GP wrote pensively from London (his underlining, May 18, 1831): "Deprived, as I was, of the opportunity of obtaining anything more than the most common education, I am well qualified to estimate its value by the disadvantages I labour under in the society [in] which my business and situation in life frequently throws me, and willingly would I now give twenty times the expense attending a good education could I now possess it, but it is now too late for me to learn and I can only do to those who come under my care, as I could have wished circumstances had permitted others to have done by me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Cousin Adolphus W. Peabody

Quotations, GP. **7**-Younger Cousin A.W. Peabody. Paternal uncle John Peabody had not been successful and died before 1826. His wife, Anna (née Little) Peabody, died in 1826, leaving an older daughter Sophronia Peabody and a young son, Adolphus W. Peabody. GP supported these first cousins and offered to educate Adolphus. Cousin Sophronia wrote GP in gratitude (March 9, 1827): "I have decided I shall accept of your proposal for the education of Adolphus; his education is my first wish. If his life be spared, he may compensate you at some future time." Adolphus W. Peabody attended Bradford Academy 1827-29. He lived with and was cared for by GP's sister Judith Dodge Peabody in the West Bradford home GP bought for family members attending Bradford Academy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **8**-Adolphus Worked for GP. GP took cousin Adolphus under his wing and employed him in the renamed Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48), from the summer of 1837. GP advised him not to try to economize, to dress and appear well, to be friendly with selected people but not intimate with anyone. Adolphus reported to GP, then in London (April 1, 1837): "Regarding my private affairs I could live here on $500 or $600. You kindly said that I might freely spend $800, that you wished me to appear respectable. I have visited but little.... I do not intend being familiar anywhere [but]...must appear as I think you would wish it...." •See Adolphus W. Peabody.

Quotations, GP. 9-Adolphus Worked for GP Cont'd. Adolphus wrote GP again (July 22, 1837): "The friends which you pointed out, I have made mine, not intimately, and my expenses have been proportionate.... Mr. Samuel Riggs [d. 1853, GP's second partner, Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s nephew] told me of his early days when he spent all he made and advised me to save from the $800. I shall not heed [him] because you told me it would be of no object for me to save at present. I spend as occasion requires...and appear as to reflect your position of wealth and respectability without extravagance...keeping your view, and feelings, rather than my means, in mind." •Ref. *Ibid.*

William B. Bend

Quotations, GP. 10-William B. Bend, 1849. William B. Bend, GP's longtime intimate merchant friend, often wrote GP teasing letters about getting married. He wrote sympathetically after hearing of GP's broken engagement (c1839) to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905). •In early 1849 Bend wanted to establish an insurance company, asked GP to join him by investing some capital, but GP declined (letter of Jan. 12, 1849), and Bend was piqued. His chiding letter to GP (Feb. 6, 1849) began: "Your favor of the 12th ulto. is so disappointing...I am afraid you are too busy to serve me effectually...." [GP had early shared with Bend his future philanthropic intentions. Bend's letter touches perceptively on GP's intent]. •See William B. Bend.

Quotations, GP. 11-William B. Bend, 1849, Cont'd. Bend ended his letter with: "You late lake [lack] rest, and eat the bread of watchfulness, work till nine o'clock at night! Do not leave your business five days in five years!... To what purpose, for whose good? If like me you had, instead of wanting a family, wanted an independent fortune, I could understand the case. But I suppose you will imitate the noble example of Mr. Smithson [James Smithson, 1765-1829, who endowed the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.] and benefit posterity by the endowment of some charitable benevolent or literary institution, from your industry, skill and character...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Great Exhibition of 1851 in London

Quotations, GP. 12-Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. Little known except to intimates, GP sprang to minor public attention by a timely loan to U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. Two GP-sponsored U.S.-British friendship dinners followed in connection with the Great Exhibition. It was in the warm glow of public praise in the London and U.S. press that GP's Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) wrote him, "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Quotations, GP. 13-"I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." GP answered Corcoran, who retired early and had gained renown as a philanthropist: "However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out, and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Quotations, GP. 14-First Peabody Institute Library. The next year, June 1852, when his hometown of Danvers celebrated its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass., GP, who could not attend, sent his first check to found his first Peabody Institute Library (Danvers, renamed South Danvers in 1855, renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868), accompanied by a motto, "Education--a debt due from present to future generations." Because the Great Exhibition marked GP's emergence socially and philanthropically, it is briefly recounted below. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Quotations, GP. 15-GP's Loan, U.S. Exhibitors, 1851. The U.S. Congress encouraged U.S. exhibitors to participate in the Great Exhibition; had U.S. industrial and art objects transported to Southampton, England, on a U.S. navy ship; but neglected funds to display U.S. products in the large (40,000 sq. ft.) and barren U.S. pavilion. *Punch* poked fun at "the glaring contrast between large pretensions and little performance...by America." The *New York Evening Post*'s London correspondent called it "a national disgrace that American wares...are so barely displayed; so vulgarly spread out over so large a space." Knowing that it would take months to get congressional funds, if at all, GP offered a $15,000 loan through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Quotations, GP. 16-GP's Loan, U.S. Exhibitors Cont'd. Relieved of embarrassment, U.S. Minister Lawrence, the exhibitors, and other Americans in London were grateful to GP. Through GP's loan, which Congress repaid three years later, over six million visitors to the first world's fair saw displayed to best advantage Albert C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S.-British Friendship Dinners

Quotations, GP. 17-GP's Two 1851 U.S.-British Friendship Dinners. GP then gave two large-scale U.S.-British friendship dinners in connection with the Great Exhibition, noted and praised in the press. His July 4, 1851, dinner attended by some 800 prominent individuals had as guest of honor the Duke of Wellington. U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, initially wary (his inquiries

led him to believe that the aristocracy would not attend), later wrote GP: "I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •GP's Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner for the departing U.S. exhibitors was even more successful. GP had the menu, toasts, and speeches printed in an attractive book, widely distributed, with copies on vellum given to distinguished persons. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

First Peabody Institute Library

Quotations, GP. 18-Centennial of Separation, Danvers from Salem, Mass. GP, in London, invited but unable to attend the centennial celebration of Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass. (June 16, 1852), asked that his May 26, 1852, letter be read aloud by Danvers boyhood playmate John Waters Proctor (1791-1874). On that gala occasion before the Mass. governor and other prominent figures (Robert Charles Winthrop, 1809-94; Daniel Webster, 1782-1852; Edward Everett, 1794-1865; Rufus Choate, 1799-1859; others), J.W. Proctor read GP's May 26, 1852 letter. •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Quotations, GP. 19-GP's May 26, 1852, Letter. GP wrote: "I acknowledge your letter inviting my presence at the one hundredth anniversary of the separation of Danvers and Salem and regret that my engagements do not permit me to attend. It was in a humble house in the South Parish that I was born and in the common schools there obtained the limited education my parents could afford. To the principles learned there I owe the foundations for any success Heaven has been pleased to grant me. Though my early manhood was spent in Baltimore I still cherish the recollections of my early days and anticipate visiting again the town where I was born." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 20-GP's May 26, 1852, letter Cont'd.: "It is sixteen years since I left my native land. I have seen the great changes in her wealth, power, and position among nations. I had the mortification to witness the social standing of Americans in Europe seriously affected; but, thank Heaven, I have lived to see the cause nearly annihilated. I can hardly see bounds to our possible future if we preserve harmony among ourselves, keep good faith with the rest of the world, and plant the New England Common School among the emigrants filling up the Mississippi Valley. •"I enclose a sentiment to be opened after the reading of this letter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"Education--a debt due from present to future generations"

Quotations, GP. 21-GP's May 26, 1852, letter Cont'd.: John W. Proctor opened the sealed envelope and read: "By George Peabody, of London: Education--a debt due from present to future generations. •In acknowledgment of the payment of that debt by the generation which preceded me in my native town of Danvers, and to aid in its prompt future discharge, I give to the

inhabitants of that town the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the promotion of knowledge and morality among them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **22-**GP's May 26, 1852, letter Cont'd.: "This gift has occupied my mind for some years. I add these conditions only to accomplish the purpose of my sentiment: that the legal voters shall meet to accept the gift and elect twelve trustees to establish a Lyceum for lectures free to all, that seven thousand dollars shall be invested in a building for the Lyceum, that ten thousand dollars be invested as a permanent fund. All else I leave to you merely suggesting it advisable to exclude sectarian theology and political discussion forever from the walls of instruction. •If Captain Sylvester Proctor shall be living then and there be no objection, I shall request that he be selected to lay the cornerstone of the Lyceum Building." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **23-**GP's Later Gifts. Sylvester Proctor died Sept. 20, 1852, a year before the cornerstone was laid of GP's first Peabody Institute in his hometown to which he ultimately gave a total of $217,000. •Danvers was divided (1855) into South Danvers (where GP was born and site of his first Peabody Institute) and North Danvers. To his second Peabody Institute in North Danvers, 1856, GP gave a total of $100,000 (South Danvers was renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868, and North Danvers was renamed Danvers). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **24-**GP's Later Gifts Cont'd. In all, GP established seven U.S. Peabody Institute Libraries (the Baltimore one also had a music conservatory and an art gallery), three U.S. museums of science, model housing for London's working poor, the PEF, and other gifts for science, math, and engineering professorships. •See GP's Philanthropy.

First Partner Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Quotations, GP. **25-**First Partner Elisha Riggs, Sr.. GP's first senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), was age 73, had been ill since he returned to the U.S. from Europe, had recovered, and then fell in the basement of his home and badly sprained an ankle. His last letter to GP before his death (Aug. 1853), given below, recalled their first meeting as fellow soldiers in the War of 1812; the years of their partnership; the circumstances when Elisha Riggs, Sr., withdrew to become a NYC banker, his place taken by his nephew Samuel Riggs (d.1853) in the renamed Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48); and their intermittent relations as friends and in occasional business transactions. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Quotations, GP. **26-**Riggs, Sr.'s Last Letter, April 17, 1852. Sixteen months before his death Elisha Riggs, Sr., wrote GP (April 17, 1852): "But few men can look back as we can over business transactions and friendly intercourse with as much pride and satisfaction. It should cause us both to feel thankful, remind us that we have been blessed with much good fortune, and admonish us that the enemy is always money or time. •"You always had the faculty of an

extraordinary memory and strong mind which enabled you to carry out your plans better than almost any other man I ever knew.... [To] these happy faculties I attribute much of your prosperity. [Unusual] perseverance enabled you to rise to an extraordinary position for a man of your age." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 27-Riggs, Sr. Contd.: "40 years is a long time to look back on.... Our early acquaintance, you know, was nearly accidental, we knew but little of each other, but were both disposed to put implicit confidence in each other...." •Riggs ended with: "Your friends in the United States have felt gratefully indebted to you in many ways, and more particularly for your kindness to your countrymen during the last 12 months.... I have given more letters of introduction to you than I wished but every American going to England that knows you or has heard of you asks for a letter...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nephew's Thanks

Quotations, GP. 28-Nephew George Harmon Peabody to GP. GP's nephew George Harmon Peabody (b.1832) was the first born son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77) and his first wife Ellen Murray (daughter of Andrew Hanna of Baltimore). •Nephew George Harmon Peabody worked for Sargent, Harding Co., NYC, when he wrote to his uncle George (March 21, 1853): "I write for us all; it was the wish of our kind mother, deceased, that I would write this at some future time. We are obliged to you for assisting in educating us, in paving the way for us. I thank you for the kindness you are now exhibiting towards my sisters and Aunt Russell [GP's younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels, 1799-1879] for her untiring willingness in attending to their many wants." •See George Harmon Peabody.

GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856

Quotations, GP. 29-GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856, S. Danvers. During GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit, his hometown of South Danvers, Mass., honored him with a gala GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856. By carriage from Georgetown, Mass., GP, sister Judith, and her son (GP's nephew George Peabody Russell, 1835-1909) entered gaily decorated South Danvers. GP was greeted by a gun salute, by the committee on arrangements, by crowds of over 20,000 people, by bands playing, and by marching school children. •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Quotations, GP. 30-Pride in his Firm. After the welcoming address by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84), GP said with pride to 1,500 dinner guests, including Edward Everett (1794-1865), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45: "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a

center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Md. Institute Reception, Feb. 2, 1857

Quotations, GP. 31-Md. Institute, Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1857. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was honored by a reception at the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, Baltimore (Feb. 2, 1857). Md. Institute Pres. Joshua Vansant (1803-84) explained the work and progress of the Md. Institute and its new departments including its new Chemistry Dept. (to which GP had contributed $1,000 in 1851). •Pres. Vansant then referred to the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair), told how the U.S. ship *St. Lawrence* arrived at Southampton, 70 miles from London, told how U.S. exhibitors had no funds to move U.S. products to the Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall, London, or to display them there. •See Md. Inst. for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Quotations, GP. 32-Md. Inst. Pres. Vansant. Pres. Vansant then spoke directly to GP: "By this act national disgrace was averted. Congress should have promptly repaid this loan but did not. I know you did not present a claim on the government for the sum expended. The U.S. Senate at the first Session of the thirty-third Congress voted to reimburse Edward Riddle to whom your loan was made but the House of Representatives struck it out because of some constitutional obstruction. (Note: Edward W. Riddle of Boston was commissioner in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors and their products at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 33-Md. Inst. Pres. Vansant Cont'd.: "I was a member of that congress, but voted for reimbursement, otherwise I could not now honorably address you. How glad I was when the next Congress (thirty-fourth) finally approved reimbursement to Mr. Riddle, thus enabling him to repay you." •Pres. Vansant continued: "Sir, the mechanics and artisans of the United States owe you thanks for enabling their productive skill to be proudly shown to the world. In their name and in the name of the Maryland Institute I bid you cordial welcome." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 34-Md. Inst., GP's Reply. Applause followed Pres. Vansant's reference to GP's part in the first world's fair. GP stepped forward and replied: "My heart is filled with gratitude for the warm welcome of this immense gathering. You graciously magnify the little service I rendered. My aid to the Americans in the world's fair came from personal feelings. As an American I was proud of our products and wanted the world to see them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 35-Md. Inst., GP's Reply Contd.: "They say that affection at twenty is stronger than at any other age. I held Maryland in high regard at that age and was myself panic struck and embarrassed that her pecuniary situation made her briefly think of repudiating her debts. But your energy, enterprise, and honor overcame every difficulty." •He continued: "Commerce,

agriculture, and the mechanic arts go hand in hand.... It gives me great pleasure to see so many of the working men of Baltimore this evening.... I am myself a working man--my success in life is due to work, and my sympathies are with labor.... When I first went to England, thirty years ago, a Mechanics Institute was generally regarded with indifference....now in that old aristocratic country...members of the most distinguished families annually lecture at these institutes." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 36-Md. Inst., Mayor Swann. Cheers shook the auditorium for this banker who appreciated labor, identified himself with it, and clothed it with dignity. He had struck a chord that pleased. Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann (1806-83) was moved to say: "It is a compliment to you, Mr. Peabody, to witness the spontaneous expression of 5,000 of the mechanics and workingmen of Baltimore." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 37-Md. Inst., Mayor Swann Cont'd.: "In addition to Baltimore workingmen, both branches of our city council present join me in saying that the city owes you special welcome. In the commanding position you have occupied abroad you have done much for our State and City. By supporting the character of Maryland you maintained its fame." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 38-Md. Inst., GP's Reply. GP stepped forward again to answer Mayor Swann and to address the city council: "You confer on me so much honor my heart tells me I must look to the future to compensate for it and not to the past." •He went on: "While it is true I said Maryland's bonds were good, her means ample, and her citizens honorable, Marylanders themselves justified all I said and to their conduct all credit is due." •He concluded with: "Thank you...for the honor conferred upon me this evening. While I live it will never be forgotten." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 39-Md. Inst., Banquet. With the assembly program over GP moved through the hall for the banquet to follow. Old friends and fellow merchants pressed forward to shake his hand and to introduce their wives and children. After the meal a bouquet was presented to GP by a Mrs. Watson. GP replied: "I shall prize this beautiful bouquet as long as it lasts.... I am not too old to admire the ladies, though they look better at a man of twenty than of sixty." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 40-Md. Inst., Mr. Seidenstricker. Baltimorean John Barnhart Seidenstricker (b. 1809), Baltimore City Council member (1835-38) who had served in the Md. General Assembly (1839-40), then spoke. He described GP's part in selling Md.'s bonds abroad: "I was then a member of the state legislature and knew well the difficulties connected with levying a tax to uphold our bond sale abroad. George Peabody in Europe and [lawyer] John J. Speed [1797-1852] in Maryland upheld public confidence in Maryland's credit." •He concluded with: "The name of Peabody in Europe, and the writings of Speed in Maryland had accomplished the great work of freeing our State from repudiation." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See John Barnhart Seidenstricker.

Quotations, GP. 41-Md. Inst., Mayor Swann. Mayor Swann then told of GP's connection with the B&O RR. Swann, connected with the B&O RR during its expansion westward to Wheeling, [W.] Va., said: "I tell you that the first man who gave an impetus to the mammoth undertaking was George Peabody. We held the bonds of the State, but they could not be negotiated, and the first man I wrote to was our guest of this evening; he came promptly to our assistance, and I tell you, gentlemen, that without his aid, we could not have laid our tracks ten miles beyond Cumberland or pushed forward through the Alleghenies to the threshold of the great West." •The speeches went on past midnight and GP retired. •See Md. Inst. for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Sister Judith

Quotations, GP. 42-Sister Judith Dodge Peabody. Four years younger than GP, fourth born of the eight Peabody children, sister Judith Dodge Peabody was his family link, disburser of his funds to the family, his closest family member, and confidante. She was in frequent correspondence with him or his partner or his close friends in London, followed his travels, worried about his health and frequent illnesses, and kept him informed of family events and of hometown friends and changes.

Quotations, GP. 43-Sister Judith Cont'd. Mindful of what he had done in saving the family home, in supporting the family, in sending her and other relatives to Bradford Academy (normally his older brother should have taken this responsibility), she wrote to GP, May 8, 1823, two years into her studies at Bradford Academy (she attended 1821-27): "Were my brother like other brothers, were it a common favor, which I have received from him, and could I do justice to the feelings of my own heart, I would now formally express my gratitude, but I forebear;...and even then the happiness, that I have enjoyed while acquiring it, would lay me under obligation, which I could never cancel...." •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Quotations, GP. 44-Sister Judith Cont'd. On leaving Bradford Academy she taught school for a time in Chester, N.H.; returned to teach near Bradford, and managed the West Bradford house GP had bought for family members attending Bradford Academy. She married lawyer Jeremiah Russell (d. May 2, 1860), Sept. 20, 1831. They lived in New Rowley, near Georgetown, Mass., GP's mother's birthplace, where Jeremiah Russell had his law office. Their son, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), later GP's closest nephew, was born May 12, 1835. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 45-Sister Judith Cont'd. Incredibly busy during his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return after nearly 20 years' absence in London, GP stayed when in Mass. at sister Judith's home in Georgetown, Mass. For the first time his nieces and nephews saw their Uncle George who had been paying for their schooling. He was a legend made real. Nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), about to enter Yale College, wrote in his diary (Oct.

12, 1856): "Reached Georgetown in the evening and found Uncle George here. Was much pleased with him." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 46-Sister Judith Cont'd. GP told his nephews that if they conducted themselves well and were steady in their business, he would in a few years place them in a position where hard labor would be unnecessary. He did not intend to make them rich, he said, but by their own effort they would have a good income. If any of his nephews disgraced themselves or him, he admonished, or became engaged or married before being financially able to do so, he would withdraw his support and strike their names from his will. Turning to Judith he asked her to relate these terms to all his nephews. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 47-Sister Judith Cont'd. On Nov. 5, 1856, while GP was traveling in the U.S. to see friends, Judith wrote to him in a burst of gratitude: "George, if you want me to move to South Danvers and make a home for you among people who love you, I will do so. I don't know how I will use the leisure you have made possible for me. I remember now what you said to me--that no one thinks better of me for being better off than my neighbors. What are your plans for Thanksgiving?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 48-Sister Judith Cont'd. Judith worried about GP's health on his travels by train, boat, and coach. He was frequently ill and she hoped he was always near medical aid. She knew of his concerns getting ready for his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB. She read news accounts of receptions for him given by the Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857, and the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Feb. 2, 1857. The Md. Institute reception, she wrote him Feb. 19, 1857, must have touched him deeply. Among the young ladies he had saluted so "heartily" in Baltimore that night, she teased, "may have been the daughter of...the beautiful [girl] whom as you remarked one day you would have married, if you had been 'silly enough!'" It was a teasing remark, yet there was more than a touch of pity in it. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 49-Sister Judith Cont'd. Judith added poignantly in her Feb. 19, 1857, letter to GP (her underlining): "What...results of good, not only to your contemporaries but to 'future generations,' were pending on that one act of self-denial, practiced by you in the days of youthful romance. Even at this late day, I have given a tear of sympathy for what may be presumed to have been your feelings, when you made the 'wise' decision, and resolved to submit to what you certainly have a right to think a hard lot: and, did I believe that through life you had been less happy, I should most sincerely regret your 'wisdom' spite of generations, present and future--myself and posterity included...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 50-Sister Judith Cont'd.: "But my dear brother is not desolate although alone. One affection, at least, deeper, stronger, steadier than that of a wife, clinging to him with a firmer

tenacity as age creeps on, and which no circumstances can change, follows him through all his wanderings. And for the children...all the children are his children." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **51**-Sister Judith Cont'd. Judith's son, George Peabody Russell, graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1856), spent some time working in Rufus Choate's (1799-59) law office, and had joined his father's law practice. In late Aug. 1859 he wrote GP in London: "If I am anything in the world, I shall owe it to you.... I will try to imitate the example of the good man with whom your care placed me to commence the study of that profession [Rufus Choate]; and in honesty and integrity in all dealing with my fellow-men, I will strive to follow the noblest example of which I know--your own." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Economic Historian M.E. Hidy

Quotations, GP. **52**-M.E. Hidy on GP. Economic historian Muriel Emmie Hidy's (b. 1906) Ph.D. dissertation (Radcliffe College of Harvard Univ., 1939), *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854* (New York: Arno Press, 1978), offers insights into GP's life and career. •See Muriel Emmie Hidy.

Quotations, GP. **53**-Hidy on GP's Social Life: "Peabody's personal social life contributed to his advancement. He had a vigorous personality, and, in spite of a humble origin, apparently found little difficulty in moving in prominent circles. An ability to attract firm friends among his business contemporaries gave him many useful connections....He benefited by the confidence which as a young man he had awakened in Elisha Riggs [Sr.]. Later his amiability brought him close association with Wetmore, Cryder, Sherman and Lampson. Corcoran [William Wilson Corcoran, 1798-1888], the friend of the American government, was attracted to Peabody by their mutual interest in the Riggs family, but letters indicate that a warm friendship cemented their business relations...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **54**-Hidy on GP's Social Life Cont'd.: "A comfortable picture of Peabody could be painted [in] his bachelor apartment in London in the forties. E.[zra] J.[enks] Coates, the tall Bostonian, would be relaxed on the couch and Richard Bell, the energetic Englishman, would be arguing the Maine boundary question with the patriotic American, Peabody [over rump steak, ale, or sherry]. Or on another occasion [May 18, 1843] the two bachelors, Peabody and Coates, would be seen entertaining 'all the respectable Americans in London...about 40.' Such contacts contributed...to Peabody's enjoyment...[and] to his knowledge of men and affairs. Intimate letters from the friends of his youth in America added to his understanding of events in the United States and even the local gossip...aided him in formulating his own credit rating of men in America." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 55-Hidy on GP's Entertaining U.S. Visitors: "For one who wished to make his firm in England a center of American news and business, a ready personality was an asset. However spontaneous were Peabody's gifts of American apples, Boston crackers, a dish of hominy or some other delicacy from the United States, the business results might follow. When a prominent American visited England in the eighteen fifties, he was likely to have a letter of introduction and Peabody saw that he was well received. A box at the opera with the lavish corsage for the lady, or some other pleasant attention, had a mellowing effect. Peabody had the reputation of entertaining every American who arrived with a letter of credit. ...In July, 1855 [he] remarked that he had entertained eighty Americans for a dinner and thirty-five at the opera within a week." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 357-358.

Quotations, GP. 56-Hidy on GP's U.S-British Friendship Dinners: "Peabody combined his delight in large entertainments with his interest in forwarding amicable relations between Americans and Englishmen. In the fifties he became known for his lavish dinners given in honor of various notable persons, such as the American minister. It was during the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851 that he gave the first of his July 4th dinners which were to be a feature of London life in the decade before the Civil War." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 57-Hidy on GP's U.S-British Friendship Dinners Cont'd.: "There had been several irritations to mar the tranquillity of the relations between the two English speaking peoples and the date selected for a big dinner appeared hardly one on which to stimulate the happiest memories. But George Peabody invited the aged Duke of Wellington as guest of honor and prominent social and business leaders perforce accepted his invitation. Among the guests were Thomas Baring, J.P. Horsley Palmer [d. 1858] and Peabody's old partner, Elisha Riggs [Sr.]. That the occasion caught the public fancy is indicated by the large and friendly newspaper reports on the occasion.... The London Times even mentioned the dinner in its brief review of the business for the year 1851. This and later banquets were a great success. Whatever their effect on international relations, they appear to have been social triumphs and to have given Peabody much publicity." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 58-Hidy on the Impact of GP's Philanthropy: "When the American exhibitors [to the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair] needed funds because Congress had failed to provide aid, Peabody advanced them £3,000 [$15,000]. It took him so many years to collect the sum owed that it was often mentioned in the list of his contributions.... It was Peabody's philanthropy that definitely established his international reputation. Not only did he give generously but he also established funds during his life time, which at that period was unique enough to puzzle the London lawyers who were drawing up the papers for a trust fund." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 59-Hidy on the Impact of GP's Philanthropy Cont'd.: "It was his charity that brought the banker praise from such diverse men as W.E. Gladstone [1809-98, PM], Victor Hugo [1802-85, French writer], Louis Blanc [1811-82] and many prominent Americans of the time.... Even before his most important work days were over Peabody had given generously enough to catch the public fancy.... When Peabody visited the United States in 1856, after an absence of 20 years, Danvers [Mass., his birthplace] gave a celebration in his honor. The New York Herald [whose editor James Gordon Bennett was often critical of GP] carried five and a half columns of a report telegraphed from Massachusetts at considerable cost. The front page carried banner headlines such as few bankers have enjoyed in moments of triumph." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 60-Corcoran to GP: "'national' man in a foreign country." Having read glowing newspaper reports of GP's successful U.S.-British friendship dinners, business friend W. W. Corcoran wrote praising GP in 1853 for having made himself a "'national' man in a foreign country." Besides U.S.-British friendship dinners, Corcoran was thinking of GP's years of helpful service to visiting Americans and of his emerging philanthropy (notably of GP's first Peabody Institute Library, announced in June 1852, in South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868). •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Peabody Homes of London

Quotations, GP. 61-Peabody Homes of London, 1862. By letter of March 12, 1862, to his trustees, GP created the Peabody Donation Fund (later Peabody Trust), London, to build model apartments for London's working poor (gift totaled $2.5 million). His original founding letter, which appeared in the London *Times*, March 26, 1862, stated: "Early in my commercial life I resolved that if my labors were blessed with success I would devote a portion of my property to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of my fellowmen wherever their need was greatest. •"A kind Providence has given me prosperity. In keeping with my resolution I found[ed] in 1852 an Institute and Library for the people of my native town of Danvers, Massachusetts." •See Peabody Homes of London.

Quotations, GP. 62-GP's March 12, 1862, Letter Cont'd.: "After an absence of 20 years I visited my country in 1857 and founded in Baltimore, Maryland, where I had worked more than 20 years, a larger Institute of Science and art with a free library. The cornerstone was laid in 1858. The building is now completed but its dedication is postponed by the American Civil War." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 63-GP's March 12, 1862, Letter Cont'd.: "Twenty-five years ago I came to London to live and to engage in business. I did not feel myself a stranger in a strange land long. For in all my dealings with British friends I received courtesy, kindness and confidence. •"With a sense of gratitude for the blessings of a kind Providence, and in keeping with my early resolve,

I have confided to personal friends my desire to make a donation to the poor of London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 64-GP's March 12, 1862, Letter Cont'd.: "My object is to relieve the condition of the poor and needy of this great city, to promote their comfort and happiness. I am pleased to announce that I have transferred to you £150,000 [$750,000, first part of a total of $2.5 million]...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 65-GP's March 12, 1862, Letter (GP listed his conditions): "First,...that this fund be used exclusively to relieve the condition and raise the comfort of the poor who by birth or residence form part of the population of London." "Second,...exclude...the influence of sectarian religion and exclusive party politics." "Third, the sole qualification...is that the individual be poor, have moral character, and be a good member of society. No one should be excluded on grounds of religious belief or political bias."

Quotations, GP. 66-GP's March 12, 1862, Letter Cont'd.: Published beneath GP's founding letter was the trustees' acceptance letter of March 15, 1862, which read in part: "The purity of your motive, the magnitude of the gift and the grand purpose makes this occasion one for the entire nation to appreciate a beneficence without parallel in modern times." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 67-Peabody Homes: Press Reaction. Press reaction to the Peabody Homes of London read in part: **1-**London *Times*, March 26, 1862: "...He gives a fortune so that one part of this vast, ill-built, ill-kept city, which the rich never see, will be more comfortable and respectable for the poor. He does this in a country not his own, in a city he may leave any day for his native land. Such an act is rare in the annals of benevolence." **2-**London *Daily Telegraph*, March 27, 1862: "The noble gift of Mr. Peabody actually takes away the public breath...and sends a thrill through the public heart. Had this been a legacy it would have been welcomed; instead, a man gives his fortune during his lifetime for an object going back to a resolution he had held more than a quarter of a century...to elevate the poor." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 68-Peabody Homes: Press Cont'd. **3-**London *Morning Post*, March 28, 1862: "...an American living among us has done a great act in advancing our social welfare. In recommending...dwellings for the poor, Mr. Peabody has...gracefully...paid...tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort, who had this cause so much at heart. The gift is in some measure, an Albert memorial...which no contemporary Englishman has surpassed, or...equaled."

Quotations, GP. 69-Peabody Homes: Press Cont'd. **4-**London *Morning Herald*, March 27, 1862: "One of the merchant princes of the world has just presented [London] with a gift for which thousands will bless his name. The widow, the orphan, and the poor, for ages to come...will hallow the name of George Peabody...who, in his lifetime, gave for the outcast and

the destitute.... Whilst his countrymen are warring...with each other, this generous American is working out...good-will among his adopted people." •See Peabody Homes of London (for 12 additional press editorials).

Quotations, GP. 70-Peabody Homes: 1999. As of March 31, 1999, 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes (i.e. apartments) including, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Why He Gave

Quotations, GP. 71-Why GP Gave: 1866. A quotation attributed to GP that may have insight into his philanthropy appeared in Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry's (1825-1903) *A Brief Sketch of George Peabody...*, 1898. Curry, a PEF trustee and its second chief administrator (1881-85 and 1888-1903), quoted from a letter he received (no date given) from the daughter of a Mr. Humphreys. She wrote that when GP arrived during a U.S. visit (no date given but probably May 1, 1866, in NYC), her father, a commercial friend of long standing, went to see GP and congratulated him on his amazing philanthropy. GP then said quietly, "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that dedication to my best ability." •See Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry.

Quotations, GP. 72-Why GP Gave: 1866 Cont'd. Mr. Humphreys' daughter added in her letter to J.L.M. Curry: "These expressions made to my father, and so far as I am aware, to him alone, referred to an incident which has had its day and among the circle of Mr. Peabody's friends, its halo of romance. Mr. Peabody's own touching reference to it can, after the lapse of so many years, be recorded without indiscrimination, as showing his own reading of an important page in his life history." For Mr. Humphreys' daughter's complete letter, •see Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. •Mr. Humphreys.

Quotations, GP. 73-Why GP Gave: 1866 Cont'd. GP's alleged remark to Humphreys, "my disappointment long ago," may refer to his engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), broken by her just before Jan. 1839. She was a Providence, R.I., beauty who, with other U.S. visitors, was in London for the June 28, 1838, coronation of young Queen Victoria. She had earlier met and been infatuated with Alexander Lardner (1808-48) in Philadelphia. They parted, she to finish school and attend the coronation. In London GP met, fell in love with, and became engaged to Esther Hoppin. Word of the pending marriage spread quickly to GP's friends in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Quotations, GP. **74-**Why GP Gave: 1866 Cont'd. Hoppin returned to Providence, saw Alexander Lardner again, realized that her engagement to GP was a mistake, wrote GP of her feelings, returned his gifts, and broke the engagement. She married Alexander Lardner. They had two children. She outlived GP by 35 years. Her portrait by artist Thomas Sully shows her in all her beauty. •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF

Quotations, GP. **75-**PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867. GP's letter founding the PEF was addressed to his 16 trustees: "Gentlemen: I beg to address you on a subject which occupied my mind long before I left England.... •"I refer to the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages, and the not less disastrous consequences, of civil war." •See PEF.

Quotations, GP. **76-**PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867 Cont'd.: "With my advancing years, my attachment to my native land has but become more devoted. My hope and faith in its successful and glorious future have grown brighter and stronger; and now, looking forward beyond my stay on earth, as may be permitted to one who has passed the limit of threescore and ten years, I see our country, united and prosperous, emerging from the clouds which still surround her, taking a higher rank among the nations, and becoming richer and more powerful than ever before." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **77-**PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867 Cont'd.: "But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth, and, in those portions of our nation to which I have referred, the urgent and pressing physical needs of an almost impoverished people must for some years preclude them from making, by unaided effort, such advances in education, and such progress in the diffusion of knowledge, among all classes, as every lover of his country must earnestly desire." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. **78-**PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867 Cont'd.: "I feel most deeply, therefore, that it is the duty and privilege of the more favored and wealthy portions of our nation to assist those who are less fortunate; and, with the wish to discharge so far as I may be able my own responsibility in this matter, as well as to gratify my desire to aid those to whom I am bound by so many ties of attachment and regard, I give to you, gentlemen, most of whom have been my personal and especial friends, the sum of one million of dollars, to be by you and your successors held in trust, and the income thereof used and applied in your discretion for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union; my purpose being that the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 79-PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867 Cont'd. (after listing his specific gifts of bonds): "The details and organization of the Trust I leave with you.... I furthermore give to you the power, in case two-thirds the Trustees shall at any time, after the lapse of thirty years, deem it expedient, to close this Trust.... " •"In making this gift, I am aware that the fund derived from it can but aid the States which I wish to benefit in their own exertions to diffuse the blessings of education and morality. But if this endowment shall encourage those now anxious [for] the light of knowledge, and stimulate to new efforts the many good and noble men who cherish the high purpose of placing our great country foremost, not only in power, but in the intelligence and virtue of her citizens, it will have accomplished all that I can hope." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 80-PEF Founding Letter, Feb. 7, 1867 Cont'd.: "With reverent recognition of the need of the blessing of Almighty God upon this gift, and with the fervent prayer that under His guidance your counsels may be directed for the highest good of present and future generations in our beloved country, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, Your humble servant, George Peabody, Washington, Feb. 7, 1867." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 81-On Doubling the PEF (June 29, 1869). GP was in Newport, R.I., June 29, 1869, when he wrote his third letter to the PEF trustees, read to them at an early July meeting: "I now give you additional bonds [worth] $1,384,000..... I do this [hoping] that with God's blessing...it may...prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country...." •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Quotations, GP. 82-PEF: Historians' Evaluations. Most historians have said that PEF aid came when it was desperately needed, that PEF trustees were high status achievers, from North and South, and that PEF policy succeeded because it fitted southern middle class interests. Historians' favorable comments include: **1-**E. Merton Coulter: "The greatest act of help and friendship that came to the South during the Reconstruction originated with George Peabody, Massachusetts-born English banker and benefactor....The South was deeply moved by this beam of light piercing their blackest darkness." •Ref. Coulter, p. 327. **2-**Harvey Wish: "Northern philanthropy tried to fill the gap left by Southern poverty and by Bourbon indifference to elementary education. No kindness had touched the hearts of Southerners quite as much as the huge educational bequest of the Massachusetts-born financier, George Peabody of England." •Ref. Wish, II, p. 37. Other •Refs. below.

Quotations, GP. 83-For Other Historians' PEF Evaluations (Praise and Criticism). •Ref. Ayres. •Buck, pp. 164, 166. •Clark, p. 30. •Curry-a, pp. 226, 230. •Curry-b. •Dabney, I, pp. 101, 104. •Flexner and Bailey, p. 11. •Gilman-a, pp. 161-166. •Gilman-c, pp. 648-52, 657. •Knight-a, p. 393. •Knight-c, p. 555. •Leavell. •PEF, *Proceedings*, 6 vols. •Sears, p. 91. •Taylor. •Tate, p. 291. •West-b, pp. 3-21. •Ref. (Doctoral dissertations): Brouilette, Ph.D., GPCFT, 1940. •Drake, Ed.D., Tenn. State Univ., 1990. •Lewis, Ph.D., Univ. of Fla., 1955. •Peck, Ph.D.,

GPCFT, 1942. •Rice. •Spivey, pp. 28, 32, 37, 77-84. •Turner, Ph.D., La. State Univ., 1944. •West, Ph.D., GPCFT, 1961.

English Statesman John Bright

Quotations, GP. 84-Statesman John Bright. English statesman John Bright (1811-89), son of a Quaker cotton manufacturer, was an MP, was pro-Union during the U.S. Civil War, and was president of the Board of Trade in PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) cabinet (1868). •Of his contact with GP Bright wrote in his diary (June 4, 1867): "Call from Mr. Peabody, on proposed visit to him at Castle Connell on the Shannon [River, Ireland]. Agreed to go there on Saturday next, nothing unforeseen preventing." •See John Bright.

Quotations, GP. 85-Statesman John Bright Cont'd.: "A fine looking man and happy in the review of his great generosity in the bestowal of his great wealth." •(July 1868, after a week of fishing with GP in Ireland): "Mr. Peabody is a remarkable man. He is 74 years old, large and has been powerful of frame. He has made an enormous fortune, which he is giving for good objects--chiefly for education in America and for useful purposes in London. He has had almost no schooling and has not read books, but has had much experience, and is deeply versed in questions of commerce and banking. He is a man of strong will, and can decide questions for himself. He has been very kind to me, and my visit to him has been very pleasant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 86-John Bright and Queen Victoria on GP. After dining with Queen Victoria John Bright recorded in his diary remarks made about GP (Dec. 30, 1868): "To Osborne with Lord and Lady Granville to dine with the Queen. Some remarks were made about Mr. Peabody: it arose from something about Ireland, and my having been there on a visit to him. She remarked what a very rich man he must be, and how great his gifts. I said he had told me how he valued the portrait she had given him, that he made a sort of shrine for it, and that it was a thing of great interest in America. I thought nothing in his life had given him more pleasure than her gift of the miniature, and that he had said to me, 'The Americans are as fond of your Queen as the English are.' To which she replied, 'Yes, the American people have also been kind to me.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Richard Kenin on GP in London

Quotations, GP. 87-Richard Kenin on GP. U.S.-born Richard Kenin (1947-) earned a doctorate degree at Oxford Univ. and was picture editor of Time Life Books. His book, *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979), examined Americans who lived and worked in England during the period covered. Chap. 4, titled "The Lords of Change Alley: George Peabody and "Co.,'" 18 pp., while not footnoted, is perceptive about GP's 32 years in London, GP's character, motives, and importance. •Kenin described Morley's Hotel at 4 Trafalgar Square, in London's West End, as a "fashionable place," a "mecca

for Americans," with a crowded bar, good food, and many private dining rooms, where GP often dined with the Vt.-born and London-based successful rare book dealer Henry Stevens (1819-86). •See Richard Kenin.

Quotations, GP. 88-Kenin: on GP and Books. "When Peabody bought books from Stevens, it was not for his own shelves (Peabody never read anything more serious than a newspaper); rather it was for one of the numerous libraries...he... endow[ed]. Peabody regarded books as just another of nature's commodities. Frequently he would ask Stevens, 'How are books today?' as one might query the price of hogs." •On GP's simplicity, Kenin wrote: "George Peabody was not a witty man. He was formal to the point of stiffness.... He carried his afternoon meal to work in a small metal lunchbox; and when not entertaining publicly, he preferred to dine in inexpensive chop houses.... In the world of finance, where integrity and reliability were the keystones to a man's reputation, Peabody was a rock of respectability. He lived alone, and he lived exclusively for his work...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 89-Kenin: on GP's $15,000 Loan, U.S. Exhibitors, 1851, London: "Having...pulled his compatriots' fat out of the fire, Peabody celebrated the success of the American exhibition by hosting a great banquet at the London Coffee House, where Americans...gathered since the days of Benjamin Franklin. Henry Stevens supervised the decorations and later produced a...volume commemorating the occasion.... The dinner attracted much favorable comment in the press. It was a marvelous public relations event, just the thing to attract popular attention, for Peabody never spent or gave money away quietly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 90-Kenin: After Wellington as Guest of Honor: "On the morning of July 5, 1851, George Peabody's name was in the mouths of half the kingdom. Peabody's Fourth of July dinners became an annual event on the London social calendar. Invitations became a highly prized commodity, and as his business grew so, too, did the length of his guest list." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 91-Kenin: on How GP Saved Himself in the Panic of 1857: "Peabody extended...overtures to...private banks, asking temporary assistance until the crisis abated.... His competitors swooped down, offering short-term loans only on condition that Peabody [give] up his banking business...and return to America.... Here was an ideal chance to destroy a firm which was disliked as much for its success as it was respected for its integrity." •Kenin wrote how GP saved himself: "In desperation Peabody turned to Thomson Hankey, Jr. [1805-93], Governor of the Bank of England, whom he had cultivated since the early 1830s. In an action that was unprecedented, the bank [lent] £1 million to George Peabody and Co..... With the Bank of England behind him, Peabody had no trouble in securing ample credits.... When the Panic of 1857 passed and the American economy began to recover...Peabody and Morgan...[became as]...wealthy as Croesus." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 92-Kenin: on GP's Apartments for London's Working Poor ($2.5 million housing gift): "What Peabody created, and what still survives today, was no less than the first large housing agency in Britain, operating completely independently of government on a noncommercial basis.... Parliament...between 1868 and 1890 [passed] a number of bills...to deal with the problems of substandard [urban housing]. Peabody's work was a catalyst which spurred government action toward the creation of a national housing policy. This in itself was a major political achievement." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 93-Kenin: on GP's Honors (after his London housing gift): "The public response to Peabody's gift to London was swift. The Court of Common Council of the Corporation of the City of London granted Peabody the freedom of the City and commissioned a portrait of him to hang in the Guildhall..., the first American to be so honored. The Lord Mayor of London held a great banquet in Peabody's honor at the Mansion House, and he was admitted as a Freeman of the ancient livery companies of Fishmongers and Clothworkers." •"The Queen," Kenin noted, "enquired...[if] he would accept the honor of a baronetcy or perhaps the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. [These] would have required him to surrender his citizenship and declare allegiance to the Crown of Britain, which he could not bring himself to do.... What sort of gift [would] he accept [?] Peabody replied that all he desired was a portrait miniature of the Queen, together with a personal note in her own hand." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 94- Kenin: on the PEF: "In America, Peabody's beneficence...was extensive. But it was in the aftermath of the Civil War, when he gave $2 million to restore Southern education...that his reputation as the founder of modern educational philanthropy was established. A chorus of praise was raised across the nation. Harvard...granted Peabody an honorary doctorate of civil law. The U.S. Congress...commissioned the New York silversmiths Starr and Marcus to design the most elaborate gold medal ever created in America.... It was a moving testimony...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 95-Kenin on GP's Fame on Death: "Peabody was more than just a man of the stock exchange and the banks. He had become a national possession--even pubs were named after him.... The Dean and Chapter of Westminster offered space in the Abbey for [his] burial--the highest honor that can be conferred on any British subject, here offered for the first time to an American." •Kenin quoted the *New York Times* London reporter's description of the Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey GP funeral service: "My trans-Atlantic heart beat...quicker at the thought of clergy and nobility, Prime Minister and people, of this great realm gathered to lay [GP] among sleeping Kings and statesmen. The crowd outside was, if possible, more interesting than that within. The gaunt, famished London poor were gathered in thousands to testify their respect for the foreigner who has done more than any Englishman for their class, and whose last

will contains an additional bequest to them of £150,000." •Unfortunately Kenin shed no light on why GP's fame faded, why he is now so little remembered.

Death & Eulogies

Quotations, GP. 96-U.S. Minister Motley to Count von Bismarck on GP's Death. On Nov. 7, 1869, U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) described GP's death to German statesman Count von Bismarck (1815-98) : "Our great philanthropist George Peabody is just dead. I knew him well and saw him several times during his last illness. It made him happy, he said, as he lay on his bed, to think that he had done some good to his fellow-creatures. •"I suppose no man in human history ever gave away so much money." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Quotations, GP. 97-Motley to Bismarck Cont'd.: "At least two millions of pounds sterling, and in cash, he bestowed on great and well-regulated charities, founding institutions in England and America which will do good so long as either nation exists. •"He has never married, has no children, but he has made a large number of nephews and nieces rich. He leaves behind him (after giving away so much), I dare say, about half a million sterling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 98-Louis Blanc's Eulogy. French Socialist politician and journalist Louis Blanc (1811-82), prompted by an invitation from the GP funeral arrangements committee, Peabody, Mass., sent the following eulogy on GP's death: "The death of...George Peabody...is a public calamity, in which the whole civilized world ought to share. I feel...bound...to mourn, for the illustrious American whose life was of such value to the most needy of his fellow-men." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 99-Louis Blanc's Eulogy Cont'd.: "It is but natural...that his mortal remains should be committed to...Westminster Abbey, to be sent...in a ship of war to his native land.... There should be for men of [his] stamp...homage better calculated to show how little, compared to them, are most kings, princes, noblemen, renowned diplomats, world-famed conquerors. •"The number of mourners...[at the Abbey], their silent sorrow, the tears shed by so many...of London, the readiness of the shopkeepers [in] closing their shops and lowering their blinds,--these were the homages...due one whose title in history will be...--the friend of the poor. Louis Blanc." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 100-Victor Hugo's Eulogy. Famed French writer and novelist Victor-Marie Hugo (1802-85), prompted by invitation from the funeral arrangements committee, Peabody, Mass., sent a eulogy on GP's death which read in part: "America has reason to be proud of this great citizen of the world, and great brother of all men,--George Peabody. Peabody [was a man who suffered] in all sufferings, a...man who [felt] the cold, the hunger, and thirst of the poor.

Having a place near Rothschild, he found means to change it for one near Vincent de Paul." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 101-Victor Hugo's Eulogy Cont'd. "May Peabody return to you, blessed by us! Our world envies yours.... The free American flag can never display enough stars above his coffin." Victor Hugo. •Another excerpt from Victor Hugo's eulogy on George Peabody, reads: "...Like Jesus Christ, he had a wound in the side, this wound was the misery of others. It was not blood that flowed from this wound: it was gold which now came from a heart.... It [is] on the face of [such] men that we can see the smile of God." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Robert C. Winthrop

Quotations, GP. 102-R.C. Winthrop's Eulogy. GP's philanthropic advisor and president of the PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) said in his eulogy at GP's funeral, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870 (in part): "What a career this has been whose final scene lies before us! Who can contemplate his rise from lowly beginnings to these final royal honors without admiration? His death, painless and peaceful, came after he completed his great dream and saw his old friends and loved ones....." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 103-R.C. Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "The trusts he established, the institutes he founded, the buildings he raised stand before all eyes. I have authority for saying that he planned these for many years, for in private talks he told me all he planned and when I expressed my amazement at the magnitude of his purpose, he said to me with guileless simplicity: 'Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men.'" [These underlined words are on GP's Westminster Abbey marker.] •Ref. *Ibid.*

Quotations, GP. 104-R.C. Winthrop's Eulogy Concluded: "And so we bid thee farewell, noble friend. The village of thy birth weeps. The flower of Essex County stands at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns her son. Maine does honor to thee. New England and Old England join hands because of thee. The children of the South praise thy works. Chiefs of the Republic stand with royalty at thy bier. And so we bid thee farewell, friend of mankind." •Ref. *Ibid.*

NYU Hall of Fame

Quotations, GP. 105-NYU Hall of Fame. GP was one of 29 most famous Americans elected in 1900 to the Hall of Fame of New York Univ. A bronze tablet was unveiled in 1901 in the space allotted to GP at the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame University Heights Colonnade overlooking the Hudson River. The bronze tablet had engraved on it the following sentiment adapted from GP's

Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF: "Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth." •See Hall of Fame of N.Y.U. •Robert Underwood Johnson. •Henry Mitchell MacCracken.

Quotations, GP. 106-NYU Hall of Fame Cont'd.: A GP bust by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1951) was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights Colonnade. John Work Garrett (1872-1942) represented the PEF trustees, GP's grandnephew Murray Peabody Brush (b.1872) unveiled the bust, and GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937) gave the address. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

R

"**R.D.P.**" In the NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, on the night of the dedication and opening of the PIB (Baltimore), GP was attacked by anonymous letter writer "S.P.Q." as anti-Union, pro-Confederate in his Civil War financial dealings. He was defended in the next day's NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 26, 1866, by an anonymous "R.D.P." •See "S.P.Q."

Radcliffe College, women's college of Harvard Univ. •See Muriel Emmie Hidy.

Funeral

Radford, William (1808-90). **1-**Involved in GP's Funeral. William Radford was the U.S. Rear Admiral commanding the U.S. Naval European Squadron in Marseilles, France, at the time of GP's death in London, Nov. 4, 1869. Adm. Radford was ordered by U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93, and a PEF trustee) to send the USS *Plymouth* (Capt. William H. Macomb, commander) as escort vessel to accompany HMS *Monarch* as funeral ship to return GP's remains from Britain to the U.S. The transatlantic funeral ships left Portsmouth, England, Dec. 21, 1869, went south to Madeira, Portugal; west to Bermuda; and reached Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1870. •See Benjamin Moran. •Death and funeral, GP's.

Radford, William. 2-Career. William Radford was born in Fincastle, Va., entered the U.S. Navy in 1825, was promoted to lieutenant (1837), served in the Mexican War, was promoted to commander (1855), and served with the East India Squadron. Although a southerner he supported the Union in the Civil War, was promoted to captain (July 1862), commodore (April 1863), commissioned rear admiral (July 1866), was in charge of the European squadron (1869), and served in Washington, D.C. After he retired (March 1870), he was on special duty with the Navy Dept. in Washington, D.C. (1870-72). •Ref. *Ibid.*

What Gift to London?

Ragged School Union. **1-**Deciding on a Gift to London. GP first discussed in 1859 a suitable gift for London with longtime business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). They considered and soon discarded the idea of a network of drinking fountains with purified water piped in. The second London gift idea GP discussed with longtime visiting friend, Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), was to aid charity schools for the very poor in Britain run by the Ragged School Union. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Ragged School Union. **2-**Ragged Schools Considered. Ragged Schools originated with John Pounds (d. 1839), a cobbler who made and repaired shoes in Portsmouth, England. From 1819 to his death in 1839 he took in poor children and orphans and taught them while he worked. Others took up the work to help ease the poverty accompanying the early industrial revolution. In 1838 a ragged Sunday school was opened in London. A widely read pamphlet by Dr. Guthrie, "Plea for Ragged Schools," 1847, spread the movement throughout England. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Ragged School Union. **3-**Lord Shaftesbury Suggested Low Cost Housing. For 39 years the Ragged School Union was led by social reformer Lord Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl, 1801-85). •On GP's behalf Bishop McIlvaine wrote and then visited Lord Shaftesbury about this plan. Lord Shaftesbury's advice was that the London poor's greatest need, more than schools, was affordable housing. This advice induced GP to found on March 12, 1862, the Peabody Donation Fund (later Peabody Trust), London, to which he ultimately gave a total of $2.5 million, to build model apartments for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Railroads, U.S., Investment in. Initially wary of selling bonds abroad to finance U.S. railroads, GP in 1852 successfully sold bonds to finance the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Co. In 1849 he shipped British and European railroad iron for the S. C. Railroad Co. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p. x.

Raleigh, Sir Walter (1554-1618), English courtier, navigator, and historian, was one of three Englishmen who New England writer Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59) believed wrote the William Shakespeare plays. For her letter of introduction to GP in London, his minimal contact with her, and for her career, •see Delia Salter Bacon. •Charles Butler. •Edmund Spenser.

Randolph, Harold (1861-1927), was the PIB Conservatory of Music's second director during 1898-1927 (29 years). •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820-69). **1-***New York Times* Founder, First Editor. Henry Jarvis Raymond was founder and first editor of the *New York Times* (first issue Sept. 18, 1851). He was at GP's July 22, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London, attended by about 60 Americans and 30 Britons. The guest of honor was John Young Mason (1799-

1859), U.S. Minister to France. H.J. Raymond toasted "the Press." Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), also present, toasted "the City of London." •Ref. *New York Herald*, Aug. 15, 1858, p. 1, c. 4-6. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Benjamin Moran. •John Young Mason.

Raymond, H.J. 2-Career. H.J. Raymond was born in Lima, N.Y., graduated from the Univ. of Vt. (1840), went to NYC where he studied law, contributed to *The New Yorker*, a literary weekly, was assistant editor of the *New York Tribune* (1841), wrote for the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* (1843-51), served in the N.Y. state assembly (1849-50; was speaker), N.Y. state Lt. Gov. (1854), and was elected to the U.S. Congress (1864). •Ref. *New York Times*, June 19, 1869, p. 4, c. 2.

Reaper, McCormick's, was one of many U.S. industrial products displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, first world's fair. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Reconstruction, post Civil War. •See PEF.

Business-Banking Career

Redlich, Fritz. 1-On GP's Business-Banking Career. Fritz Redlich's *Molding of American Banking: Men and Ideas*, traces GP's transition from U.S. merchant to London-based securities broker and international banker. Of GP's early commercial career, Redlich wrote: "[GP]...came from a poor family of Puritan stock. As a mere youngster he began to work in a grocery store in a small Massachusetts town (now Peabody). He rose rapidly and by 1814 was the manager and soon thereafter the partner of Elisha Riggs [Sr., 1779-1853], running the latter's drygoods house in Georgetown, D.C. In 1815 Riggs and Peabody moved to Baltimore; in 1829 the latter [GP] became the head of the firm from which he withdrew in 1837 when he settled in London." •Ref. Redlich, Part II, pp. 350-353. (Note: GP headed Peabody, Riggs & Co., to 1845 when he withdrew his capital; the firm's transactions ended in 1848).

Selling Md.'s Bonds Abroad

Redlich, Fritz. 2-On GP as Seller of Md.'s Bonds Abroad: "Peabody...was one of the three Maryland commissioners appointed to sell in England bonds issued by the state to assist internal improvements. Shortly after having transferred his headquarters to London he undertook [for] the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to dispose of Maryland state bonds assigned to that corporation. The sales transaction became rather complicated because of credit given on the basis of the securities and because of threatened underselling. (Maryland bonds having been assigned to various firms were offered in the London market by several houses.) Ultimately Peabody unloaded on the Barings those securities for which he was responsible. It was baptism by fire." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Redlich, Fritz. **3-**On GP as American Securities Trader: "Soon Peabody was to become an outstanding expert in the field of American securities and of security dealings. His knowledge was acquired by investments of his own funds, for Peabody, like other businessmen in this country, believed in the intrinsic value of many American securities which in the early 1840's were utterly depressed in the English market. Under these circumstances some of them became an advantageous medium of payment for imports from America. Peabody used them himself for that purpose and acquired them on commission for others. When his experience and reputation as a securities trader grew, securities were consigned to him for sale on commission or on joint account. Trading in securities on his own or on joint account was also undertaken." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Mexican War Loan

Redlich, Fritz. **4-**On GP and Corcoran & Riggs: Mexican War Loan: "By that time the son of Peabody's old partner, George Washington Riggs [1813-81], trained in Peabody's counting house in London, had become [William Wilson] Corcoran's [1798-1888] partner in the firm of Corcoran and Riggs [Washington, D.C.].... This fact led to close cooperation between the two firms and to Peabody's being drawn into the investment banking field. Jointly with Corcoran and Riggs and [with] Elisha Riggs [Sr.], he became a subcontractor of the Washington firm and the Barings to the tune of $750,000 when these firms acquired the lion's share of the Mexican War loan of 1848 (although as late as 1847 Peabody had believed that no large amounts of federal bonds could be sold in Britain)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Redlich, Fritz. **5-**On GP and Corcoran & Riggs: Mexican War Loan Cont'd.: "Moreover he [GP] personally assisted Corcoran in his sales efforts in England, accompanying him on his travels, and he took up war bonds over and above the amount for which he had made himself responsible in the subcontract just mentioned: he acquired another $770,000 jointly with Corcoran and Riggs. It is noteworthy that Peabody and the Barings marketed their shares (to the extent that they were taken to England) 'in perfect union'. They even took a block of the 1847 bonds from the Rothschilds when the latter started underselling them. Many of the securities were marketed through agents on the Continent, selling especially to small investors in Germany." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Redlich, Fritz. **6-**On Securities Sold by GP: "In the years 1849 through 1851 Peabody increased and diversified his security holdings and in this connection participated in the flotation of new securities, such as Illinois Improvement and Wabash and Erie Canal bonds and Bay State Mills stock; but he acted as an investor, not with resale in his mind. Nevertheless thereby he came nearer to the status of an investment banker, especially since in those years he also became a joint contractor for a few state issues and those of first class cities, such as Boston. (He participated in an unsuccessful bid for the New York City bonds of 1849.) It is telling that when Peabody concluded a partnership agreement in this period, the articles of association, contemplating

'operations' in 'American and other stocks,' did not distinguish between dealing in securities and contracting. Those articles of association are interesting for still another reason: Peabody reserved the right to operate in securities on his own account, aside from the firm...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

State Securities to Railroads

Redlich, Fritz. **7-**GP's Shift from State Securities to Railroads: "By 1850 interest in America was generally shifting from state to railroad securities, and again Peabody entered the new field only slowly. He did a considerable business in railroad iron, but throughout the 1840's refused to take railroad bonds in payment...as was customary. By 1850, however, he had changed his policy and, since his business in railroad iron and the acceptance of railroad bonds were bound to make him familiar with both the roads and their securities, it was natural that he should become a full-fledged investment banker in this very field." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Redlich, Fritz. **8-**Cooperated with Duncan Sherman & Co., NYC: "In the last period of his life and in his capacity as a full-fledged investment banker Peabody closely cooperated with the New York [banking] firm of Duncan, Sherman and Company,...founded in 1851 by Alexander Duncan....Finally in 1853 the London banker took the last step on his long and slow road toward full-fledged investment banking: he contracted in his own name for a total of 1,844 [seven] per cent convertible first mortgage bonds of the Eastern Division (Cincinnati-St. Louis) of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad of which Duncan, Sherman and Company were the bankers. These securities he brought out in the London market under his own name and sole responsibility. The bonds sold so satisfactorily that Peabody took up an option for another block of 600 bonds; and on joint account with Page and Bacon of St. Louis, contractors of the road, he also handled bonds of the Western Division." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Investment Banker

Redlich, Fritz. **9-**Leading Investment Banking House: GP "in competition with the Rothschilds had dominated the trading in American securities between 1842 and 1848.... [GP] was no innovator in [investment banking] and did not enter it prior to the Mexican War,...late in his life, and even then only reluctantly and first as a subcontractor and on joint account. Rather was Peabody a shrewd investor and an extraordinarily able security dealer. As such he was important from the economic point of view in that he facilitated the flow of European capital to America. His main contribution to American investment banking lay in his building an enterprise which was so structured and so well known that it could easily become, under proper guidance, a leading investment banking house." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Redlich, Fritz. **10-**GP and the Morgans: "Moreover,...Peabody discovered the man (Junius Spencer Morgan [1813-90, father of John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., 1837-1913]) who was to use

the instrument which he had forged.... Moreover even while residing in London, Peabody remained an American and toward the end of his life gained influence on this country's investment banking both through his own activities and through the selection of his successor." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Redlich, Fritz. 11-Comment on GP's Social Activities. To Redlich's assessment of GP may be added how his London social activities aided his banking business. His lavish U.S.-British friendship dinners in the 1850s, his helpfulness to Americans visiting London, his unusual philanthropies in the U.S. and in London generated a good press for him on both sides of the Atlantic and won him the confidence of many friends. For GP's own statement in Aug. 1869 on how and when he made most of his money, •see John Jennings Moorman. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Muriel Emmie Hidy. •Richard Kenin.

Public Relations

Redlich, Fritz. 12-GP's Public Relations (Lawrence). GP's good public relations also generated a good press and won him the confidence and support of businessmen and political figures. PEF trustee William Lawrence's (1850-1941) memoir of GP's sense of PEF public relations, 1867-69, was also true for GP's earlier business career. Lawrence wrote: "There was in Mr. Peabody a touch of egotism and a satisfaction in publicity which worked to the advantage of this fund [PEF]; by the selection of men of national fame as trustees he called the attention of the whole country to the educational needs of the South and the common interests of North and South in building up a united Nation." •See William Lawrence. •PEF.

Redlich, Fritz. 13-GP's Public Relations (Lawrence) Cont'd.: "The trustees brought their wives to the annual meeting in New York, and in the evening met at the most sumptuous [banquet] that the hostelry of those days, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could provide; the report of which and of what they had to eat and drink was headlined in the press of the South and the North. This annual event took place upon the suggestion of Mr. Peabody and at the expense of the fund; and in its social influence and publicity was well worth the cost." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Reed, Andrew (1787-1862), was the father of Sir Charles Reed (below). For Andrew Reed's career, •see London, Freedom of the City of London and GP.

Freedom of the City of London

Reed, Sir Charles (1819-81). **1-**First Proposed Freedom of the City of London. Charles Reed, British statesman, was a member of London's Court of Common Council when he introduced the resolution on May 22, 1862, that the Freedom of the City of London be offered to GP for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund (total gift $2.5 million) for low rent housing for London's working poor. •His reasons for proposing this honor included GP's U.S.-British

friendship dinners (Reed had attended GP's July 4, 1854, dinner); and GP's aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, to find lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). •See London, Freedom of the City of London and GP.

Reed, Sir Charles. **2-**Career. Reed attended the conferral of the Freedom of the City of London on GP, July 10, 1862, was thereafter GP's confidant, advisor, and was named in GP's last will (Sept. 9, 1869) as one of two executors of GP's British estate (the other executor was Sir Curtis Lampson, 1806-85). GP left each executor $25,000 (£5,000). •Charles Reed grew wealthy in type founding, was active in his father Andrew Reed's (1787-1862) philanthropy, was a member of Parliament (1868-74, 1880), president of the London school board (1873-81), and was knighted in 1876. •Ref. Boase-b, Vol. 16, pp. 832-834. •See also Wills, GP's.

Reed, James (Boston merchant). •See Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864).

Reform Club, London. In 1844 GP was proposed for membership in the Reform Club by two members of Parliament but was blackballed. Four years later (1848) he was taken into membership at the Parthenon Club without opposition and in 1850 into the City of London Club. •See City of London Club.

Refuge for the Destitute, London. During 1858-60 GP gave $115 to this charity organization. •Ref. Parker, F.-t, p. 210. •Parker, F.-zh, p. 210.

GP in W. Va.

Reniers, Perceval. **1-**Historian on W.Va. Mineral Springs Health Spa. Perceval Reniers wrote as follows of GP's visit to White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, and particularly of the Peabody Ball held there in his honor: "The affair that did most to revive their [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...[that] was given to honor the king of philanthropists, Mr. George Peabody, the Yankee-born millionaire of London. Everything was ripe for the Peabody Ball, everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. Reniers, pp. 218-219.

Reniers, Perceval. **2-**Background. An ill GP, then on his last U.S. visit and four months from death, at longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) urging, visited White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869). Gathered there by chance were prominent educators (Tenn. Supt. of Public Instruction and later U.S. Commissioner of Education John Eaton, 1829-1906; PEF's first administrator Barnas Sears, 1802-80; and second administrator J.L.M. Curry, 1825-1903; others); important northern and southern statesmen; and former Civil War generals, including Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington

College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •GP Illustrations. •Persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Reniers, Perceval. **3-**Background Cont'd. Often confined by illness to his cottage, GP talked, dined, walked arm in arm with, was applauded and photographed with Robert E. Lee. Just before (June 29, 1869), amid vast publicity, GP had doubled to $2 million his PEF for public education in the South. On July 27, 1869, former Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) drew up a resolution of praise, read publicly in GP's presence on July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor: "On behalf of the southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •GP, seated, replied, "If I had strength, I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is interwoven with its success." •On the evening of Aug. 11 merrymakers held a Peabody Ball, whose gaiety GP, too ill to attend, heard in his cottage. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Rescue (ship). The 91-ton *Rescue* and the 144-ton *Advance* were two ships contributed by NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) to the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52, and the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, in the search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment toward the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition. •See persons named. •*Resolute* (ship) below.

Arctic Search & White House Desk

Resolute (ship). **1-**Lost and Found in Search for Sir John Franklin. HMS *Resolute* was a British ship abandoned in the Arctic ice in the search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). GP had given $10,000 for scientific equipment toward the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition of 1853-55, led by U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), searching for the lost explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). Capt. Samuel Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. •See persons named.

Resolute (ship). **2-**White House Desk Made of its Timbers. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and gave it as a gift to the U.S. president. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94), later Mrs. Onassis, found the desk in a White House storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show President Kennedy's young son John Kennedy (1960-99) playing under that desk. Pres. Bill Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Retirement, GP's. (Oct. 1, 1864). **1-**Longed to Retire. To a young man who applied for a position with him, GP wrote (Dec. 9, 1858): "The influence of the panic year [1857] upon my feelings have been such as to greatly modify my ambitious views and I have fully determined not only to keep snug during the terms of my present copartnership but if my life is spared to its end to then leave business entirely and shall most likely pass any remaining years that may be allotted me by Providence in my native land." •Ref. (1858): GP, London, to William Heath, Boston, Dec. 9, 1858, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Retirement, GP's. **2-**Declined to Delay Retirement. Although frequently ill and needing rest, GP delayed retirement because of the Civil War until Oct. 1, 1864. Partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) asked GP to delay retirement beyond that date. GP replied from Scotland where he was fishing: "It has been my fixed determination to retire from all commercial business if I should live till the 1st of October 1864 and I can now make no change, for although the continuance of the firm for three or six months, which you suggest, may appear short to you, to me--feeling as I deeply do, the uncertainty of life at the age of seventy--months would appear as years, for I am most anxious before I die to place my worldly affairs in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present." •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Retirement, GP's. **3-**Withdrew His Name from Firm. Without a son and knowing he would no longer exert control, GP asked that his name be removed from the firm. George Peabody & Co. (1838-64) continued as J.S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909), was succeeded by Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-1918), Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (1918-90), and German owned Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990). GP's last five years (1864-69) were devoted to his philanthropies. •Ref. (1864): GP to J.S. Morgan, Aug. 13, 1864, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See persons and firms named.

Revolutionary War Monument. GP's patriotic gifts included $50 in 1845 for a Revolutionary War Monument in Danvers for Gen. Gideon Foster. •Ref. Parker, F.-t, p. 209. •Parker, F.-zh, p. 209.

Revolver, Colt's, was one of the U.S. products shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Rhode Island. For GP's visits to business friend William Shepard Wetmore (b.1802), Newport, R.I., Sept. 18-19, 1856, and other times, with sources, •see Visits to the U.S., GP's. For R.I. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore's connection as trustee of the PEF and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ., •see George Peabody Wetmore.

Rhone River (Switzerland and France). In a lengthy Aug. 25, 1831, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), GP described his second commercial trip to Europe during April 1830 to

Aug. 15, 1831 (15 months). He went with a traveling companion (name not known) by carriage and with frequent change of horses, he covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and crossed the Rhone River. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. •Visits to Europe by GP.

Rice, Alexander Hamilton (1818-95), was Boston mayor (1856-57). During GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was in Boston Dec. 23-24, 1856, where he met with Edward Everett (1794-1865), Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92), Boston Mayor A.H. Rice, and historian John Lothrop Motley (1814-77). •A.H. Rice was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., graduated from Union College (1844), was a paper manufacturer, served as Boston councilman (1853-54), mayor (1856-57), Rep., U.S. Congress (1859-67), and Mass. Gov. (1876-78). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Richmond, near London, England. The Star and Garter was a highly regarded inn at Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. Several of GP's July 4th and other public dinners were held there. •See Star and Garter, Richmond, near London. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Richmond, Va. For GP's commercial visit to Richmond, Va., Nov. 22, 1814, •see Joseph Riddle (below). •Elisha Riggs, Sr. (below).

Richter, William L. For historian William L. Richter's explanation and defense of PEF first administrator Barnas Sears's (1802-89) dilemma regarding segregated and mixed race education in the South, •see PEF.

Riddle, Edward W. Until the arrival of chief Commissioner Edward W. Riddle of Boston, Charles F. Stansbury of Washington, D.C., was in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors and their exhibitions on the frigate *St. Lawrence* which left NYC Feb. 8, 1851, bound for Southampton, England, for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. For details, GP's loan to the U.S. exhibitors, related events, and sources, •see Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Riddle, Joseph. Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), older established Georgetown, D.C., merchant, met much younger GP as a fellow soldier in the War of 1812 before forming a partnership as Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). Riggs family documents and one later source record that 19-year-old GP began as Elisha Riggs Sr.'s office boy before or in 1814. As early as Nov. 22, 1814, GP carried a letter of introduction to Joseph Riddle of Richmond, Va., to purchase goods for Elisha Riggs of Georgetown. GP was probably a purchasing agent for Riggs as a side account while pursuing his own dry goods buying and selling from the dry goods store he and his uncle opened in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Alleged Romance, Baltimore

Rieman, Mrs. Charles. **1-**J.W. Leakin's "Family Tree of the Knoxes..." Mrs. Charles Rieman was the former Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin. She married Charles Rieman in 1899. According to PIB librarian Frank Nicholas Jones's (b.1906) pamphlet, *George Peabody and the Peabody Institute* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute Library, 1965), Mrs. Rieman deposited in the PIB Library in 1958 an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James Wilson Leakin (1857-1922), "Family Tree of the Knoxes and Their Connections," which is the source for the following story of an alleged romance in GP's life. •Ref. Jones. •See persons named. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Romance and GP.

Rieman, Mrs. Charles. **2-**GP Twice Proposed Marriage. By this account, sometime during his Baltimore years (1815-37), GP proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (Gilmore) Knox. Her father is said to have advised against the marriage, preferring his daughter to marry a banker. She married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of the couple's fourth child. In the Carson family tradition, when GP returned to Baltimore for a visit in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Carson, then managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married solely for his money. A PIB Art Gallery catalog listed an 1840 portrait of Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson, stating "Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Riggs, Elisha, Jr., the son of GP's first senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), was in Constantinople when he wrote GP in London for funds to continue his cultural travels. He wrote GP (Nov. 10, 1845): "I am obliged to write to you on the everlasting subject of money." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Jr., to GP, Nov. 10, 1845, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

GP's First Senior Partner

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. (1779-1853). **1-**GP's First Senior Partner. Elisha Riggs, Sr., was GP's senior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), and as such was GP's first important commercial mentor. Riggs was born in Brookeville, Md., moved to Georgetown, D.C., about 1800, bought property there and was already a successful merchant when at about age 33 he met fellow soldier GP, then about age 18 in the War of 1812. •GP's circumstances in 1812 are described below, followed by Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s circumstances, their meeting, partnership, subsequent business relations, and friendship until Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s death in 1853, covering some 40 years of business and banking changes, family tragedies, misunderstandings, and reconciliations.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. **2-**GP left Newburyport, Mass., Age 17. GP left Newburyport, Mass., age 17 with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-early 1820s), part of an exodus following the Great Newburyport Fire of May 31, 1811. Uncle John's store was destroyed, business prospects

halted, and brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) drapery store, where GP was an assistant, closed. The fire was GP's second calamity, his father having died 18 days before (May 13, 1811), in debt, his home mortgaged. New England was then also in an economic depression. •See Newburyport, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 3-Georgetown, D.C. GP and Uncle John were part of a wave of New Englanders seeking a better economic life in the South and the West. Uncle John, bankrupt and without credit, relied on 17-year-old GP who, on the recommendation of Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864), got $2,000 credit in goods from Boston merchant James Reed. GP and his Uncle John sailed from Newburyport May 4, 1812, on the brig *Fame* under Capt. Davis, south along the Atlantic coast to the mouth of the Potomac, to Washington, D.C., still being built. •See Georgetown, D.C.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 4-Georgetown, D.C. Cont'd. They opened a drygoods store on Bridge St.,. Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812, whose management soon fell on GP, his uncle being involved in other enterprises. Thus began GP's two years (1812-14) as a small time storekeeper, occasional pack peddler selling goods to scattered area households, and a volunteer private for 12 days in the military district of Washington, D.C. •See Georgetown, D.C. For GP's 1812 advertisements of goods for sale, •see Advertisement of Goods for Sale (Sept.-Dec. 1812).

Fellow Soldiers

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 5-War of 1812. Elisha Riggs, Sr., was first a private in Capt. Rothrake's Co., 38th U.S. Infantry. On April 23, 1812, he was commissioned an ensign in Capt. Owings' Co., 32nd Militia Regiment. He fought in the Battle of Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814. On or about Aug. 27 he was detailed as courier to warn U.S. Pres. and Mrs. James Madison that the British were approaching Washington, D.C. Commander of U.S. forces William Matthew Marine recorded: "I directed Mr. Riggs of Georgetown [D.C.] to proceed to the President and inform him that we had been driven back, but that it was my hope and intention to form and renew the contest between that place and the Capitol." •Ref. Marine, pp. 419, 493.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 6-War of 1812 Cont'd. Elisha Riggs, Sr., later laughingly referred to this action: "I was the first to see the British, the first to inform the President, the first on the field, the first off it and I did not stop until I reached my father's home near Brookeville." •Ref. Riggs, J.B., pp. 320-321.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 7-Fellow Soldiers. GP and Elisha Riggs were storekeepers in the same Georgetown area but knew little of each other. They met casually as fellow soldiers in the War of 1812. GP drilled as a private in the military district of Washington, D.C., July 15-26, 1813,

12 days, plus two additional days the next year, Oct. 5-7, 1814, while on a trip to Newburyport, Mass., a total of 14 days.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 8-Fellow Soldiers Cont'd. When not on active duty Riggs bought and sold naval stores. At 35, Riggs was commercially advanced, successful, and ambitious to expand in drygoods. Riggs family documents and one later source record that 19-year-old GP began as Elisha Riggs's office boy. As early as Nov. 22, 1814, GP carried a letter of introduction to Joseph Riddle of Richmond, Va., to purchase goods for Elisha Riggs of Georgetown. GP was probably a purchasing agent for Riggs as a side account while pursuing his own drygoods buying and selling. •Ref. Lawrason and Towle, Alexandria, Va., to Joseph Riddle, Richmond, Va., Nov. 22, 1814, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

First Partnership

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 9-Riggs & Peabody. The Riggs family tradition is that Elisha Riggs, Sr., despite his surprise that GP was only 19 (at 6' 1" he looked older), took the initiative in forming a partnership with the personable, ambitious, and honorable young man. Riggs contributed $5,000, nearly two-thirds of their capital, and was senior partner. GP, by scraping every resources, contributed $1,650.40, just over one-third of their capital, and was the traveling junior partner. They formed a five-year partnership, which was periodically renewed until 1829, for 15 years. •Ref. Elisha Riggs Papers, Folder 1813-1820, Library of Congress. •Hidy, M.E.-c, p.6. •Jackson, p.150. •Ref. (GP began as Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s office boy): Spencer, ed., pp. 599-603. •Riggs, J.B., p. 322. •Ref. (Riggs & Peabody initial capital input, 1814): *Centennial ...Danvers...1852*, p. 195. •Chapple, p. 5. •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 70.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 10-Dry Goods Importing Firm. Riggs & Peabody was a drygoods importing firm, first in Georgetown, D.C. (1814), with a move in 1815 to Baltimore, on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Sharpe Streets (1815-29), later designated as 215 & 1/2 Market St. •Ref. (Riggs & Peabody move to Baltimore, 1815): Scharf-c, p. 663. •Md. Historical Society-b, p. 3.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 11-Became Peabody, Riggs & Co. By 1822 the firm had NYC and Philadelphia warehouses. As junior partner GP traveled for the firm through western N.Y., Penn., Md., and Va. When Elisha Riggs, Sr., withdrew in 1829 to become a NYC banker, the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. continued for 16 additional years (1829-45, with transactions to 1848), with GP as senior partner, and Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s nephew Samuel Riggs (d.1853), as junior partner. Three of GP's brothers and others also worked for the firm. •Ref. *Ibid.*

1818 Advertisement

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 12-1818 Advertisement. A Riggs & Peabody advertisement appeared in a June 18, 1818, Baltimore newspaper as follows:

Riggs & Peabody
No. 215 & 1/2 Market St.,
have just received French and German goods
Viz.: Black, white and assorted crapes
Assorted double Florences
Double Levantine and Gauze Shawls
Beaver, Silk and Kid Gloves
An elegant assortment of plain and figured ribbands
Fine Twist coat buttons
Thule Lace and cotton gauze
German hat crapes
Ticklingburgs
Burlap
Also
A Genl. Asst. of Canton, Calcutta & British
Dry Goods which they offer for sale by the
piece or package, at the lowest market price.

•Ref. *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore), June 8, 1818, p. 3, c. 1.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 13-GP's July 1820 Visit, Barnstead, N.H. Baltimore grew as a trade center after the War of 1812. When the first five-year partnership accounts were tallied, Riggs & Peabody had earned $70,709.24. GP had also done well trading on his own. •GP was on a short visit to New England in July 1820 when he took his mother by horse and buggy to visit her sister (his aunt) Temperance (née Dodge) Jewett (1772-c.1872) in Barnstead, N.H. GP had visited there ten years before, in the winter of 1810, when he was a tall, thin uncertain boy of 15. Now, in July 1820, aged 25, he told his uncle, Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, M.D. (1757-1836), that he was worth between $40,000-$50,000. •Ref. (Riggs & Peabody profits after first five year partnership): Spencer, ed., pp. 600-601.

Family Breadwinner

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 14-Family Breadwinner. At the time of his junior partnership in Riggs & Peabody, 1814, GP's mother and five of his siblings, without a breadwinner, had lost their mortgaged home and lived with Spofford relatives in Salem, Mass., and elsewhere. Two years later, Nov. 1816, older brother David Peabody (GP had been assistant in David's Newburyport drapery store), worked for GP in Alexandria, Va. David released the mortgaged Danvers

homestead to GP, who began paying off their deceased father's debts. •Ref. (GP's mother and siblings forced to live with Spofford relatives, 1814): *Haverhill Gazette* (Haverhill, Mass.), Sept. 28, 1866, p. 1, c. 6, continued p. 2, c. 1. For GP's winter 1810 visit to Barnstead, N.H., with sources, •see Concord, N.H.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 15-"filial affection." Newburyport, Mass., lawyer Ebon Mosely, handling the Peabody home deed, wrote GP, Dec. 16, 1816: "I cannot but be pleased with the filial affection which seems to evince you to preserve the estate for a Parent." By Jan. 1817 GP had paid off the mortgage. His mother and his siblings had their Danvers home again. GP began paying for the schooling of his siblings, nieces, and nephews at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and elsewhere. •Ref. Ebon Mosely, Newburyport, Mass., to GP, Baltimore. Dec. 16, 1816, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Bradford Academy.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 16-"I am highly gratified." GP spent much time on the road collecting long-standing debts for Riggs & Peabody. He wrote Elisha Riggs, Sr., from Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 26, 1821, of staying with one reluctant debtor three hours before receiving settlement. Riggs replied: "I have only time to say I am highly gratified at all you have done, I think it could not be better...." •Ref. GP, Fredericksburg, Va., to Elisha Riggs, Sr., Baltimore, Jan. 26, 1821, Peabody Papers, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Baltimore, to GP, Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1821, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

GP's Brothers Worked for Firm

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 17-GP's Brothers Worked for Firm. On July 29, 1820, Riggs and Peabody renewed their partnership for two years. Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s first wife had died. He was a widower with two sons. He married again about 1822, after branch warehouses were opened in NYC and Philadelphia. Employing others now, Riggs, Peabody & Co.'s main office was at 208 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. GP's older brother David Peabody and younger brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35) worked for the firm as needed. By 1828 Riggs had three additional children and moved his family to Philadelphia. •See Riggs, Peabody & Co.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 18-Difficulties with GP's Brothers. In Jan. and Feb. 1827, when scolding letters were exchanged, Elisha Riggs, Sr., was in NYC where he was to remain as a banker after withdrawing from the company. The partners were frequently in different parts of the country and extremely busy in a volatile business market. Riggs had difficulties with GP's brothers David Peabody and particularly Thomas Peabody.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 19-Older Brother David Peabody's Circumstances. Older brother David Peabody married Sally Caldwell Jan. 20, 1814. She died in the early 1820s, leaving a son named after his uncle George Peabody (1815-32). GP helped support this nephew; paid for his

schooling at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and was prepared to pay his way through Yale College when the nephew died of scarlet fever at age 17. •See Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 20-Younger Brother Thomas Peabody's Problems. Younger brother Thomas Peabody as Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s clerk, was not dependable. He evidently drank excessively, gambled, borrowed money at exorbitant rates which he could not repay, and neglected his work. These misdemeanors fell heavily on Elisha Riggs, Sr. Minor difficulties with David Peabody and more serious difficulties with Thomas Peabody, here briefly told, irritated Riggs but did not affect the GP-Elisha Riggs, Sr., partnership or their later friendship and business exchanges.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 21-Riggs to GP, Feb. 4, 1827. GP complained to Elisha Riggs, Sr., Jan. 13, 1827, of unfilled orders. Riggs answered three weeks later in a hastily written and emotionally composed private letter (Riggs's underlining): "Mr. George Peabody. Dear Sir: Since your scolding letter of 13th ulto I am without any of your favours. [Y]ou then made several unnecessary remarks which you probably would not have made if you had been as constantly employed both night and day in business as I have been." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, NYC, to GP, Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1827, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 22-Riggs to GP, Feb. 4, 1827, Cont'd.: "I assure you I have never worked so hard in my life as I have for the last four or five weeks, in buying & hunting goods for Phila. While I expect you are all living at perfect ease in Balto, little or nothing to do, which I am sorry for--you say you do not often trouble me with business--etc. etc....and that you had lost ten times the amount that you would have etc. an agent & so on--by this insinuation you throw out improper reflections which you had better let alone, as they cannot correctly apply to me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 23-Riggs to GP, 1827 Cont'd. Calmer now, Riggs explained that he had been collecting outstanding debts in Philadelphia to use in purchasing new goods, of mistakes made by their correspondents, and the trouble and anxiety required to straighten out these mistakes. In a friendlier tone he explained his troubles with Thomas Peabody, working as his clerk in Philadelphia and in NYC •Ref. *Ibid.*

Thomas Peabody's Faults

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 24-Thomas Peabody's Faults. Elisha Riggs, Sr. explained: "During all this time my whole time was employed late & early in attending to various business, While I was also much trouble[d] in Mind, as to what course to take with Thomas P.[eabody] who I had nearly lost confidence in, and had to be attentive to every thing in the way of business myself, as but little appeared to be done as it should be without my personal attention." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 25-Thomas Peabody's Faults Cont'd.: "I have caused Thomas to remove from his old boarding place to Mr. Devens where I board. [H]e has been here about three days. [H]e promises to be regular in his habits for the future and is generally in the house of nights in good time--As I often have writing for him to do in my room. I have paid all his debts of borrowed money, taylors, shoe bills, etc., with the exception of about 150$ which he borrowed he says of Brokers & Lotter [lottery, i.e. gambling] men, of which David Peabody was also bound. This I told him I would not pay at present." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 26-Thomas Peabody's Faults Cont'd.: "I keep a strick eye over him as well as my business will allow me to do--And have assured him, that if he ever acted again as he has done, that I would certainly get another Clerk--I have taken great pains and talked with him very carefully as to the consequences of his conduct--he appears penitent and I hope will keep his promise hereafter. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 27-Thomas Peabody's Faults Cont'd.: "I have acted the part of a good friend toward him in every respect, which he appears to feel and acknowledge. A short time will enable him to see and determine--I understand from Thomas that David is now employed in a lottery office. He is occasionally in the Store...." Riggs ended in confidence: "This letter is written in haste for yourself only, as I have never mentioned to any person except yourself anything about T.P. [Thomas Peabody.] You will therefore destroy this letter--and in the future always be assured that I shall never neglect my duty in business--....Yours respectfully, E Riggs." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 28-GP's Brothers Often in Financial Trouble. David and Thomas Peabody were often in financial trouble when not working for Riggs, Peabody & Co. David in NYC wrote brother Thomas in Baltimore that he needed money. Thomas replied, Nov. 18, 1828, that he was without a job and could do nothing. Four days later GP sent Thomas $15 which Thomas sent to David. •Seeking better prospects in South America, Thomas wrote older brother David from Lima, Peru, April 30, 1830, that he was working there as bookkeeper for Alsop, Wetmore & Co.'s agent, that their brother GP was about to sail for England on his second European commercial buying trip (1831-32, 15 months), and that their mother was in poor health. •Ref. Thomas Peabody, Baltimore, to David Peabody, NYC, Nov. 18 and 22, 1828, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Thomas Peabody, Lima, Peru, to David Peabody, NYC, April 30, 1830, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 29-Mother Ill in Lockport, N.Y. Their mother had gone on a long visit to her recently married daughter Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34) in Lockport, N.Y. Mary Gaines Peabody married Caleb Marsh, April 12, 1827. Caleb Marsh bought a farm in Lockport, N.Y. from the dowry GP provided for his younger sister. For Mary Gaines Peabody-

Caleb Marsh, engagement, Marsh's dowry concerns, their marriage, and children, •see Caleb Marsh. •Othniel Charles Marsh (Caleb's son).

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 30-Death of GP's Mother, June 22, 1830. On April 30, 1830, Mary wrote David in NYC that their mother was still in poor health, that she had the ague followed by a high intermittent fever. Caleb Marsh also wrote David that mother Peabody was seriously ill and that he did not think she would recover . On June 25, 1830, Mary sent David the melancholy news that their mother had died on June 22, 1830, a month short of her sixtieth year. Mary added that their mother had not been in apparent pain when she died. David forwarded Mary's letter about their mother's death to GP by the next ship bound for England. He added to GP, in a postscript to Mary's letter: "The above I just recd in time to forward by the Canada [ship]--which sails in an hour. I should have gone to Lockport a month since if it had been in my power to have paid the expense of the journey. Yrs. truly, D. Peabody." •Refs. below.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 31-Death of GP's Mother, June 22, 1830, Cont'd. •Ref. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., to David Peabody, NYC, April 30, 1830, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Caleb Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., to David Peabody, NYC, June 22, 1830, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., to David Peabody, NYC, June 25, 1830 (on mother's death, forwarded to GP in England), Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 32-Thomas Peabody's Return from Lima, Peru. Thomas Peabody was ill in Lima, Peru; had to give up his job there; worked his way back to the U.S. as a ship's clerk, and lost that job when a new crew was hired. GP was out of the country on a European buying trip when Thomas landed in Baltimore without work. He wrote David in NYC: "George being out of the country my necessity for employment is very great & for the present I would be willing to take up with almost any situation." •Thomas Peabody worried the Peabody family, whose letters sadly hint at rather than detail his misdemeanors. In some unwholesome business matter he had wronged brother David and begged to be forgiven. •Ref. Thomas Peabody, Baltimore, to David Peabody, NYC, July 1, 1832, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Thomas Peabody's Death

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 33-Thomas Peabody's Death, 1835. Thomas Peabody died April 16, 1835, one day short of his thirty-fourth birthday. He had been operating a school and had gone to pay some debts in Buffalo, N.Y. Not having enough money to meet his obligations and overcome with remorse and shame, he met an unhappy end. The sad news was sent to GP abroad, in an April 20, 1835, letter, in care of the Brown Brothers business firm, Liverpool, England, by GP's brother-in-law Dr. Eldridge Gerry Little, a physician, married to GP's youngest sister Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809). In March 1833 GP had paid for their farm in Pembroke,

N.H. Dr. Little wrote to GP: "It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Thomas. He died in Buffalo on the 16th inst. a victim of his own vices." •Ref. Dr. Eldridge Gerry Little, Pembroke, N.H., to GP, care of Brown, Liverpool, April 20, 1835, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 34-"poor misguided brother." The exact cause of Thomas Peabody's death is not given, leaving the reader of family letters to wonder if Thomas took his own life or died in a drunken stupor. •Four months later Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell in her Aug. 23, 1835, letter to her brother GP, care of Brown, Liverpool, England, referred to Thomas as their "poor misguided brother." •Ref. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, New Rowley, Mass., to GP, care of Brown, Liverpool, Aug. 23, 1835, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 35-News of Brother David. Sister Judith Dodge also relayed to GP news of oldest brother David Peabody who had married again. His second wife was a widow with a 14-year-old daughter. He met his second wife when he boarded at her home in Brookline, near Boston, Mass. David and his new family had moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where their youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77) had settled on a farm. Maybe, Judith added about David, having a wife again might teach him economy (i.e., to be prudent in earning and saving his money). •Ref. *Ibid.*

A Thomas Peabody Debt

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 36-Sarah Whitehorn to GP About a Thomas Peabody Debt. Sixteen years after Thomas's death, one of his debts surfaced. In London GP received the following letter (July 19, 1853): "Mr. George Peabody, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines presuming you are the Mr. Peabody who was formerly of the firm of Riggs & Peabody and who the Papers say is possessed of great wealth and much benevolence. I wish to call to your recollection many years ago when your Brother David and family boarded with me and his wife died at my Home. Two or three years after that your brother Thomas boarded with me and went away thirty dollars in my debt." Ref. Sarah Whitehorn, Brooklyn, NYC, to GP, July 19, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 37-About a Thomas Peabody Debt Cont'd.: "I know not whether he is living but I am very destitute, far advanced in life, and with very feeble health, would you be so kind as to send me that small sum, it would be of great service to me for I need it now more than ever--when your Brother David with his Wife and Son George boarded with me, it was just after the yellow fever was in New York and I recollect your calling there of an evening in Greenwich Street--be assured Sir it is exactly as I have stated and you will not I trust refuse me. Address me No. 75 Fulton Avenue, Second door from Joy Street, Brooklyn, New York." Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 38-Banking Career. After Elisha Riggs, Sr., withdrew from active partnership in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1829), he was a successful NYC banker until his death in Aug. 1853. •GP undertook to train in merchandising and in banking in London Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s son, George Washington Riggs (1813-81). Elisha Riggs, Sr., then backed this son financially to form a banking firm in Washington, D.C., with William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), who had good contacts with U.S. government agencies. The banking firm of Corcoran & Riggs (1840-48) marketed the bonds that financed the second loan for the Mexican War (1847-48). GP in London, in collaboration with Corcoran in Washington, D.C., and Elisha Riggs, Sr., in NYC, sold bonds that financed part of this loan. •Ref. Spencer, ed., pp. 599-619. See Samuel Riggs. •William Wilson Corcoran.

Collins Line

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 39-Collins Line. Elisha Riggs, Sr., also helped finance the Collins Line of five steamships (the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic*, *Baltic*, and *Adriatic*) carrying passengers, freight, and mail between NYC and Liverpool during 1849-58. Two of the Collins Line's steamships suffered maritime disasters. One of these, the *Arctic*, on Sept. 27, 1854, at full speed, collided with the smaller French *Vesta*, 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The *Vesta* limped to port but the *Arctic* sank with 322 of the 408 aboard drowned. Also lost on the *Arctic* were GP's Va. bonds then worth $35,000. GP tried unsuccessfully for years to get Va. to redeem these lost bonds. •See *Arctic* (ship). •Collins Line.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 40-Va. Bonds to Lee's College, 1869. On GP's last U.S. visit four months before his death, he visited the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. Gathered there by chance were southern and northern leaders, educators, and former Civil War generals, including Gen. Robert E. Lee, then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871). GP talked to, dined with, and was applauded as he walked arm in arm with Lee. Though ill, he heard from his bungalow the merrymaking of a Peabody Ball held in his honor. •See persons and institution named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 41-Va. Bonds to Lee's College, 1869 Cont'd. GP gave the lost and unredeemed Va. bonds to Lee's Washington College for a mathematics professorship. Fourteen years later (1883) the State of Va. honored the value of these bonds with accrued interest in the amount of $60,000. R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wryly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Washington and Lee Univ.

"little misunderstanding"

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 42-Riggs to GP, April 16, 1850. GP last wrote to Elisha Riggs, Sr., in March 1849. Soon after a coolness developed, the reason for which is not known. Elisha Riggs, Sr., reached out for reconciliation. He wrote from NYC to GP in London, April 16,1850: "It has been some time since I have had the pleasure of a letter from you. I do not feel satisfied to remain in this way, and if agreeable to you, I should be pleased to renew our friendly communication, and to bury the little misunderstanding that took place between us." •Ref. GP, London, to Elisha Riggs, Sr., NYC, April 17, 1850, Peabody Papers, PEM., Salem, Mass., quoted in •Hidy, M.E.-b, p. 11.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 43-Riggs to GP, April 16, 1850 Cont'd.: "We have been too long partners, and friends, I think, knew each other too well, to permit trifles to [a]ffect our good understanding. I therefore propose to you, to bury in oblivion, all and everything that has occurred between us, to cause any coolness whatsoever heretofore. If this meets your entire approbation, I should be glad you will say [so] to me in your next letter." He ended: "With sentiments of respect and esteem, I remain, dear sir, Yours truly, E. Riggs." •GP must have reacted favorably to Riggs's warm letter. The next year, two weeks before the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (the first world's fair), GP urged Elisha Riggs, Sr., to attend: "To see the buildings alone is worth a voyage across the Atlantic." •Ref. *Ibid.*

E. Riggs, Sr., in England, 1851

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 44-Great Exhibition of 1851, London. Elisha Riggs, Sr., and some of his family were among the over six million who attended the Great Exhibition. He saw GP at his best, serving visiting Americans, securing for them tickets for the House of Lords, the opera, botanical gardens, and dinner engagements. GP had won the praise of U.S. exhibitors who, without U.S. congressional funds, were unable to furbish and display U.S. art and industrial products until GP's timely loan of $15,000. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 45-July 4, 1851, U.S.-British Friendship Dinner. GP also proposed a July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner. He consulted U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), who inquired discreetly, found that London society would not attend, and so informed GP. GP, however, got as guest of honor the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), England's greatest living hero. GP's dinner was a huge success and well reported in the London press. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 46-July 4, 1851, U.S.-British Friendship Dinner Cont'd. Surprised at how well the dinner had turned out, U.S. Minister Abbott thanked GP: "I should be unjust...if I were

not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London. Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception.... I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Aid to Riggs's Sick Son

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 47-GP Aid to Riggs's Sick Son. Staying at Dover, England, Elisha Riggs, Sr., wrote GP to join him for a weekend (July 16, 1851): "...the fine air here will...renovate you and prepare you for your unusual hard labour." While Riggs was visiting on the Continent, his 14-year-old son William Henry Riggs (b. 1837) was sick in London. GP helped put the boy in care of a friend going to Paris. Riggs wrote appreciatively to GP from Paris (Aug. 29, 1851): "Greatly indebted to you and friend Ward [Horatio Ward, c1810-68] for your kindness to my boy." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Sr., to GP, July 16, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Sr., to GP, Aug. 29, 1851, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 48-Approved Gooch as Junior Partner. When on Jan. 1, 1852, GP made his valued British-born clerk Charles Cubbitt Gooch a junior partner in George Peabody & Co., Elisha Riggs, Sr., wrote approvingly (April 17, 1852): "It gives strength and implicit confidence in your correspondents [i.e., your business associates]." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Sr., to GP, April 17, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Last Letter

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 49-Riggs to GP, Last Letter, April 17, 1852. Elisha Riggs, Sr., was 73, had been ill since he returned to the U.S. from Europe, had recovered, and then fell in the basement of his home and badly sprained an ankle. His last letter to GP before his death in Aug. 1853 poignantly touched on their long relationship (April 17, 1852): "But few men can look back as we can over business transactions and friendly intercourse with as much pride and satisfaction. It should cause us both to feel thankful, remind us that we have been blessed with much good fortune, and admonish us that the enemy is always money or time." •Ref. Elisha Riggs, Sr., to GP, April 17, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 50-Last Letter, April 17, 1852, Cont'd.: "You always had the faculty of an extraordinary memory and strong mind which enabled you to carry out your plans better than almost any other man I ever knew.... [To] these happy faculties I attribute much of your prosperity. [Unusual] perseverance enabled you to rise to an extraordinary position for a man of your age." •Riggs went on: "40 years is a long time to look back on.... Our early acquaintance,

you know, was nearly accidental, we knew but little of each other, but were both disposed to put implicit confidence in each other...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, Elisha, Sr. 51-Last Letter, April 17, 1852, Cont'd.: Riggs ended with: "Your friends in the United States have felt gratefully indebted to you in many ways, and more particularly for your kindness to your countrymen during the last 12 months.... I have given more letters of introduction to you than I wished but every American going to England that knows you or has heard of you asks for a letter...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs Family

Riggs, George Washington (1813-81). **1-**Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s Son. George Washington Riggs, son of Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), was one of the 16 original PEF trustees during 1867-81. He was born in Georgetown, D.C., the year before GP became his father's junior partner in Riggs & Peabody. •George Washington Riggs was educated at Round Hill School, Mass., and at Yale College. GP helped teach George Washington Riggs the mercantile trade and broker-banking business in London. Largely through the financial backing of his father, Elisha Riggs Sr., then a NYC banker, George Washington Riggs became a partner in Corcoran & Riggs, a banking firm of Washington, D.C. (1840-48), with William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). •Ref. Curry-b, p. 95. •Hidy, M.E.-c, p. 8.

Riggs, G.W. **2-**Mexican War Loan. Corcoran & Riggs, allied with the Barings of London, financed the $18 million second Mexican War Loan of 1847. Of this loan, GP (in London), in conjunction with Elisha Riggs, Sr. and W.W. Corcoran, undertook to sell bonds worth $750,000. •After leaving Corcoran & Riggs, George Washington Riggs headed Riggs & Co., a banking house in Washington, D.C. (1854-81). He was succeeded by his son Elisha Francis Riggs (1851-1910). When this son, Elisha Francis Riggs, retired in 1896, Riggs & Co. became the Riggs National Bank, corner of 15th St. and N.Y. Ave., Washington, D.C., the original site of Corcoran & Riggs. •Ref. [Riggs, E.F.], XV, p. 229. •See persons and organizations named.

Riggs, G.W. **3-**PEF Trustee. George Washington Riggs was succeeded as PEF trustee by Philadelphia banker Anthony Joseph Drexel (1826-93). A.J. Drexel stated that it was his PEF trustee experience that led him to found Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, in 1891. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs, John Beverley, author of *Riggs Family of Maryland; A Genealogical and Historical Record, Inc. a Study of the Several Families in England* (Brookeville: privately printed, 1939). •See various members of Riggs family.

Riggs, Lawrason (1814-84), was the son of Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853). He went to school at Round Hill, Mass., and started in business at age 14. GP was Lawrason Riggs's godfather and gave a dinner in London for Lawrason Riggs on his twenty-first birthday (1835).

Second Partner Samuel Riggs

Riggs, Samuel (d.1853). **1-**Nephew of Elisha Riggs, Sr. Samuel Riggs was the nephew of Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), GP's first senior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). Nephew Samuel Riggs joined the renamed firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. during 1829-48. He managed the Baltimore office and then the NYC warehouse while GP remained in London. Two others employed in the firm from the summer of 1837 were Henry T. Jenkins (b.1815) and Adolphus W. Peabody, GP's younger first cousin, son of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826). •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, pp. 93, 137-138.

Riggs, Samuel. **2-**Peabody, Riggs & Co. On Jan. 1, 1840, H.T. Jenkins and A.W. Peabody were given one-sixteenth share of profits, without having to contribute any capital. The firm ended in 1845, with some transactions to 1848. Samuel Riggs left to join Lawrence Stone & Co., connected with the Bay State Cotton Mills in Lawrence, Mass. Younger partners Henry T. Jenkins and Augustus W. Peabody also left to work in other firms. GP remained in London to head George Peabody & Co. (Dec. 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), merchant-banking firm dealing with U.S. trade and securities. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Riggs National Bank, Washington, DC. For origin and sources, •see George Washington Riggs (above).

Riggs, Peabody & Co. •See Peabody, Riggs & Co.

Rinehart, William Henry (1825-74), was a sculptor, born in Union Bridge, Md., who lived in Baltimore and then in Italy after 1858. The PIB has 42 of his sculptured figures, reliefs, and busts and three marble originals, including his masterpiece, *Clytie*. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

Rives, William Cabell (1793-1868), was one of the 16 original PEF trustees. He was born in Va. and educated at Hampden-Sydney and William and Mary colleges. A lawyer, he served in the Va. constitutional convention of 1816; was Va. state legislator (1817-21 and 1822-23); was U.S. Minister to France (1829-32 and 1849-53); and was U.S. Senator from Va. (1832-34, 1836-39, and 1841-45). He was a member of the 1861 Va.-sponsored peace convention in Washington, D.C., to prevent Civil War; and served in the provisional and then regular Confederate Congress until 1862. Rives helped PEF agent Barnas Sears (1802-80) contact important Va. citizens in promoting public education, teachers institutes, and normal schools in that state. •See persons named. •PEF.

First Suggested GP Study

Robb, Felix Compton (1914-97). **1-**GPCFT Dean and President. Felix Compton Robb first came to GPCFT, Nashville, in 1947 as assistant to Pres. Henry Harrington Hill (1894-1987).

He held other administrative posts including Dean of Instruction, and succeeded Hill as president during 1961-66. He left GPCFT to become director, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1966-82. A trustee of several colleges and a consultant to various boards and foundations, he last served as interim president of Tallulah Falls School, Ga., 1988-89. •Born in Birmingham, Ala., he graduated from Birmingham Southern College (1936), received a master's degree from Vanderbilt Univ. (1939), and a doctorate in education from Harvard Univ. (1952). •Ref. F.C. Robb obituary in *Tennessean* (Nashville), June 24, 1997, p. 7B.

Robb, F.C. 2-Suggested GP Study. While Robb studied at Harvard Graduate School of Education, Harvard historian Arthur Schlesinger, Sr. (1888-1965), suggested that Robb write on GP's life and educational influence. Robb chose instead to write his dissertation on school administration. In early 1953, conferring with GPCFT graduate student Franklin Parker and perhaps regretting a good topic not pursued, he encouraged the authors' research on GP, done concentratedly 1953-56 and since, culminating in this *George Peabody (1795-1869) A-Z* book. •Ref. Parker, Franklin. "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy" (Ed.D., GPCFT, 1956), three vols. •See PCofVU, history of.

Roberts, Henry (1803-76). 1-British Architect. Henry Roberts was a British architect who designed a block of model housing for the poor, built at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair), at the suggestion of Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's husband. There was no known connection between Henry Roberts' block of housing and GP's Peabody Donation gift of model housing for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift, 1862-69), although GP did visit the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Roberts, Henry. 2-Career. Henry Roberts was trained in the architectural office of Sir Robert Smirke (1781-1867), who designed the main facade of London's British Museum, the General Post Office, and the Royal College of Physicians. Henry Roberts designed the Fishmongers' Hall (1831-33), the first railway station erected at London Bridge (1844), and St. Paul's Church, East Smithfield (1846). He was architect to Lord Shaftesbury's Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes and designed many of their buildings. He was also interested in the housing of the poor in Belgium and Italy. He died in Florence, Italy, in April 1876. •See Lord Shaftesbury.

Robeson, George Maxwell (1829-97), was the U.S. Navy Secty. at the time of GP's death in London (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral. In conjunction with Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85), Secty. Robeson ordered the USS *Plymouth*, from Marseilles, France, to accompany Britain's HMS *Monarch* from Portsmouth, England, across the Atlantic to Portland, Me. Secty. Robeson also placed Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in command of the U.S. Navy flotilla of

ships which met the *Monarch* and the *Plymouth* in Portland harbor, Me. It was Farragut's last official duty before his death. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Persons named.

Robinson, Raymond Edwin (1932-), was PIB Conservatory of Music acting director during 1967-68. He earned the bachelor of arts degree from San Jose State College and both the master's degree in music and the doctorate in music from Indiana Univ. After military service, he was music conductor and arranger for west coast educational television productions. He left the PIB Conservatory of Music to become president, Westminster Choir College, and then was distinguished professor at Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., Florida. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Rochester, Univ. of, has the William Henry Seward (1801-72) Collection and the Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) Collection, both containing letters relating to GP. For W.H. Seward, •see *Trent* Affair. For Thurlow Weed, •see Civil War and GP. •Thurlow Weed.

Rockefeller, John D. (1839-1937). For John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board (1902-62), •see PEF.

Romance and GP

Romance and GP. **1-**Elizabeth Knox of Baltimore. PIB librarian Frank Nicholas Jones's (b.1906) *George Peabody and the Peabody Institute* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute Library, 1965), recorded that a Mrs. Charles Rieman (formerly Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin who married Charles Rieman in 1899) deposited in the PIB Library in 1958 an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist James Wilson Leakin (1857-1922), "Family Tree of the Knoxes and their Connections." This manuscript is the source for the following story of an alleged romance in GP's life. •Ref. Jones.

Romance and GP. **2-**Elizabeth Knox of Baltimore Cont'd. By this account, sometime during his Baltimore years (1815-37), GP proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (Gilmore) Knox. Her father is said to have advised against the marriage, preferring his daughter to marry a banker. She married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of the couple's fourth child. In the Carson family tradition, when GP returned to Baltimore for a visit in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Carson, then managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married solely for his money. A PIB Art Gallery catalog listed an 1840 portrait of Elizabeth (née Knox) Carson, stating "Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. •Elise Tiffany. •Miss Wilcocks.

Romance and GP. **3-**"that search after a wife." Horatio G. Ward (c1810-68) was a U.S.-born merchant and GP's intimate friend. Ward was evidently on a business trip in Bologna, Italy, when he wrote to GP in a teasing manner about getting married. Ward's letter, dated Nov. 26,

1834, read (his underlining): "How do you get on? I don't mean in business matters for they are always right with you; but as prospects that search after a wife that you thought of setting about when we parted.--Don't by any means give it up, for I rely on you to make my path in the same line, smooth... [John] Cryder tells me they are fine women, and so let me persuade you...to make a beginning." •See Horatio G. Ward.

Romance and GP. 4-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. GP's romance and broken engagement with Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905) was frequently mentioned after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death. •Born June 4, 1819, into a prominent Providence, R.I., family, she was a pupil of John Kingsbury (1801-74), who conducted the first high school in R.I. for young women. In 1835 at age 16 she visited Philadelphia and met Alexander Lardner, age 27. They formed a friendship. She was still in school. He had yet to establish himself in a career. They parted. She finished school in Providence and soon after went to England for Queen Victoria's coronation (June 28, 1838). •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Romance and GP. 5-Engagement. Where and how she and GP met in London is not known. He at age 42 fell in love with the unusually mature 19-year-old Esther Hoppin. A difference of 24 years would ordinarily loom large. But he was in the prime of life, a successful, ambitious man with fine prospects. Friends considered them a good match and encouraged the romance. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. 6-Engagement News Spread. News of the engagement and forthcoming marriage spread with many a joke likely made at GP's expense. Longtime intimate friend and fellow merchant William B. Bend wrote teasingly from NYC to GP in London (Oct. 4, 1838): "I am very busy or I would write a gossipy letter to you. There is a report in circulation here that you are going to be married. Is the story true, and if it is, who is to be the happy fair? Mr. Stell [merchant friend] I understand professes to know all about the affair. I hope it is really to take place. You will be too old if you put it off much longer." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. 7-Engagement Broken. Another longtime business friend William Brown (1784-1864) of Liverpool, England, in NYC on business, learned that GP was engaged to be married. He added a word of congratulations in his business letter to GP (Jan. 2, 1839). •But GP's hopes were dashed. Esther Hoppin broke off the engagement sometime before Jan. 11, 1839. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. 8-Mrs. W. Hyde on Broken Engagement. Three letters touch on the broken engagement. A Mrs. W. Hyde, NYC, believed to be the wife of one of GP's business associates and evidently Esther Hoppin's confidante and intermediary, wrote to GP on Jan. 11 (no year given but 1839 by context): "Dear Sir: Miss Hoppin feels your kindness in wishing her to retain the muff and fur, at the same time propriety will not allow her to accept of your kind proposal.

Custom has made it imperative that after an engagement is broken that all presents will be returned even to the value of a pin." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **9-**Mrs. W. Hyde Cont'd.: "No one can regret more than myself the circumstances which makes the muff & fur mine. I shall keep them and value them highly for the giver's sake and accept my best thanks not only for this munificent present but for others and the parcel of silk today. You are too kind to me. I shall make a beautiful chain of the satin and give it [in] your name as a memento to my grandchildren. I hope on my return you will visit us whenever you feel inclined for a quiet cry. We shall always be happy to see you. You must take a bachelor's dinner with Mr. Hyde even in my absence." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **10-**William B. Bend on Broken Engagement. William B. Bend, NYC, who had written GP a teasing letter Oct. 4, 1838, about the engagement, congratulated GP again, Feb. 10, 1839, on his forthcoming marriage. Eight days later he received GP's Jan. 26, 1839, letter telling of the broken engagement. Deeply touched, Bend apologized, stating that he had not known of the disappointment. He wrote sympathetically to GP (Feb. 18, 1839): "My dear Peabody, I have this morning received your favour of the 26th ulto and with my wife, grieve sincerely and deeply over its melancholy intelligence." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **11-**William B. Bend Cont'd.: "Having myself experienced a misfortune, somewhat similar to that which has fallen you, and remember most distinctly now, though twenty years have since elapsed, the agony which I endured, I feel the more called on and the more adequate to sympathize with you, than I otherwise should do. Then in the true spirit of friendship do I offer to you my heartfelt condolence. I share in the anguish of your feelings, at the blighting of hopes so fondly cherished, at the crushing of expectations, so warmly, so sanguinely indulged in.... The pangs of despised love, though poignant must be resisted. The balmy effects of time, and the natural elasticity and recuperative energy of the human character, will afford you great relief, and I hope to see you here in the Summer quite yourself again." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **12-**T. Macaulay on Broken Engagement. The third letter on the broken engagement, from NYC business friend T. Macaulay, praised GP for acting correctly in the affair, and intimated that some indiscretion came from Esther Hoppin. Macaulay wrote (March 7, 1839): "While upon the subject of family affairs I have learned of matters connected with yourself, and as I should sincerely rejoice in any thing which would contribute to your happiness, did not fail to make myself acquainted with what had transpired since I left England--and I am fully convinced that you have acted as became your character for honorable and manly feeling in so delicate an affair--for although we may err in judgment we must never sacrifice these sentiments of delicacy and propriety upon which our happiness in such matters must rest.

I should have expected it from you and I feel gratified that you have acted accordingly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **13-**Esther Hoppin Married Alexander Lardner. After the engagement Esther Elizabeth Hoppin returned to the U.S., again met Alexander Lardner, and realized her engagement to GP was a mistake. She returned his gifts, through Mrs. W. Hyde of NYC as intermediary, and married Alexander Lardner on Oct. 2, 1840. They lived in Philadelphia where Lardner was a cashier in the Bank of the U.S., had two children, and Lardner died in 1848, age 40. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **14-**John Cryder on Alexander Lardner's Death. GP's NYC business friend John Cryder, who knew of the broken engagement, learned of Lardner's death and wrote to GP (Jan. 27, 1848): "Poor Lardner died in Phila. a few days since leaving his young & interesting widow with two children & about $20,000. He was an excellent man & his death is much lamented." • Esther Elizabeth (Hoppin) Lardner died in 1905, outliving GP by 35 years and her husband by 57 years. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **15-**Broken Engagement Surfaced at GP's Death. In the publicity on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death and his unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral, the *Providence Journal* (Dec. 22, 1869) printed the following about the broken engagement from an anonymous letter writer: "I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle of American friends; and also, at a brilliant dinner-party given by General [Lewis] Cass (1782-1866, then U.S. Minister to France]) in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **16-**"my disappointment long ago." Second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903), in his 1898 book, *A Brief Sketch of George Peabody*, printed a letter (no date given) from the daughter of a Mr. Humphreys. She wrote that when GP arrived during a U.S. visit (no date given but possibly May 1, 1866, in NYC), her father, a commercial friend, went to see GP to congratulate him on his amazing philanthropy. GP said quietly, "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that dedication to my best ability." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **17-**"my disappointment long ago" Cont'd. If GP's alleged "my disappointment long ago" referred to his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, this is his only known indication that her loss was a prime motive for his philanthropy. •Esther Elizabeth Hoppin's portrait by famed English-born U.S. artist Thomas Sully (1783-1872), painted just after her marriage in 1840 and now in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library, shows classic features framed by lovely auburn hair, a face at once charming and enigmatic. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **18-**Miss Wilcocks, London, 1852-53. Miss Wilcocks, about whom little is known, was the niece of U.S. Minister to Britain Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868, minister during 1852-53). GP gave a dinner in London, Oct. 12, 1852, to introduce incoming Minister Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner also honored departing U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). Prominent guests included Joshua Bates (1788-1864), born in Weymouth, Mass., who became agent, partner (1826), and head of the Baring Brothers; Russell Sturgis (1805-87), U.S-born London resident merchant-banker; and others. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Romance and GP. **19-**Miss Wilcocks, London, 1852-53, Cont'd. GP gave another dinner, May 18, 1853, providing more contacts for U.S. Minister J.R. Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner was held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. The 150 guests (65 English, 85 Americans) included Harvard Univ. professor (and president in 1860) Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-62). He later wrote in his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe*, of being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" in 1853 by GP with Martin Van Buren (1782-62, eighth U.S. Pres., 1837-41) and "many very distinguished persons" present. There was a band and vocalists, toasts and speeches. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Persons named.

Romance and GP. **20-**Miss Wilcocks and Elise Tiffany. Although GP was sometimes ill that summer of 1853, his social entertainment included Miss Wilcocks and another lady, Elise Tiffany, daughter of Baltimore friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). From Paris in June 1853 Elise Tiffany's brother George Tiffany asked GP by letter to help get an apartment for them in London. He added, "I just asked Elise if she had any message for you. She says, 'No, I have nothing to say to him whilst Miss Wilcocks is there.'" •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Romance and GP. **21-**Miss Wilcocks and Elise Tiffany Cont'd. The Tiffanys had been invited to the May 18, 1853, dinner for the Ingersolls but Elise would not go. Her brother George Tiffany explained in a letter to GP: "Elise knows the entertainment is to the American Minister and Miss Wilcocks. The thing is impossible. Her trunks will not pack, nor her Bills pay.... As to the Scotch trip of a couple of weeks, Elise counts upon your making that sacrifice as a balm to her wounded feelings, caused by the various reports all through the winter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **22-**Miss Wilcocks Cont'd. GP had gone to the opera with Miss Wilcocks and they appeared together at social functions. A London reporter for a NYC newspaper wrote about a possible romance: "Mr. Ingersoll gave his second soiree recently. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show..." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Romance and GP. **23-**GP to Corcoran on Miss Wilcocks. GP, then age 58, explained in a letter to Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888): "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Rome, Italy. GP visited Rome, Italy, with Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Feb. 19-28, 1868. They had an audience with Pope Pius IX. GP gave a $19,300 gift to the Vatican's charitable hospital in Rome, San Spirito Hospital, via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •See San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Persons named.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (1882-1945), is one of four U.S. citizens with statues in London: **1-**GP's statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), unveiled July 23, 1869. **2-**U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln, 1920; **3-**U.S. Pres. George Washington, 1921. **4-**U.S. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •See Statues of GP. •Persons named.

Theodore Roosevelt

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-1919). **1-**Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th U.S. Pres. during 1901-09 and a PEF trustee during 1901-14, 13 years. He visited the Peabody Normal College campus, Oct. 22, 1907. Theodore Roosevelt was the fourth U.S. citizen to receive the Freedom of the City of London, awarded May 31, 1910. •See Freedom of the City of London, and GP.

Roosevelt, Theodore. **2-**Freedom of the City of London. Those offered this honor included: **1-**Andrew Stevenson (1784-1857), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1836-41, the first U.S. citizen to be offered this honor on Feb. 22, 1838, but who declined as inconsistent with his official duties. **2-**GP, second U.S. citizen offered the Freedom of the City of London and the first recipient, awarded on July 10, 1862. **3-**Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85), U.S. general and 18th U.S. president during 1869-77, third recipient, awarded June 15, 1877. **4-**Theodore Roosevelt, fourth recipient as mentioned, awarded May 31, 1910, **5-**John Joseph Pershing (1860-1948), U.S. general, fifth recipient, awarded July 18, 1919. **6-**Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969), U.S. general and 34th U.S. president during 1953-61, sixth recipient, awarded June 12, 1945. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Third PEF Administrator Wickcliffe Rose

Rose, Wickliffe (1862-1931). **1-**Third PEF Administrator. Wickcliffe Rose was the third PEF administrator during 1907-14. He was born in Saulsbury, Tenn., and while teaching in a rural school was persuaded by a Peabody professor to attend Peabody Normal College in Nashville. There he received the B.A. (1889) and M.A. (1890) degrees (M.A. thesis, "A Discussion of Plato's *Republic*"). He taught mathematics and later philosophy of education at Peabody Normal

College during 1890-1902, taught at the Univ. of Tennessee during 1902-04, and returned as dean to Peabody Normal College during 1904-07. •Ref. Dabney, II, Chap. XVIII, pp. 265-277

Rose, Wickliffe. **2-**Third PEF Administrator Cont'd. He helped raise required funds from Tenn. and Nashville to match the PEF's $1.5 million to endow GPCFT at its new location adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. (opened 1914). He was offered the presidency of the new GPCFT but declined. As third and last PEF administrator, he followed administrators Barnas Sears (1802-80) and J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) and helped accomplish the PEF's third phase of aiding rural public schools. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Rose, Wickliffe. **3-**Foundation Executive. Wickliffe Rose was executive director of the Southern Education Board (1909-13), trustee of the John F. Slater Fund for Negro Education (1909-23), member of the General Education Board (1911-28) and its president (to 1928). In these positions he greatly advanced public education for both races in the South. Simultaneously, as executive secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease (1909-13), he directed the largest public health crusade in the southern U.S.; and as director of its successor International Health Board (1913-23), funded public heath research campaigns around the world, most successfully against yellow fever. •Ref. Flexner, pp. 21-22, 27, 30, 58, 63-66, 70-71, 73-80, 82, 124.

Rose, Wickliffe. **4-**Foundation Executive Cont'd. Rose pioneered in applying private philanthropy to public health problems and preventive care. He also helped found the Woods Hole, Mass., Oceanographic Institution (1931) and coordinated the founding of a new telescope and laboratory at Mount Wilson Observatory in Calif. A rare combination of scholar, researcher, and administrator, Rose used private philanthropic aid (mostly from John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Jr.) to help advance public education and public health regionally (U.S. South), nationally, and internationally. Educational historian Charles William Dabney wrote: "Rose was a marvelously versatile man." •Ref. Hoffschwelle-b, pp. 811-812. •See PEF.

Trent Affair

Rost, Pierre A. (1797-1868). **1-**Confederate Agent. Pierre A. Rost was one of three early Confederate agents sent to Europe at the beginning of the Civil War to gain recognition, arms, and aid for the Confederacy. The other two agents were William Loundes Yancey (1814-63) and Ambrose Dudley Mann (1801-89). •Unsuccessful, they were succeeded by Confederate agents James Murray Mason (1798-1871, from Va.), and his male secretary, and John Slidell (1793-1871, from La.), and his male secretary. These four Confederates evaded a Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., reached Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* bound for Southampton, England. •See *Trent* Affair.

Rost, P.A. 2-*Trent* Affair. One day out of Havana, on Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegaliy stopped by the Union warship *San Jacinto.* The four Confederate emissaries were forcibly removed and taken to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. This illegal *Trent* seizure created a furor in Britain and France and exultation in the U.S. North. Passions were aroused. Angry recriminations over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, delaying to March 12, 1862, announcement in London of the Peabody Donation Fund for low rent apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the seizure of the *Trent*, and the four Confederates were released Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Rowley, Mass., now Georgetown, Mass., was the birthplace of GP's mother, Judith (Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830). GP's younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) also lived in Georgetown. GP gave $70,000 for a Memorial Church in Georgetown, 1866, in honor of his mother, and $30,000 for a Peabody Institute Library, also 1866. •See Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. •John Greenleaf Whittier.

Royal Academy of Art, London. Artist James Read Lambdin (1807-89), who painted a portrait of GP in 1857, later recorded GP as saying of his lack of interest in art: "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." •See James Read Lambdin.

Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, London. On Feb. 23, 1866, GP bought for £1,000 ($5,000) in perpetuity a 10-seat box at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, London, for the exclusive us of the trustees, Peabody Donation Fund, London, which built and managed the Peabody Homes of London. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Royal Archives at Windsor Castle. For letters pertaining to Queen Victoria and GP, •see Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, under References, British library unpublished letters and documents.

Royal Exchange, London. GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange, was unveiled July 23, 1869. •See John Lothrop Motley (spoke at unveiling). •Prince of Wales (unveiled statue). •Statues of GP. •William Wetmore Story (sculptor).

Rubber, invention of. When Charles Goodyear (1800-60) sought financial backing for his rubber-making process, he sent GP samples. •See Charles Goodyear.

Rubinstein, Anton (1829-94), was a Russian-born pianist brought to perform at the PIB Conservatory of Music by its first Director Asger Hamerik (1843-1923). •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Rubinstein, Arthur (1887-1982), was a Polish-born pianist who performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music under its Director Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979) during 1924-41. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Closest Nephew G.P. Peabody

Russell, George Peabody (1835-1909). **1-**GP's Closest Nephew. George Peabody Russell was GP's nephew, son of his younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) and lawyer Jeremiah Russell. His parents were married in Sept. 1831; and lived in Georgetown, Mass. (formerly Rowley, her mother's birthplace). After Jeremiah Russell's death on May 2, 1860, she married Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791). •George Peabody Russell, named after his uncle, was born May 12, 1835, in New Rowley near Georgetown, Mass.; attended a boarding school in Bradford, Mass.; then entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Harvard College in 1851 but attended Dartmouth College, 1853-54, returned to Harvard where he received the B. A. in 1856. •Ref. Harvard College, p. 242.

Russell, G.P. 2-Harvard College. George Peabody Russell was on vacation from Cambridge in Pembroke, N.H., had done some shooting, and wrote his uncle George (May 12, 1852): "I cannot equal you as a marksman: by the way, we still have a large cushion stuffed with feathers of birds shot by you nearly fifty years ago." •Ref. George Peabody Russell, Cambridge, Mass., to GP, May 12, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Russell, G.P. 3-Lawyer and PEF Trustee After graduating from Harvard College (1856), George Peabody Russell entered the Boston law office of Rufus Choate (1799-1859). He entered the Cambridge Law School, March 8, 1857, received the LL.B. degree, 1858, reentered Rufus Choate's law office, was admitted to the Essex County, Mass., bar, Feb. 23, 1859, and practiced law with his father (Jeremiah Russell) in Haverhill, Mass. •He wrote gratefully to his uncle in late Aug. 1859: "If I am anything in the world, I shall owe it to you.... I will try to imitate the example of the good man [Rufus Choate] with whom your care placed me to commence the study of that profession; and in honesty and integrity in all dealing with my fellow-men, I will strive to follow the noblest example of which I know--your own." •Ref. George Peabody Russell, Haverhill, to GP, Aug. 30, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Russell, G.P. 4-Present at PEF Founding. G.P. Russell, who continued to practice law in Haverhill, Mass., after his father died (May 2, 1860), married Lucy Isabella Campbell, daughter of Rev. George W. Campbell, of Bradford, Mass., July 5, 1860. About 1866 the G.P. Russells moved to Salem, Mass., where he was connected in law work with W.D. Northend. •G.P. Russell was one of the 16 original PEF trustees, was present when PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read aloud GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF ($2 million

total, 1867-69) in an upper room, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to 10 of the 16 original trustees. •See PEF.

Russell, G.P. 5-Present when Pres. Johnson Called on GP. G.P. Russell was present on Feb. 9, 1867, when U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), his secretary Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms to thank GP for the PEF. With GP at the time, besides nephew G.P. Russell, were PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87). Also present were GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), his wife, and their son; George Washington Riggs (1813-81); and three others. •See PEF. •Persons named.

Russell, G.P. 6-Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was 72 and often ill) and said he had thought to find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the gift would help unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England, and invited GP to visit him in the White House. GP thanked Pres. Johnson with some emotion, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •See Andrew Johnson. •PEF.

Russell, G.P. 7-GP Considered as U.S. Treasury Secty. Besides genuine appreciation for GP's gift as a national gift, Pres. Johnson had another motive. He faced impeachment by hostile radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, including GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Russell, GP. 8-GP at the White House. Before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House on April 25, 1867. They spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. Robert Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Russell, G.P. 9-Accompanied GP's Remains to the U.S. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in the London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), 80 Eaton Square. Knowing that GP's will requested burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Lampson telegraphed GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels. Her son George Peabody

Russell left for England to accompany GP's remains to the U.S. for burial. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Russell, G.P. 10-During GP's Funeral Events, London. G.P. Russell arrived in London while plans for GP's funeral escalated, including a Westminster Abbey funeral service, (Nov. 12, 1869), 30-day temporary burial in the Abbey (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869), and transatlantic crossing on HMS Monarch, Britain's newest and largest warship. U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), helping U.S. Minister to Great Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-72) coordinate GP's escalating funeral events, described G.P. Russell rather unflatteringly in brief journal entries: Moran's last journal entries on GP (Dec. 13, 1869): "I dined at J.S. Morgan's in the evening [and] George Peabody Russell was there.... A dull fellow...." •See Benjamin Moran.

Russell, G.P. 11-Settled in the Isle of Wight, English Channel. G.P. Russell, who served for a time as secretary of the PEF trustees, resigned as trustee in 1883. He attended to his deceased uncle GP's estate and legal and business matters, requiring visits in the U.S. and in England. He moved to Monksfield, Binstead Parish, Isle of Wight, English Channel, and on his mother's death in Georgetown, Mass., April 20, 1879, age 80, he inherited a considerable family fund she held in trust from her deceased brother GP. He bought an estate at Monksfield and seldom visited the U.S.

Russell, G.P. 12-Died June 23, 1909. Before he went to live abroad, G.P. Russell was a member of the N.Y. Yacht Club and owned a schooner and a steamer, reminiscent of aquatic experiences in college and on the Connecticut River. •Harvard Univ. Archives has a handwritten copy of G.P. Russell's London *Times* obituary, July 7, 1909, p. 11, which reads: "George Peabody Russell of Monksfield, Binstead [Parish], Rhyde, Isle of Wight and of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, who died on June 23 [1909], left an estate valued at £90,003 gross, with net...£83,933. The testator left £100 each to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." •Ref. London *Times* obituary, July 7, 1909, p. 11, in Harvard Univ. Archives.

Russell, Jeremiah (d. May 2, 1860), was a lawyer who married GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) in Sept. 1831 and was the father of GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), who accompanied GP's remains from London to the U.S. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Russell, John, 1st Earl (1792-1878), was British Foreign Secty. during 1860-65. Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), influential N.Y. state political leader and founder and editor of the Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal*, was in London in Nov. 1861 as Pres. Abraham Lincoln's

emissary to explain the Union cause and to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. Weed had several talks with GP on the origins and issues of the Civil War and asked GP's help in meeting British leaders. GP arranged for Weed's introduction to his friend Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), MP from Belfast, Ireland. Through Tennent Weed met and explained the Union side to such leaders as **1**-British Maj. Gen. John Wilson, **2**-Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), **3**-Foreign Secty. John Russell, **4**-MP William W. Torrens (1813-94, also known as William Torrens McCullagh), and others. •See persons named

Russell, Judith (1799-1879), GP's sister. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Russell Sage Foundation. PEF trustee and first president of Johns Hopkins Univ. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908) credited GP's example with influencing the principles of the John F. Slater Fund (1882-1937), John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board (1902-14), the Andrew Carnegie foundations, and the Russell Sage Foundation (1907-46). He added: "Almost if not quite all of these foundations have been based on principles that were designated by Mr. Peabody." •See Daniel Coit Gilman. •PEF.

Russia. Tenn. statesman Neill Smith Brown (1810-86) was U.S. Minister to Russia (1850-86) when he attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair). •See Neill Smith Brown. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

S

"S.P.Q." **1**-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit. GP's May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit was busy with philanthropic gifts and visits to family and friends. A major reason for his U.S. visit was to dedicate and open the PIB, founded Feb. 12, 1857. Its progress had been delayed for nine years and eight months by the Panic of 1857; by disputes over its location and building cost; by increasing differences between PIB trustees and Md. Historical Society trustees over its management, all aggravated by Civil War differences (Md. was a divided and contentious border state barely pro-Union). •See PIB.

GP Attacked & Defended

"S.P.Q." **2**-GP Anti-Union, Pro-Confederate? GP was also hurt and defensive about charges in the press of alleged anti-Union and pro-Confederate sympathies and financial activities in the Civil War. A sharp attack appeared in the NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866 (widely reprinted), by an anonymous letter writer signing himself "S.P.Q." The attack came just after GP founded the Peabody Museums at Harvard Univ., Oct. 8, 1866, and Yale Univ., Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 each, and other gifts. The attack came the very day (Oct. 25, 1866) he was

present to dedicate and open the PIB. •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •John Pendleton Kennedy. •PIB.

"S.P.Q." **3**-PIB Background. The educational gift GP wanted to give Baltimore was conceived of and planned by Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), based partly on London's British Museum: **1**-a specialized reference library; **2**-lecture hall, lecture series, and speakers' fund; **3**-academy of music, **4**-gallery of art; **5**-and prizes for best Baltimore public school scholars--all to be administered jointly by trustees of the PIB and the Md. Historical Society, with the latter housed in the PIB building. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **4**-Irreconcilable Differences. Far removed, busy in London, and often ill, GP could do little to resolve long simmering differences over the PIB. It was a question of which set of trustees would dominate. The showdown came when the PIB trustees by letter of Feb. 12, 1866, asked the Md. Historical Society trustees to relinquish the role assigned them in GP's founding letter. The Md. Historical Society trustees refused and initiated a legal suit. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **5**-Need for Reconciliation. GP saw that the Md. Historical Society was in the right. He had to soften this dispute. In his journal PIB planner John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) expressed the dilemma: "I am myself responsible for Mr. Peabody's committing the Institute to the Society but this was done at a time when the Society nobly showed some appreciation of its object...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **6**-Moved by GP's Plea. Kennedy helped draft GP's May 8, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society, acknowledging their moral and legal right and admitting the wrong done by the PIB trustees. The PIB dedication and opening, GP wrote, depended on the Society's forbearance and good will. He humbly asked Society members as a personal favor to him to withdraw. Moved by his plea, Md. Historical Society members on May 24, 1866, relinquished their PIB role. GP waited until Nov. 5, 1866, to thank Md. Historical Society members in person and asked to be allowed the privilege of contributing $20,000 to their publications fund. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Attacked

"S.P.Q." **7**-"S.P.Q." Attack. The opening night of the PIB a letter writer signing himself "S.P.Q." wrote in the NYC *Evening Post* (Oct. 25, 1866): "Mr. Peabody goes about from place to place inhaling the incense so many are willing to offer him. While Americans at home gave and did their utmost for their country in wartime, what was Mr. Peabody doing? He was making money, piling up profits, adding to his fortune. And what did he do with his gain?

Did he use money made in war against those seeking to destroy this country?" •See Civil War and GP.

"S.P.Q." 8-"S.P.Q." Attack Cont'd.: "Did he raise and clothe a single recruit? Did he give anything to the Sanitary Commission? Did he lend the government any part of his millions? While making up his mind he did something he thought worthier--gave several hundred thousands to the poor of London and got a letter of thanks from the Queen. Many a poor fellow from simple patriotism gave all he had, his life. That man gave more than George Peabody and all his money. He can yet redeem himself by aiding the disabled veterans who deserve his beneficence as much as the poor of London." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Defended

"S.P.Q." 9-"R.D.P." Defended GP. A GP defender signing himself "R.D.P." answered "S.P.Q."'s attack in NYC *Evening Post* (Oct. 26, 1866): "I read with surprise the attack of "S.P.Q." on George Peabody. Now, in regard to the Sanitary Commission I remember reading in your newspaper of Mr. Peabody's gifts to that organization [GP gave a total of $10,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission to aid the war-wounded]. How could Mr. Peabody send his son to the war when unmarried he had none, or a nephew when no man has that power over his relatives?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." 10-"R.D.P." Defended GP Cont'd.: "The intimation that Mr. Peabody made money by speculating on bonds may also be applied to the most patriotic of our bankers. He is not a politician but all who know him know that his patriotism is large and that he loves the whole country. He gives his wealth to public institutions as a permanent source of benefit to all. I am not a personal friend of Mr. Peabody's but come forward in the name of thousands who recognize the noble disposition of his wealth and say he may well enjoy the applause of those who love such deeds." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." 11-*NY Times* GP Defender. An unknown GP defender wrote in the *New York Times* (Oct. 27, 1866): "When Lafayette revisited this country in 1825 amid honors and acclaim one voice was raised against him. Now Mr. Peabody returns to bestow his gifts amid heartfelt thanks and one hoarse voice attacks his patriotism. What charges are made? First, that Mr. Peabody seeks the limelight of universal praise. What is the truth of this? Since his return Mr. Peabody has passed his time quietly with relatives in his hometown. He declined, persistently, tenders for public demonstrations. In New York he declined private dinners. The man who refused a title from the Queen of England has avoided what he could of popular demonstration in this country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **12-**NY Times GP Defender Cont'd.: "The next charge made is that Mr. Peabody deliberately made money at his country's expense. What is the truth of that? He upheld the credit and character of his country. When Englishmen and Secessionists said our people would not pay taxes, our securities would be repudiated, Mr. Peabody not only repelled the imputations, but proved his confidence in and devotion to the Union by purchasing what they were anxious to sell. If he had bought Confederate bonds, he would not now be rich. If he profited by defending our credit by purchasing Government stock, is that cause for reproach? Did we not all do just that?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **13-**NY Times GP Defender Cont'd.: "You ask, thirdly, what does Mr. Peabody do with his money? Implying that as a salve to his conscience he gives to charity that which was dishonorably earned. What is the truth of this? His personal expenses have always been frugal. His manner of life and habits have always been commonplace. Since his return to this country Mr. Peabody has given two-and-a-half million dollars to educational philanthropy. This subjects him to half a column of abuse in the *Evening Post*." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **14-**NY Times GP Defender Cont'd.: "Lastly, you say Mr. Peabody can yet retrieve himself by doing for the disabled soldiers and sailors of this country what he has done for the poor of London. How Mr. Peabody will dispose of the rest of his estate will become known later. When he shall have crowned all his former acts of charity for his countrymen, will some other 'S.P.Q.' impugn his motives and traduce his character?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

"no hope...except in Union victory"

"S.P.Q." **15-**GP Spoke Out. To the audience at the PIB opening GP said heatedly (Oct. 25, 1866): "I have been accused of anti-Union sentiment. Let me say this: my father fought in the American Revolution and I have loved my country since childhood. Born and educated in the North, I have lived twenty years in the South. In a long residence abroad I dealt with Americans from every section. I loved our country as a whole with no preference for East, West, North, or South. I wish publicly to avow that during the war my sympathies were with the Union--that my uniform course tended to assist but never to injure the credit of the Union. At the close of the war three-fourths of my property was invested in United States Government and State securities, and remain so at this time." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **16-**GP Spoke Out Cont'd.: "When war came I saw no hope for America except in Union victory but I could not, in the passion of war, turn my back on Southern friends. I believed extremists of both sides guilty of fomenting the conflict. Now I am convinced more than ever of the necessity for mutual forbearance and conciliation, of Christian charity and forgiveness, of united effort to bind up the wound of our nation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"he...gave us no faith...no help in our struggle"

"S.P.Q." 17-Editor Samuel Bowles's Attack. Samuel Bowles (1826-78), owner-editor, *Springfield Daily Republican* (Springfield, Mass.), agreed with "S.P.Q."'s charges against GP. Bowles's editorial (Oct. 27, 1866) stated that GP's philanthropy came from a sense of justice, a feeling of generosity, and a desire to be remembered. But GP's business heart was also moved to make amends for the injustice he had done to his country. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." 18-Editor Samuel Bowles's Attack Cont'd.: Bowles wrote: "For all who knew anything on the subject knew very well that he and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for our national existence. They participated in the full to the common English distrust of our cause, and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for the Nation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." 19-Editor Samuel Bowles's Attack Cont'd.: "American-born and American-bred, the financial representatives of America in England, they were thus guilty of a grievous error in judgment, and a grievous weakness of the heart. They swelled the popular feeling of doubt abroad, and speculated upon it. Through no house were so many American securities--railroad, State and national--sent home for sale as by them. No individuals contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality as George Peabody and Co.: and none made more money by the operation." •Ref. *Ibid.* For likely origin, details, and sources of Bowles's charges against GP, •see John Bigelow.

"S.P.Q." 20-Bowles's Attack Repeated. Bowles's unsubstantiated 1866 charges of GP's being pro-Confederate were uncritically repeated in Gustavus Myers's *History of the Great American Fortunes*, 1910, rev. 1936; in Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons*, 1934; and in Carl Sandburg's (1878-1967) Pulitzer prize biography, *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939. Sandburg quoted Bowles almost verbatim: "Of the international bankers Peabody & Morgan, sturdy Samuel Bowles said in the *Springfield Republican* that their agencies in New York and London had induced during the war a flight of capital from America." •See Civil War and GP.

"S.P.Q." 21-Bowles's Attack Repeated Cont'd. Sandburg further quoted Bowles: '"They gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation.'" Bowles's charges also appeared in Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *The Stream of American History*, 1952. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Leland DeWitt Baldwin. •Benjamin Moran.

Defended by an "Acquaintance"

"S.P.Q." **22**-An "Acquaintance" Answered Bowles. Someone who signed his letter, "A Twenty-Five Years' Acquaintance," answered Editor Bowles in the *New York Times* (Oct. 31, 1866). This GP "Acquaintance" wrote that Bowles's accusations in the *Springfield Republican* were more unjust and injurious than "S.P.Q.'s" loose charges. The allegations were untrue and Bowles was misinformed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **23**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd. GP's "Acquaintance" wrote: "During six of the gloomiest months of the rebellion I was almost a daily visitor at the Peabody Bank in Old Broad-street, London. It was there the friends of our cause--and only its friends--were to be met with. There we waited and watched for telegraphic intelligence, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Morgan deploring any disaster and rejoicing in every success. I remember particularly how warmly they joined in the celebration of our victory at Fort Donelson [Tenn.]. Both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Morgan promoted and facilitated every suggestion of our friends in London, for the promotion of our cause." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **24**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd.: "Messrs. Peabody and Morgan, instead of depreciating American securities and American credit, did all they could to uphold both. The sentiment of England and France was unmistakably against us. Financial 'distrust' pervaded the continent. Messrs. Peabody & Co. could not refuse to 'send home' the securities of their correspondents. Such, indeed, was the 'distrust' at home that many of our capitalists sent their money abroad for safekeeping." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **25**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd.: "If the charges of the *Springfield Republican* were true, Peabody & Co. would have taken the 'Confederate loan,' and have been losers thereby. How, if 'they shared in the English feeling of distrust,' could they have 'made millions' by speculating in Federal securities? If they believed in the success of the rebellion would they have invested their millions in Northern securities?" •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **26**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd.: "Men are known by the company they keep," stated GP's "Acquaintance," pointing to Sir James Emerson Tennent [1781-1869, MP from Belfast and a British government official] and Sir Henry Holland [1788-1873, a physician to Queen Victoria], both pro-Union. Loyal Americans constantly came to George Peabody & Co. while secessionists went elsewhere, he wrote. •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **27**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd.: "So far, the only individual whom the almoner of millions have wronged, is George Peabody, who has not had his fair share of the vast wealth he is distributing. Indeed, but for the happiness he derived while making his money, in conferring happiness upon others, he would have been without compensation, for

he lived frugally, in plain lodgings, without a carriage or a servant. While, for forty years, Mr. Peabody was habitually liberal with his relatives and his friends, he actually stinted himself." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **28**-"Acquaintance" Answered Bowles Cont'd.: "I remember an occasion when Mr. Peabody, quite ill at his lodgings in Cork-street, without an attendant and without the ordinary comforts of a sick room, was maturing his plan for giving away millions. But if Mr. Peabody has been habitually and even severely economical in his personal expenditures, he has been just to his relatives, liberal with his friends, prodigal in his hospitalities, munificent in his charities, and more than princely in his gifts." •Ref. *Ibid.*

"S.P.Q." **29**-"Acquaintance" May Have Been Thurlow Weed. While this "Acquaintance of 25 Years" chose to be anonymous, the authors believe that the writer was most likely N.Y. state political leader and newspaper editor Thurlow Weed (1797-1882). He was one of Pres. Lincoln's emissaries sent to London in Nov. 1861 to explain the Union view and to keep Britain neutral in the Civil War. In London he conferred with GP, who helped him contact British leaders. The GP-Weed friendship went back to 1843. GP often confided to Weed his philanthropic intentions, asked his advice, and wanted Weed to direct his philanthropic gifts. But Weed enthusiastically recommended and GP accepted for this role eminent Mass. statesman Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). •See Thurlow Weed.

"S.P.Q." **30**-"Acquaintance" May Have Been Thurlow Weed Cont'd. At GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and transatlantic funeral, when GP pro-Confederate anti-Union charges resurfaced against GP, Thurlow Weed wrote the widely reprinted "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of His Course During the Civil War." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Salem brass band, Salem, Mass., participated in the Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852, marking the 100 year anniversary of the separation of Danvers from Salem. GP, invited but unable to attend, sent from London on May 26, 1852, a letter. It was read aloud, initiating what is now the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., to which he gave a total of $217,600. His letter also enclosed a motto: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Salem, Mass., a port city on the Atlantic in New England, 16 miles northeast of Boston, is the location of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass. On Feb. 26, 1867, GP's gift of $140,000 established the Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915), renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-1992), which combined the science collections of the East India Marine Society (founded 1799) and the Essex County Natural History Society (founded 1833). The Peabody Museum of Salem was renamed the Peabody Essex Museum in 1992 and contains the bulk of the George Peabody Papers. •See Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

Salem Village, Mass., first called Brooksby (1626), became known as Salem Village, and then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers (1855-68), and since April 13, 1868, Peabody, Mass. •See Peabody, Mass.

London *Times* Editor

Sampson, Marmaduke Blake (d.1876). **1-London *Times* Editor.** Marmaduke Blake Sampson was an accomplished classical scholar, had been secretary of the treasury committee of the Bank of England, was city editor of the London *Times* for 30 years, and wrote its financial columns (1854-74). He was present at GP's July 4, 1854, dinner at the Star and Garter at Richmond near London, at which super patriot U.S. London Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1819-1914) walked out in anger because GP toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. President. GP consulted with M.B. Sampson during the subsequent charge and countercharge in letters to newspapers over the incident. •Ref. (Blake mentioned): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, pp. 896 (footnote 8), 1110-1111, ff. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Peabody Homes of London. •Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Sampson, M.B. **2-Attended July 9, 1858, Dinner.** M.B. Sampson was also the only Englishman who attended GP's July 9, 1858, banquet at the Crystal Palace, London, for 50 Americans, including U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864) and family and John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). •M.B. Sampson is also mentioned in connection with the public announcement of GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund letter founding the Peabody Homes of London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Trent Affair

San Jacinto (ship). **1-British *Trent* Illegally Stopped.** On Nov. 8, 1861, Union warship *San Jacinto* under Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) fired shots that stopped the British mail packet *Trent* in the West Indies Bahama Channel. Four Confederate emissaries were illegally and forcibly removed from the *Trent* and taken to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. They were James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and his male secretary, seeking recognition, aid, and arms from England; and John Slidell (1793-1871) of La. and his male secretary (George Eustice, 1828-72, from La.), seeking aid and arms from France. •See *Trent* Affair.

San Jacinto. **2-Affected News of Peabody Homes of London Gift.** Their seizure created exultation in the U.S. North but anger and near-war preparations by Britain. Bad feelings lasted well into 1862, affecting GP in London who, with his advisors and trustees, delayed until March 12, 1862, announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund, a $2.5 million (total, 1862-69) gift for apartments for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

San Jacinto. **3-**Mrs. Louise Morris (née Corcoran) Eustice. Another GP-*Trent* connection was with Slidell's secretary George Eustice, married to Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), only daughter of GP's longtime business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C. She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. She was on the *Trent* when her husband was illegally removed. When she reached England, GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), called on her to see after her welfare. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action, and the four Confederates were released Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

In Rome

San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. **1-**In Rome. GP gave a $19,300 gift to San Spirito Hospital, a Vatican charitable hospital, Rome, Italy, during Feb. 24-28, 1868. He was in Rome, Italy, with philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Feb. 19-28, 1868, for sittings in U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) studio for the GP seated statue Story was preparing for placement on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales).

San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. **2-**Visit with the Pope. About Feb. 24-25, 1868, GP and Winthrop, accompanied by former Secty. of the U.S. Legation in Rome Mr. Hooker (who arranged the visit), had an audience with Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, 1792-1878, Pope during 1846-78). It was GP's only audience with the Pope and Winthrop's second audience (Winthrop's first audience with the Pope, 1860). Cornell Univ. Pres. Andrew Dickson White (1832-1918) heard from sculptor W.W. Story that Winthrop introduced GP to the Pope "as a gentleman who though unmarried, had hundreds of children; whereupon the Pope, taking him literally, held up his hands and answered, 'Fi donc! Fi donc!'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. **3-**Charitable Hospital Gift. Leaving the Pope, Mr. Hooker introduced GP and Winthrop to Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). The conversation turned to the hospital of San Spirito among other charitable institutions in Rome. When GP reached his room that night (about Feb. 24-25, 1868), he sent the cardinal a contribution. GP left Rome Feb. 27, 1868, for Genoa, then went by boat to Nice, France, arriving March 3, 1868, where Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) briefly visited him (Kennedy was on his way to Rome). •Ref. *Ibid.*

San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. **4-**To Cannes & Paris. GP then went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, to visit George Eustis (1828-72), William Wilson Corcoran's son-in-law (Corcoran's only daughter Louise Morris née Corcoran Eustis died Dec. 4, 1867, leaving him and their three children). GP, accompanied by Winthrop, then went to Paris about March 16,

where they were received by Napoleon III (1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. **5-**False Report of GP Statue in Rome. GP's visit to Rome, audience with the Pope, and gift to the San Spirito Hospital may have been the basis for a short item from Rome in the vast publicity on GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral: "A statue of Mr. Peabody is to be erected at Rome by order of the Pope." No GP statue in Rome ever materialized. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Carl Sandburg

Sandburg, Carl (1878-1967). **1-**"poor boys who have become rich." Carl Sandburg was a U.S. poet (*The People, Yes*, 1936) and biographer of *Abraham Lincoln*, six volumes, 1926-39. His autobiographical *Always the Young Strangers*, 1953, tells of his first reading about GP in a small vest pocket booklet series titled "Packed in Duke's Cigarettes." As a schoolboy growing up in Galesburg, Ill. (about 1890), walking to school he picked up a smudged booklet (2" & 3/4 " long by 1" & 1/2 " wide), brushed off the dirt, and saw its title, *A Short History of General P.T. Beauregard*, part of a "Series of Small Books." •Ref. Sandburg-b, pp. 260, 262-263, 269.

Sandburg, Carl. **2-**"poor boys who have become rich" Cont'd. Fascinated with it, he found adults who smoked that brand. One adult agreed to give him the booklet inserts. He collected this series, read and swapped them with other boy collectors. Sandburg was charmed by the *Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt*, one of a series of 50 on the lives of "poor boys who have become rich." Proud of his vest pocket library, the future poet and biographer reflected on his remembrance on reading the booklet on GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sandburg, Carl. **3-**On First Reading About GP. Sandburg remembered that: "On the back of another book was a bare-shouldered woman worth looking at, one breast bare, and she held a shining green wreath and a banner that read above her 'Charity' and below 'George Peabody, a Philanthropist.' It was what we called a 'jawbreaker,' the word 'Philanthropist,' but the book made it clear. 'During his long life he not only gave away millions of dollars but he placed his great wealth where it would do the most good.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sandburg, Carl. **4-**On First Reading About GP Cont'd. "After making one fortune in America in the grocery and dry-goods business he went to London as a banker and made a bigger fortune. For all of his money he didn't marry and the book said: 'The story is told that a young American girl who had refused him in the day when money was scarce married one of his friends, whereupon Peabody resolved to remain single --a resolve which he faithfully kept." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sandburg, Carl. **5-**On First Reading About GP Cont'd. "I wanted to know more about that girl and how her husband did by her and what they talked about when George Peabody threw a million dollars to Baltimore for a free library, lecture hall, academy of music, and an art gallery--and later when he put three millions into tearing away tumbledown shanties in the London slums and building brick houses with a little grass around for children to play on--and later when he put another three million dollars into better schools for Negro children of the South." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sandburg, Carl. **6-**On First Reading About GP Cont'd. "The Queen of England wanted to give Peabody a title. He thanked her, said he could get along without it, and went home to Baltimore, where twenty thousand children met him and waved their hands and their handkerchiefs and he said, 'Never have I seen a more beautiful sight.' I wondered if the girl who had refused him was anywhere among the thousands of grownups looking on. On the front cover Mr. Peabody's white hair fell over his ears, and with his white side whiskers he reminded me of one of our Lutheran deacons." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sandburg, Carl. **7-**Criticism of GP. Not withstanding his boyhood admiration of GP, in his Pulitzer prize *Abraham Lincoln, The War Years* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1939), III, pp. 124-125, Carl Sandburg repeated unsubstantiated charges against GP as a Confederate sympathizer in the Civil War. Such charges had first been made in 1862, without substantial evidence by John Bigelow (1817-1911), U.S. Consul General in Paris; repeated by Samuel Bowles (1826-78), editor of the *Springfield Daily Republican* (Springfield, Mass.), Oct. 27, 1866; by Gustavus Myers (1872-1942) in *History of the Great American Fortunes*, 1910, rev. 1936; by Matthew Josephson (1899-1978) in *The Robber Barons* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934 and 1962), p. 60; and by Leland DeWitt Baldwin in *The Stream of American History* (New York: American Book Co., 1952), II, p. 121. •See Civil War and GP. For defense of GP as Union supporter, •see Charles Pettit McIlvaine. •"S.P.Q." •Thurlow Weed

Sandburg, Carl. **8-**Criticism of GP Cont'd. (Sandburg wrote): "Of the international bankers Peabody & Morgan, sturdy Samuel Bowles said in the *Springfield* [Mass.] *Republican* that their agencies in New York and London had induced during the war a flight of capital from America." Sandburg then quoted Bowles: '"They gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Satterlee, Herbert Livingston (1863-1947), was John Pierpont Morgan Sr.'s (1837-1913) son-in-law and author of *Life of J. Pierpont Morgan* (New York: privately printed, 1937). For Satterlee's connection with GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne (1874-1937), see Bruce Ryburn Payne. •PCofVU.

Naval Reception for GP's Remains

Schenck, Robert Cumming (1809-90). **1-**Opposed U.S. Navy Reception for GP's Remains, Portland, Me. U.S. Rep. Robert Cumming Schenck (Republican-Ohio) on Dec. 21, 1869, objected to U.S. House Resolution No. 96 which asked Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a U.S. Navy reception for GP's remains, then aboard HMS *Monarch*, escorted by USS *Plymouth*, from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Me. Rep. Schenck led the opposition to the resolution by moving that the House adjourn to allow time to consider if it should go to this expense. Rep. Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (1827-97, Democrat-Ind.) regretted that a move to adjourn was made, in view of GP's vast gifts to U.S. education and science. Rep. Schenck defended his move to adjourn and challenged GP's patriotism during the Civil War, while some Republican members applauded. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Schenck, R.C. **2-**Resolution Passed. U.S. Rep. Thomas Laurens Jones (1819-87, D-Ky.), who originally introduced U.S. House Resolution No. 96 on Dec. 15, 1869, expressed shame that his proposal to honor GP was being so debated. He mentioned withdrawing the resolution. The House refused to adjourn and, with Rep. Schenck still objecting, passed the resolution that day. It was passed by the U.S. Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Schenck, R.C. **3-**Career. Rep. R.C. Schenck was born in Franklin, Ohio; graduated from Miami Univ. (1827); taught French and Latin; practiced law in Dayton, Ohio; served in the Ohio legislature (1840); in the U.S. House (1843-51); was U.S. Minister to Brazil (1851-53); was a Union general (1861-63); and a radical Republican in the U.S. House (1863-70). There was a touch of irony when in 1870 U.S. Pres. Grant appointed R.C. Schenck (who opposed a U.S. Naval reception for GP's remains on the *Monarch* at Portland, Me.) to replace John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) as U.S. Minister to Britain during 1871-76. In that capacity, Schenk was a member of the Joint Commission that arbitrated the *Alabama* Claims and signed the Treaty of Washington in May 1871 by which Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million in reparations. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. (Schenck as Union general): Boatner, p. 725. •Ref. (Schenck as U.S. Minister to Britain): Welch, p. 137.

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Sr. (1888-1965), was the Harvard Univ. history professor who suggested GP's contributions to educational philanthropy as a doctoral research topic to Felix Compton Robb (1914-97) when Robb attended Harvard Graduate School of Education. Robb, then a GPCFT administrator (assistant to the president, dean of instruction, president during 1961-66), pursued another topic in education administration. In 1953 when he was Dean of Instruction at GPCFT he suggested the topic to co-author Franklin Parker. •See Felix Compton Robb.

Nephew O.C. Marsh

Schuchert, Charles, and Clara Mae LeVene. **1-**Biographers of O.C. Marsh. Charles Schuchert and Clara Mae LeVene were the authors of *O. C. Marsh, Pioneer in Paleontology* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940), biography of Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), based on his papers at Yale Univ. GP paid for the education of his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) education at Phillips Academy, Mass., Yale College (B.A., 1860), Yale's Sheffield Scientific School (M.A., 1863), and study abroad at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau (1863-65). •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Schuchert, Charles, and Clara Mae LeVene. **2-**Marsh, First U.S. Paleontology Prof. GP also paid for O.C. Marsh's science library (paleontology) and paid to ship these and fossil specimens (2.5 tons) to New Haven, Conn., where Marsh was Yale's first U.S. professor of paleontology and the second such professor in the world. O.C. Marsh influenced GP's founding of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale (Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000), and less directly what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000). •See Science: GP's Contributions to Science and Science Education (below). •Institutions named.

Schuchert, Charles, and Clara Mae LeVene. **3-**Authors Worked with O.C. Marsh. Charles Schuchert (1858-1942), O.C. Marsh's biographer, helped Charles Emerson Beecher (1856-1904) prepare fossils at Yale during 1892-93, served on the U.S. Geological Survey (1893-94), was Yale's third paleontology professor (1904-23), taught the history of geology at Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, and was geological curator at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History. Schuchert and co-author Clara M. LeVene, Peabody Museum of Yale librarian, both worked with O.C. Marsh and had full access to his papers. Reviewers praised the Schuchert and LeVene biography as "a labor of love." •Ref. *Book Review Digest 1941*, pp. 815-816. •See persons named.

Schuler, Hans (1874-1951), was the U.S. sculptor, born in Alsace Lorraine, then part of Germany, who was commissioned to create a bust of GP which was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights site of the Hall of Fame of New York Univ. •See Hall of Fame of New York Univ.

GP's Gifts to Science

Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. **1-**Seven Gifts. GP's seven gifts to science, totaling $551,000, included: **1-**The Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1851, $1,000 for a chemistry laboratory and school. **2-**The Peabody

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000 for a museum and professorship of anthropology. **3**-The Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 for a museum and professorship of paleontology. •See institutions named.

Science: GP's Gifts. **2**-Seven Gifts Cont'd. **4**-Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Oct. 30, 1866, $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics and natural science. **5**-Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1866, $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering. **6**-The Peabody Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867 to 1915), $140,000 to promote science in Essex County, Mass., renamed Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92), and renamed Peabody Essex Museum (since 1992), Salem, Mass. **7**-Washington College, renamed Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va., 1871, $60,000 for a professorship of mathematics. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Nephew O.C. Marsh, First U.S. Paleontologist, Yale

Science (O.C. Marsh). **3**-Nephew O.C. Marsh. GP's nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), influenced his uncle's gifts to science and science education, particularly the founding of the Peabody Museums of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866) and of Natural History at Yale (Oct. 22, 1866), and to a lesser extent the Peabody Academy of Science (Feb. 26, 1867), now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **4**-Family Background. O.C. Marsh was the son of GP's younger sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34). Mary Gaines was the seventh child born to Thomas Peabody (1761-1811) and Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830), who had eight children. GP, third-born and second son, was the enterprising family member who, a few years after his father's death (May 13, 1811), became the family supporter. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Science (O.C. Marsh). **5**-Mary Gaines Peabody Married Caleb Marsh. GP paid for his siblings' schooling and their children's schooling. He paid for Mary Gaines to attend Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass. In 1826 at age 19 she fell in love with 26-year-old Caleb Marsh (b. c1800), who taught school near Bradford, Mass. The Peabody and Marsh families had been neighbors in Danvers, Mass., with the Marshes more affluent. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **6**-Caleb Marsh, Farmer, Lockport, N.Y. About to marry Mary Gaines Peabody, Caleb Marsh expected financial or other help from GP. Caleb Marsh wrote to GP, busy traveling for his firm (Riggs, Peabody & Co.), asking help in getting starting in the dry goods business. Aware of pitfalls for beginners, GP discouraged Caleb Marsh. Caleb Marsh then wrote GP asking for a dowry and under what conditions it would be given. GP provided

a monetary settlement, with safeguards. Inept in several enterprises and said later "not to be the best of husbands," Caleb Marsh turned to farming in Lockport, N.Y. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **7-**Mary Gaines (Peabody) Marsh died Age 27. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh died of cholera before her 27th birthday after giving birth to her third child, George Marsh, who soon also died. She left Caleb Marsh a widower, who soon remarried, with two children: Mary, age five, and Othniel Charles, approaching age three. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **8-**Early Interest in Fossils. O.C. Marsh, called "Othy" as a boy, lived sometimes with aunts and uncles, and with his father and stepmother in Lockport, N.Y., near the recently excavated and fossil-rich Erie Canal. In 1841 Othy wondered why hardened fossil-fish bones were in shale he found far from water. Local geologist and fossil hunter Col. Ezekiel Jewett befriended the boy and explained about fossils which they hunted together, although his father thought it a waste of time. This fossil hunting experience with Jewett sparked Marsh's later passion for paleontology. Otherwise, O.C. Marsh had an erratic schooling and drifted aimlessly until about age 20. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **9-**Marsh at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The death of his sister Mary when she was 22 is said to have shocked O.C. Marsh into buckling down to hard private study. At age 21, inheriting property from his mother (part of the dowry GP gave to Caleb Marsh), Marsh enrolled at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. His fellow students, who were in their teens, called Marsh, who was in his early 20s, "Daddy," and "Captain" (he captained the football team), more in respect than ridicule. He soon became an academic achiever and did some summer fossil hunting. A classmate later recalled that O.C. Marsh made "a clean sweep of all" Phillips Academy honors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **10-**Marsh at Yale. GP, in London, pleased by good reports of his nephew Marsh's progress from his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879), helped pay his expenses at Phillips Academy. Learning that young Marsh wanted to attend Yale College, GP agreed to pay for his schooling there. Marsh studied geology under Prof. James Dwight Dana (1813-95) and chemistry under Benjamin Silliman, Jr. (1816-85). Marsh was eighth in his graduating class of 109 students at Yale in 1860 (B.A. degree). With GP's approval and support, O.C. Marsh attended Yale's newly opened (1861) graduate Sheffield Scientific School. In two years he earned the M.A. degree in science (1862), at a cost to GP, according to science historian Bernard Jaffe, of $2,200. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **11-**Budding Scholar. In 1861 Marsh wrote a scientific paper read at a Geological Society of London meeting, published in its *Transactions*, and reprinted in the U.S. and Europe. His summer vacation field work on fossils in Nova Scotia, Canada, brought praise from Harvard zoology Prof. Louis Agassiz (1807-73), world authority on fossil fishes.

Agassiz wrote to Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.: "A student from your Scientific School, Mr. Marsh, has shown me today two vertebrae...which has excited my interest in the highest degree." Marsh wrote proudly from Georgetown, Mass., to GP, London, June 9, 1862: "I was so fortunate during one of my vacations as to make a discovery which has already attracted considerable attention among scientific men." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **12-**Marsh Plans German Univ. Study. Weak eyesight kept Marsh from serving in the Civil War. In that same June 9, 1862, letter to GP he added: "If the plan for completing my studies in Germany, which you once so kindly approved, still meets with your approbation, I should like to go in September next [1862]." GP approved and sent Marsh £200 ($1,000). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **13-**Marsh: Ambitious, Eager. Always eager to please his uncle, Marsh was upset by an article his father sent him from the Lockport *Journal and Courier*, reprinted from a Danvers, Mass., newspaper. He wrote his father that he was "sorry that someone had no more discretion than to preface the notice with some statements which are calculated to do me more injury than...good. The published statement that I am expecting a Professorship at Yale would do not a little towards preventing my getting it. So also that my expenses at College were paid by Uncle George and that he intended to make me his heir, were certainly very injudicious remarks." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Gift). **14-**Marsh on GP's Intended Harvard Gift. Marsh sailed for Europe in Oct. 1862. GP talked to his nephew in London about his [GP's] intended gift to Harvard Univ. Marsh described these talks in a letter to his mentor, Yale Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. "I had a long talk with Mr. P. in regard to his future plans and donations.... I will tell you confidentially that Harvard will have her usual good fortune. So many of our family have been educated at Harvard that he naturally felt a greater interest in that institution than in Yale, of which I am the only representative." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Gift). **15-**Marsh on GP's Intended Harvard Gift, Cont'd. "I can assure you, however, that I did [not] allow the claims of my Alma Mater to be forgotten...and I have strong hopes that she may yet be favored although nothing is as yet definitely arranged. The donation to H. [Harvard] is a large one and for a School of Design.... I did not recommend an endowment for a similar object at Yale, partly because I did not feel so much interest in Art as in Science and partly because Mr. P. manifested so much interest in my scientific studies that I thought it not unlikely that he would be more inclined to that department. I did not propose any definite plan..., as I had then none to propose, but shall hope to do so before long as I do not intend to let the matter rest until something definite is decided upon...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

Science (Harvard Gift). **16-**What Gift to Harvard? GP's first gift idea for Harvard in 1861 was an astronomical observatory. He discussed this idea in letters to Francis Peabody (1801-68) of Salem and William Henry Appleton (1814-84) of Boston. The Harvard gift idea was also discussed with former Harvard Pres. Edward Everett (1794-1865). Everett thought Harvard needed a "School of Design" [i.e., art], more than an observatory. GP's Harvard gift idea thus changed from observatory to a School of Design (art) when he spoke to his nephew O.C. Marsh in London in mid-Oct. 1862. Marsh's enthusiasm about science influenced GP, turning his Harvard gift idea toward science, and resulting in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Science (Yale Hopeful). **17-**Science at Yale. O.C. Marsh's letters from Germany evoked special interest among Yale's small band of scientists. By one account, Prof. Silliman, Sr., had years before sounded out GP about aiding science at Yale, but nothing came of it. Now, with O.C. Marsh as a budding Yale scholar, his Yale teachers had renewed hope of GP's aiding science at Yale. Learning that Prof. Silliman, Jr., had worked out with Prof. James Dwight Dana a plan for a possible Peabody Museum at Yale, Marsh wrote on Feb. 16, 1863: "I shall see Mr. P. in the spring or early in the summer, and shall then try to bring the subject before him in a way best suited to ensure its success." •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Science (Yale Hopeful). **18-**Plan Peabody Museum, Yale. At the Univ. of Berlin, on advice from his Yale mentors, Marsh specialized in vertebrate paleontology. When he met GP in mid-May 1863 in Hamburg, Germany, Marsh was better able to explain to his uncle the need for an endowed museum which would send out expeditions to find ancient animal and human remains and so reconstruct the antecedents and cultural history of man. Marsh told his uncle that Yale's Sheffield Scientific School (founded 1861) had made such a beginning. He laid out Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.'s, plan for a scientific ~~Peabody~~ museum at Yale. Satisfied that it was a sound idea, GP named five trustees: O.C. Marsh, Benjamin Silliman, Sr. and Jr., James Dixon, and James Dwight Dana. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History

Science (Yale Hopeful). **19-**Plan Peabody Museum, Yale Cont'd. GP told Marsh that he would soon add a codicil to his will endowing the Yale museum. Marsh wrote jubilantly from Hamburg to Prof. Silliman, Sr., May 25, 1863: "I take great pleasure in announcing to you that Mr. George Peabody has decided to extend his generosity to Yale College, and will leave a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars to promote the interests of Natural Science in that Institution." Marsh added: "Mr. Peabody suggests that the Trustees...decide upon a

plan...best adapted to promote the object proposed, and to embody the main features of this plan in a clause to be inserted in his will." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Yale Hopeful). **20-**Plan Peabody Museum, Yale Cont'd. GP also told Marsh in their May 1863 meeting in Hamburg that although he set the amount to Yale at $100,000, he might raise it and that Yale would receive the gift on his death. As it turned out, GP gave the museum gift to Harvard on Oct. 8 and to Yale on Oct. 22, during his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, raising the amounts to $150,000 each. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Yale Hopeful). **21-**Plan Peabody Museum, Yale Cont'd. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., urged Marsh to collect fossils, books, and scientific papers on paleontology. He explained that doing this would prepare Marsh for a Yale professorship in paleontology and would also make the need for a museum more evident to all. Prof. James Dwight Dana echoed Prof. Silliman, Jr.'s suggestion for Marsh to study further in Germany. •Unlike the strong U.S. liberal arts tradition, teaching science was new and suspect after Christian fundamentalists denounced the theory of evolution described in Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). Fundamentalists feared that belief in evolution might supplant belief in divine Biblical revelation. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Yale Hopeful). **22-**Yale Professorship for Marsh. Amidst this conflict between science and religion, Yale's small band of scientists saw hope for their science disciplines in GP's intended museum gifts to Harvard and Yale, and particularly in the Morrill Act of 1862. That act provided federal land grants to states' higher education for science and mechanic arts (engineering). The Conn. legislature in 1863 voted to allocate Morrill Act funds to Yale's Sheffield Scientific School. Prof. Dana remarked, "The fact is Yale is going to be largely rebuilt, and all at once! The time of her renaissance has come!!" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Yale Hopeful). **23-**Plan Peabody Museum, Yale Cont'd. July 1863 Marsh, studying at Heidelberg, wrote to GP: "One...result of your [projected] donation to Yale has been to...realize my highest hopes of a position [there].... The faculty propose to create a new Professorship of Geology and Paleontology.... This Professorship...corresponds to that held by the great Agassiz at Harvard." Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Yale Hopeful). **24-**Marsh Needed Science Library and Fossil Collection. Marsh explained to his uncle that he needed a library and fossil collection: "Such a library and cabinet...can only be obtained in Europe.... The amount necessary...would be 3 or 4 thousand dollars.... I have felt some hesitation in asking you for this assistance in view of all you have already done for me, but I have thought it much the best way to state the whole case frankly and leave the matter with you." GP wrote Marsh from Scotland in Aug. 1863 that he would give him $3,500 to buy a library and specimens. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science. **25-**GP Retired. Ill and wanting to retire, GP cut his ties with George Peabody & Co. on Oct. 1, 1864. Without a son and knowing he would have no control after death, he asked that his name be withdrawn from the firm. Partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) urged GP to postpone retirement. GP wrote J.S. Morgan politely but firmly: "...I can now make no change, for although the continuance of the firm for three or six months, which you suggest, may appear short to you, to me--feeling as I deeply do, the uncertainty of life at the age of seventy--months would appear as years, for I am most anxious before I die to place my worldly affairs in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science. **26-**Successor Firms. Thus was George Peabody & Co. (1838-64) succeeded by J.S. Morgan & Co. (1864-1909), by Morgan Grenfell & Co. (1910-1918), Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. (1918-90), and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (since June 29, 1990, German owned). •O.C. Marsh wrote GP from the Univ. of Breslau Oct. 21, 1864: "I saw in the papers the announcement of your retirement.... Before I retire I should like to do for Science as much as you have done for your fellowmen; and if my health continues I shall try hard to do so." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **27-**Marsh at Univ. of Breslau. Marsh expected his Yale professorship in June 1864, but was disappointed when it was postponed until June 1865. Being already in Germany, he wrote his uncle that he thought it best to study at the Univ. of Breslau (he was the first U.S. student to attend there). GP approved and paid his expenses. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **28-**Marsh's Books and Fossils. Marsh selected a library of books on geology and paleontology, for which his uncle paid $5,000. GP arranged with his agent-friend, Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), born in Newburyport, Mass., a London-based genealogist, to ship Marsh's effects to the U.S. The books and fossils went through customs two years later weighing 2.5 tons. Marsh's fossils were the basis of the collection of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale. His books formed the basis of its library collection in geology and paleontology. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **29-**Marsh and Leading Scientists. In Berlin Marsh met and spoke with Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875). In Paris he met and spoke with French geologist Philippe-Èdouard Poulletier de Verneuil (1805-73). In London, when he was not with his uncle, he spent his time at the British Museum with the Keeper of Geology, Henry Woodward (1832-1921). Marsh also met such British scientists as Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) and Charles Darwin (1809-82). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **30-**GP's U.S. Visit, 1866-67. Back at Yale in March 1866, teaching Prof. Dana's classes in geology, Marsh wrote to his cousin-in-law Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882), husband of cousin Julia Adelaide (née Peabody) Chandler (b. April 25, 1835) and a lawyer in

Zanesville, Ohio, that GP was about to visit the U.S. (May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science. **31-**Philanthropic Advisor R.C. Winthrop. GP arrived in NYC on the *Scotia*, May 3, 1866, for his year-long U.S. visit. He conferred on May 9 and frequently thereafter with his philanthropic advisor, Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94). Winthrop had been highly recommended to GP in 1862 in London by Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), politically powerful N.Y. State editor. Weed was in London in 1862 as Pres. Lincoln's emissary to keep Britain from siding with the Confederacy in the Civil War. Weed pointed out that Winthrop was uniquely qualified to advise and guide GP's philanthropy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Philanthropic Advisor Robert Charles Winthrop

Science. **32-**R.C. Winthrop's Career. Winthrop was the distinguished descendant of early Mass. Bay Colony Gov. John Winthrop (1588-1649). He was a Harvard graduate (1828), trained in Daniel Webster's law office, member of the Mass. legislature (1834-39, and its Speaker), member of the U.S. House of Representative (1842-50, its Speaker during 1847-50). He was appointed to fill Daniel Webster's U.S. Senate seat (1851). He gave the main addresses at the Washington Monument cornerstone laying (1848) and at its completion (1885). Known and respected by the U.S. political and academic power structure, Winthrop agreed in 1866 to help plan GP's philanthropy. In 1867 Winthrop helped name the PEF trustees, was president of that board, and guided its work to his death in 1894. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science. **33-**GP Laid His Philanthropic Plans before Winthrop. When GP first laid before Winthrop his philanthropic plans (most likely on May 9, 1866), Winthrop expressed amazement at their size and scope. Winthrop remembered GP's reply and quoted it in his Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy at GP's funeral service. GP's words, underlined below, were later cut into the stone marker placed at the temporary grave site in Westminster Abbey where GP's remains lay in state 30 days (Nov. 11-Dec. 12, 1869). GP had replied: "Why, Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good for my fellow-men." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **34-**Meetings on Peabody Museum, Harvard. Winthrop had a series of meetings on the Peabody Museum of Harvard: with GP on June 1, 1866, at the Tremont House, Boston; on June 4 with GP's nephews, Yale Prof. O.C. Marsh and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, Harvard graduate, class of 1856) at the Massachusetts Historical Society; and on June 17 again with GP, who gave Winthrop permission to consult confidentially with

Harvard friends. Winthrop especially sought the advice and approval of Louis Agassiz (1807-73), leading U.S. scientist and Harvard zoologist. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **35-**James Walker on Peabody Museum, Harvard. Winthrop also talked to Harvard's former Pres. James Walker (1794-1874, Harvard president during 1853-60). Agassiz, Winthrop, and Walker knew that Harvard officials preferred new gifts of money to go to its library and to its Museum of Comparative Zoology rather than for GP's proposed museum. Pres. Walker said to Winthrop: "...When a generous man like Mr. Peabody proposes a great gift, we...had better take what he offers and take it on his terms, and for the object which he evidently has at heart.... There...will be, as you say, disappointments in some quarters. But the branch of Science, to which this endowment is devoted, is one to which many minds in Europe are now eagerly turning.... This Museum...will be the first of its kind in our country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **36-**Peabody Museum, Harvard, Founding Letter. Winthrop communicated his conversation with Pres. Walker to GP on July 6, 1866. On Sept. 24 Winthrop again met with GP and his nephews, Prof. O.C. Marsh and G.P. Russell. On Sept. 28, 1866, Winthrop called the first meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. The trustees accepted GP's gift of $150,000. His founding letter, dated Oct. 8, 1866, ended with these suggestions that: "...In view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent,[that] the labor of exploration and collection be commenced...as early...as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study, and their comparison with those found in other countries." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **37-**Anthropology at Harvard. Thus, O.C. Marsh, a Yale man, influenced the founding at Harvard of the first U.S. museum of anthropology in the U.S. It was endowed by GP nine years after the discovery in 1857 in Prussia of the Neanderthal skull, which renewed interest in man's origins. Ethnological items, long collected but unexamined, were soon donated to the new Peabody Museum at Harvard by New England societies, including the Mass. Historical Society. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **38-**Walker on Science at Harvard. When the Mass. Historical Society's ethnological items were transferred to the Peabody Museum at Harvard, former Harvard Pres. James Walker said, "For a long time Harvard has exhausted her resources on the traditional liberal arts. The time has come for her to advance scientific knowledge. Mr. Peabody shows great wisdom in facilitating cooperation between the Massachusetts Historical Society and his Museum at Harvard through trustees of the latter who are prominent members of the former." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **39-**Harvard Began Study of Anthropology. Anthropologists-historians Charles Franklin Thwing (1853-1937) and Ernest Ingersoll (1852-1946) each wrote that the Peabody Museum at Harvard began the systematic study of anthropology in U. S. higher education. Pre-Columbian life in North America was largely unexplored; existing collections were slight and fragmentary. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Frederic Ward Putnam, "Father of American Anthropology"

Science (Harvard Museum). **40-**Putnam at Harvard. Many early prominent scientists were officers of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, including Frederic Ward Putnam (1839-1915). He was its curator during 1874-1909 and enhanced its reputation as well as his own. He was called by his peers the "Father of American Anthropology." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **41-**Putnam at Harvard Cont'd. While at the Peabody Museum of Harvard, he yet found time to help found the **1-**Anthropology Dept. of the American Museum of Natural History, NYC, during 1894-1903; **2-**the Dept. and Museum of Anthropology, Univ. of California, during 1903-09; and **3-**he was secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during 1873-98. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **42-**Putnam at Harvard Cont'd. Famed anthropologist Prof. Franz Boas (1858-1942) wrote that F.W. Putnam pursued the subject of early man in North America with "unconquerable tenacity." Putnam wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Harvard Museum). **43-**Putnam at Harvard Cont'd. At its centennial in 1967, Peabody Museum Director John O. Brew (1906-88) stated that its personnel had pioneered in studying the unique Mayan culture in Central America and had led a total of 688 expeditions worldwide to study early human life. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **44-**Praised by Charles Darwin. O.C. Marsh was a convinced evolutionist when in the early 1860s he visited Charles Darwin at his country home in England. Twenty years later Charles Darwin wrote to Marsh, crediting him with findings fossils that provided the best evidence to prove the theory of evolution. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **45-**Praised by T.H. Huxley. Marsh also published fossil proof of the North American origin of the horse. The previous belief was that the horse originated in Europe and was brought to America with Christopher Columbus and the conquistadors. Darwin's strongest defender, Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95), visiting Marsh at Yale in 1876, became so convinced by Marsh's horse fossil findings that he changed the content of his U. S. lectures, citing Marsh's proof of the pre-Columbian origin of the horse in North America. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **46-**Astute Organizer. As Yale Prof. of Paleontology and Director of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History, Marsh did not teach or receive a salary until his last years, when his private income (left to him by GP) was almost gone. He was an astute organizer of Yale assistants, directing their field work by telegraph and letter, overseeing their collecting and shipping of railroad carloads of fossils. At Yale he assembled entire dinosaurs, toothed birds, and other extinct mammals. His enormous collection at Yale was still being catalogued in the 1990s. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **47-**Dinosaur Fossil Finder. He made his major dinosaur fossil finds in the mid 1870s-80s in the Rocky Mountain region; at Como Bluff in eastern Wyoming; Canyon City, Colorado; and elsewhere in the rugged U.S. West. He used Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History resources, student assistants, and federal funds in his capacity as U.S. Geological Survey paleontologist (1882-92) and honorary curator of vertebrate paleontology at the U.S. National Museum (1887) to find over 1,000 new fossil vertebrates, many of which he classified and described. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **48-**Prominent Scientist. Marsh lived like a Victorian gentleman in his 18-room New Haven, Conn., house, courting U.S. and foreign scientists and politicians. On frequent trips to NYC Marsh was often seen in fashionable clubs. For 12 years he was president of the National Academy of Sciences, the most prestigious U.S. scientific body. He was prominent in national science affairs and wielded influence in government and academic science circles. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **49-**Criticism. He was also criticized by some peers and assistants. One assistant, Samuel Wendell Williston (1852-1918), who achieved scientific renown after leaving O.C. Marsh's employ, criticized him for publishing fossil findings of his assistants as his own. Marsh's last years were marred by lack of money and loss of U.S. government support. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Marsh-Cope Rivalry: Dinosaur Fossils

Science (O.C. Marsh). **50-**Marsh-Cope Compared. Marsh's professional rival was Philadelphia-born paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-97). Cope was the son of a wealthy Quaker shipowner and philanthropist. Like Marsh, Cope's mother died when he was three-years-old. Unlike Marsh, Cope grew up in a well-ordered household, did well in a Quaker school, and published his first scientific paper at age 18. Marsh did little until age 20 and published his first paper at age 30. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **51-**Marsh-Cope Compared Cont'd. Both studied science in Europe. Cope lived with wife and daughter in Haddonfield, N.J. When his father died (1875), Cope at

age 35 inherited a fortune which he used to finance his fossil finds. Though wealthy, Cope lived simply, in contrast to Marsh. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **52-**Marsh-Cope Rivalry. Marsh and Cope met in Berlin in 1862. They met again for a friendly week in the U.S. in 1868. From then on, they competed for a quarter-century in the rugged west to find and identify new mammal fossils in scientific publications. Cope, of brilliant mind and wider natural history interests than Marsh, had no institutional connections until, financially depleted in his last years, he was a Univ. of Penn. professor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **53-**Marsh-Cope Rivalry Cont'd. Marsh had the knack of management and made the most of academic and federal government connections. From this rivalry came a treasure trove of dinosaur fossil findings, 80 new kinds of dinosaurs found and described in publications by Marsh and 56 found and described in publications by Cope. From this rivalry came much of what is now known about dinosaurs. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (O.C. Marsh). **54-**Marsh, GP, Science. Dinosaur displays attracted visitors, particularly young visitors, made science museums popular, and furthered science education. •Marsh's biographers estimate that GP gave Yale directly and indirectly through bequests to Marsh close to half a million dollars. The Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale, their collections, field exploration, exhibits, famous murals (particularly at the Yale Museum), and education programs are eminently the achievements of their directors and staffs. Yet GP's gifts to science education, influenced by nephew O.C. March, made these achievements possible. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Ref. Schiff, p. 80.

Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

Science (Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.) **55-**200-Year History. The Peabody Essex Museum's 200-year history started long before GP's Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000 gift founded the Peabody Academy of Science. This Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915), renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-1992), combined the science collections of two societies, the East India Marine Society, founded in 1799, and the Essex County Natural History Society, founded in 1833. •Ref. Parker, F.-q, pp. 137-153, reprinted •Parker, F.-zd, pp. 129-140.

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **56-**East India Marine Society. The East India Marine Society's ethnological and marine history collections were brought back by Salem's acquisitive shipmasters from China, Sumatra, India, and the Pacific islands. Before GP's 1867 gift, these were inadequately housed in the moribund East India Marine Society Building in Salem. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **57-**Essex Institute. Next door was the Essex County Natural History Society, founded in 1833, to collect New England's natural history antiquities. In 1848 this Essex County Natural History Society merged with the Essex Historical Society, founded in 1821 to preserve the history and relics of Essex County, Mass. The 1848 merger resulted in the Essex Institute. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **58-**Peabody Academy of Science. Soon after, the Peabody Academy of Science (1867) housed and displayed the East India Marine Society's (1799) ethnological and maritime history collections, along with the Essex Institute's Natural History Society's (1833) collections. Other New England societies began to donate their ethnological and maritime objects to the then new (1867) Peabody Academy of Science. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **59-**Name Change to Peabody Essex Museum. The Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915) was renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-1992) and renamed the Peabody Essex Museum since 1992, all at the same location in Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **60-**First Dir. Edward Sylvester Morse. Edward Sylvester Morse (1838-1925) was Peabody Academy of Science's first director during 1880-1916. E.S. Morse was Louis Agassiz's (1807-73) student at Harvard Univ. and had worked with other Agassiz students, including Frederic W. Putnam (1839-1915), director of the Peabody Museum of Harvard during 1874-1909. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **61-**E.S. Morse in Japan. E.S. Morse, who organized the Peabody Academy of Science collections, achieved scientific renown by teaching zoology for the first time at the Imperial Univ. of Tokyo, Japan, during 1877-79 and 1882-83. He founded there a zoological department, library, museum, and journal, and was the first to lecture on Darwinian evolution. For introducing science to Japan during the Meiji period, when Japan first turned to western influence, Morse earned several Japanese honors, including two monuments built to his memory. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **62-**Name Change. The Peabody Academy of Science (1867-1915) was renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem (1915-92). In 1984 the Peabody Museum of Salem absorbed the China Trade Museum of Milton, Mass., containing the finest collection of Asian export art in the world. In July 1992, after 200 years of public showing of Asian and Pacific ethnological and marine history treasures, the Peabody Museum of Salem and the Essex Institute consolidated into the Peabody and Essex Museum, soon renamed the Peabody Essex Museum. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **63-**Six Departments. The Peabody Essex Museum has more than a hundred staff. Its focus is on science education for the visiting public, especially young visitors. The museum's collections illuminate Salem's history from its founding as the third oldest colonial village to its zenith as a seaport, when its ships carried goods, culture, and artifacts between the U.S. and the then little-known Oriental and Pacific worlds. The museum's six departments cover **1-**Maritime History, **2-**American Decorative Arts and Essex County Historical Collections, **3-**Asian Export Art, **4-**Ethnology, **5-**Natural History, **6-**and Archaeology. These six departments are housed in nine buildings open for public tours. The nine buildings are historic in that they span Salem's residential architecture from its beginning to the Victorian era. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **64-**Collections. The Peabody Essex Museum collections include **1-**the Edward S. Morse Collection of Japanese Arts and Crafts (since 1877), the largest of its kind outside Japan. **2-**The largest collection in the U.S. of marine paintings and drawings, including works by Fitz Hugh Lane (1804-65) and Michele Felice Corné (c1752-1845). **3-**Chinese and other Asian porcelains, furniture, and decorative arts made for use in the West. **4-**Essex County, Mass., 17th-century-to-the-present furniture, decorative arts, costumes, military uniforms, dolls, and toys. •Ref. *Ibid.* For a 1995 large oil painting acquisition, artist Robert Dudley's "HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody. 1870," •see GP Bicentennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **65-**Two Research Libraries. Two important research libraries with 2.5 million items include over one million photographs, 400,000 books and periodicals, and manuscripts, including among them the **1-**GP papers, **2-**Salem writer Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64) papers and works (the world's largest collection), and **3-**the 1692 Salem witch trial's court documents. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **66-**Visitors. Peabody Essex Museum visitors annually exceed 150,000 people. Over 13,000 schoolchildren participate in its programs annually. The museum publishes *Peabody Essex Museum Collections*, the oldest continuously published U.S. historical journal; *The American Neptune*, the oldest U.S. journal of maritime history; *Quarterly Review of Archaeology*; and catalogues and books on exhibitions and the permanent collection. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **67-**Exhibits. In 1993 the museum hosted an exhibit, *The Great Age of Sail: Treasures from the National Maritime Museum of England*, containing over 100 marine paintings and navigational objects, said to be the most important maritime exhibition ever held in the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (Peabody Essex Museum). **68-**GP's Three Science Museums. Before the advent of extensive state and federal aid to science, GP's gifts of three museums of science at Harvard, Yale, and in Salem, Mass., advanced significantly our knowledge of anthropology, natural science, and maritime history. •Ref. Dexter, pp. 254-260. •Parker, F.-q, pp. 137-153. •Peabody Museum of Salem--Essex Institute News Release, May 19, 1992 [on creating the Peabody Essex Museum]. •Peabody Essex Museum Fact Sheet [1993]. • Peabody Essex Museum of Salem, *Annual Reports*, and its quarterly *Register* (contain exhibit descriptions and current news).

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **69-**Md. Institute Chemical Lab., 1851. GP's earliest gift was for a chemical lab in Baltimore. In Oct. 1851 GP saw in a Baltimore newspaper an appeal for funds for the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. GP sent a donation of $1,000 for a chemical school and laboratory. This donation was made a year before his first philanthropic gift of the Peabody Institute library at South Danvers (renamed Peabody in 1868), Mass., on June 16, 1852. •Ref. (Md. Institute, Oct. 1851): Garrett Papers in the Library of Congress ms. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Arctic Exploration

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **70-**Arctic Exploration. Two years later, in 1853, GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment to launch the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55. This expedition was one of many international searches for lost British Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), and his 137 seamen. Aided by GP's gift, U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57) commanded NYC merchant Henry Grinnell's (1799-1874) two ships in the search. Kane did not find the lost Sir John Franklin but his voyage did initiate U.S. Arctic exploration. Kane named Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP in appreciation for his financial contribution. •See Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane.

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **71-**White House Desk. An interesting sidelight is that after the British HMS *Resolute* was abandoned in the ice in the search for Franklin, it was found and extricated and returned to Britain by the captain of a U.S. whaler. When the *Resolute* was broken up Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers as a gift to the U.S. president. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) had it moved from a storeroom to the Oval Office where famous photos showed the Kennedy children playing under it. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **72-**Phillips Academy, Math & Natural Science, 1866. On Oct. 30, 1866, GP gave $25,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. (now called Phillips Andover Academy), for a professorship of mathematics and natural science. GP had paid for the attendance at Phillips Academy of nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) and other nephews. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **73**-Kenyon College, Math & Engineering. On Nov. 6, 1866, GP donated $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering. The gift was in honor of GP's longtime friend and advisor Episcopal Bishop of Ohio (and President of Kenyon College) Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). •See Charles Pettit McIlvaine.

R.E. Lee's Washington College, Va.

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **74**-Washington & Lee Univ.-Mathematics. On his last U.S. visit, a sick GP, four months from death, recuperated at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. There by coincidence he met, spoke with, and was photographed with southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders, including Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., 1865-70, renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert. E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **75**-Washington & Lee Univ.-Mathematics Cont'd. GP 's gift to Lee's college for a professorship of mathematics was in Va. bonds. These were lost aboard the Collins Line *Arctic* which collided with the smaller French *Vesta*, Sept. 27, 1854, 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The *Arctic* sunk with the loss of 322 of the 408 persons aboard and with GP's Va. bonds then worth $35,000. After petitioning the Va. legislature for 15 years to redeem the lost bonds, GP presented their value to Lee's Washington College for a mathematics professorship. In 1883, the state of Va. honored the value of these bonds in the amount of $60,000 with accrued interest. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See ships mentioned.

Science (GP's Other Science Gifts). **76**-Washington & Lee Univ.-Mathematics Cont'd. R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus aptly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP on the *Scotia*

Scotia (ship). **1**-J.W. Forney on GP, 1867. The *Scotia* (Latin for Scotland) was a British Cunard royal mail steamship. GP left Liverpool, England (April 21, 1866) on the *Scotia*'s first voyage to NYC, arriving May 1, 1866. He left NYC on the *Scotia* May 1, 1867, for Queenstown (now named Cobh), Ireland. •Philadelphia newspaper owner and editor John Wien Forney (1817-70), fellow passenger on that return voyage to Ireland and England, published an account of an incident before disembarkation when a group of Americans on board

approached GP to read aloud and hand him carefully prepared resolutions of praise. •See John Wien Forney.

Scotia. **2-**Resolutions of Praise. One resolution that caught GP's attention he asked to be repeated: "Whereas, James Smithson and Stephen Girard had bequeathed their gifts after death, Mr. Peabody became his own executor giving away his wealth during his lifetime while he could watch and plan for its wise use." Forney reported that GP said "with winning courtesy": "Please strike out the last resolution. You will oblige me so much if you would. Whatever may be said of me and however your view may be, the contrast might be construed into a criticism upon these two illustrious men. They did their best, and they did nobly." For his interview with GP on the *Scotia* and his visit to the Peabody Homes of London, •See John Wien Forney.

Scotia. **3-**1869. GP's last voyage to the U.S. was on the *Scotia*, which left Liverpool on May 29, 1869. Business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) was the only one of his old London friends to see him off. He arrived in NYC June 8, 1869. He was then age 74, ill, and near death. He visited his relatives and his institutes, made his last will, and completed plans for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. He left NYC on the *Scotia* on Sept. 29, 1869, intending to rest in the south of France, but gravely ill went to Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home, where he died Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Scotland. GP visited Scotland during his four commercial buying trips between 1827 to 1837. He also visited Scotland to rest and fish for salmon at Dalguise near Dunkeld, a village in Perthshire in the Scottish Highlands in the fall of 1860. He was in Invergarry, Scotland, Aug. 1863 (after the fall of Vicksburg, Miss.) with business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). He was in Scotland again in Aug. 1864 before his Oct. 1, 1864, retirement.

Barnas Sears, First PEF Administrator

Sears, Barnas (1802-80). **1-**First PEF Administrator. Barnas Sears was the first PEF administrator during 1867-80 who developed policy largely followed during the PEF's 47-year life span (1867-1914). •Shocked by Civil War devastation he saw in the South, GP founded the $1 million PEF, Feb. 7, 1867, doubled to $2 million, June 29, 1869, to advance public education in the 11 Civil War-devastated former Confederate states plus W.Va. (added because of its poverty). GP actually gave $3,884,000 but $1.5 million in Miss. bonds and $384,000 in Fla. bonds were repudiated by those states. •See PEF.

Sears, Barnas. **2-**Need for an Administrator and a Plan. This first multimillion dollar U.S. foundation faced a large task. At the time **1-**the eleven former Confederate states plus W. Va.

were in economic, social, and political ruin. **2**-All but Tenn. and W.Va. of the southern states were under punitive reconstruction military rule. **3**-None of the southern states had an adequate public school system. Of the sixteen PEF trustees, twelve of them were northern statesmen and four southern statesmen. None of them was a public school educator. They needed an educational plan and an educational administrator. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **3**-Winthrop Met Sears. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) found such a person in an old acquaintance, Barnas Sears, then Brown Univ. president. They met casually "at the old Wednesday Evening Club in Boston," soon after the PEF's Feb. 7, 1867, founding (they met most likely on March 12 or 13, 1867). Winthrop asked Sears how the PEF might carry out its mission. Sears outlined a strategy which so impressed Winthrop that he persuaded the trustees to appoint Sears as the PEF's first administrator. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **4**-Career. Sears was born in Sandisfield, Mass., was a Brown Univ. graduate (1825, and its president, 1855-67), a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary (where he became an ordained Baptist minister from 1827, was later a professor and its president). He had studied in Germany, was a professor at what is now Colgate Univ., N.Y. (1831-33), and was the second Mass. Board of Education secretary (1848-55), succeeding Horace Mann (1796-1859). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **5**-Plan. Sears's plan which the PEF trustees accepted was, through PEF grants, to: **1**-strengthen existing public schools in larger towns as models for other communities, **2**-establish new public schools where needed, **3**-require local citizens to match PEF funds, if possible, by two or three times the amount of PEF aid, **4**-require aided schools to meet nine or ten months a year, **5**-have at least one teacher per 50 pupils, and **6**-require that PEF-aided schools become permanent tax-supported public schools by state enactment and under state control. •Sears set a rising scale of aid as enrollments rose: $300 a year for a school enrolling up to 100 pupils, $450 for 100 to 150 pupils, $600 for 150 to 200 pupils, $800 for 200 to 250 pupils, and $1,000 for 300 or more pupils. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **6**-Plan Cont'd. Sears's policy of pump priming was to use cumulative small PEF grants for their multiplying effect, to stimulate community effort, and require public schools with state support under state control made permanent by state law. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt used similar federal pump priming of the economy during the 1930's depression. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Sears moved his family to Staunton, Va., traveled and spoke widely in the South, and asked local dedicated public school educators to be his sub-agents in selecting schools for PEF grants.

Sears, Barnas. **7**-Three Phases. Sears's first policy phase was to use the PEF's limited resources and requirements as a lever to achieve permanently tax-supported model elementary and

secondary public schools. •His second phase, largely carried out by his successor, second PEF agent Ga.-born Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-93) during 1881-85 and 1888-1903, promoted teachers' institutes (two and three-day teacher training sessions) and established teacher training normal schools. •The PEF's third phase promoted rural public schools, attempted by the PEF's third administrator (during 1907-14), Tenn.-born educator Wycliffe Rose (1862-1931) during 1907-14. •Ref. Brouilette, Ph.D., 1937. •Carson, M.A., 1948. •Peck, Ph.D., 1942. •Roberts, Ph.D., 1936.

Sears, Barnas. **8-**Sears and a Nashville Normal School. Barnas Sears, who saw Nashville as a cultural center for the South, urged the establishment of a state normal school there. Nashville had a tax-based public school system (1,892 pupils taught by 35 teachers in 1860), private schools, including Nashville Female Academy (from 1819), and the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), whose Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), a physician, was also dean of the Univ. of Nashville Medical Dept. (founded 1851, the second largest U.S. medical school during the Civil War). •See PEF.

Sears, Barnas. **9-**Legislature Failed to Establish State Normal School. Attempts to establish a teacher training normal school in Tenn. had failed in 1857 and 1865. In June-July 1867, Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley and his trustees discussed a normal school plan initiated by Barnas Sears. Sears offered PEF funds of $1,000 or more annually if Tenn. would establish one or more normal schools. But state normal school legislation failed to pass in 1868, 1871, and 1873 (in 1873 the PEF offered $6,000 annually to match annual state funding). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **10-**Working Through the Univ. of Nashville. Rather than lose Nashville as a normal school site, Sears told the Univ. of Nashville trustees in 1874 that if they gave land and buildings for a normal school in place of their moribund "Literary Department," then the PEF would contribute $6,000 annually. The Univ. of Nashville trustees agreed. Sears asked newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter (1828-1912) to help secure legislative approval. •Ref. *Ibid.* For Tenn. Gov. Porter's account of his help, •see James Davis Porter.

Peabody Normal College, Nashville

Sears, Barnas. **11-**State Normal School (1875-89). Glad not to have to spend state funds, the Tenn. legislature amended the Univ. of Nashville's charter to allow it to establish a normal school, financed by PEF's $6,000 annual contribution (Sears expected imminent and continuous state aid). The new State Normal School on the Univ. of Nashville campus opened Dec. 1, 1875, with 13 students and ended that school year with 60 students. •See PEF.

Sears, Barnas. **12-**Renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911). State Normal School (1875-89), officially renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1909), was cost-free to selected students, 3,645 of whom during 1877-1904 received PEF-funded Peabody scholarships of $200 annually during 1877-91 and $100 annually plus railroad fare during 1891-1904. GPCFT historian Alfred Leland Crabb (1884-1980) noted that these Peabody scholarship teachers formed a small but important core of southern educational leaders of the time. •Ref. Allen-b, pp. 19-23. •Allen-a, pp. 4-13. •Folmsbee, *et al.*, p. 416. •GPCFT-b, *The Historical Background...*(Oct. 1941). •Windrow, ed.

Sears, Barnas. **13-**Hesitant Tenn. State Aid. Sears was disappointed when appropriation bills to fund the State Normal School were defeated in the Tenn. legislature in 1877 and 1879. Sears and the PEF trustees considered moving State Normal School from Nashville to Ga., whose legislature agreed on state support if the PEF continued its $6,000 annual contribution. But Ga.'s constitution required that the State Normal School be state controlled as part of the Univ. of Ga. at Athens. This requirement irked the PEF trustees, who wanted state aid but without state control. •See PEF.

Sears, Barnas. **14-**State Aid (1881-1905). Threat of a move from Tenn. prompted Nashville citizens to guarantee $6,000 by April 1880 to keep the Normal School in Nashville. Stung into action, the Tenn. legislature gave the Normal School $10,000 annually (1881-83), raised to $13,300 annually (1883-95), and raised again to $23,000 annually (1895-1905). Peabody Normal College total income from the Tenn. legislature was $429,000 (1881-1905); total income from the PEF was $555,730 (1875-1909). For Peabody Normal College predecessors and successors, •see PEF.

Sears's Race & Schools Dilemma

Sears, Barnas. **15-**Insuperable Obstacles. Sears faced severe obstacles in promoting public education in the post-Civil War devastated South: **1-**Tax-supported, state mandated, and free public schools for all had not yet taken root in the former Confederate states. **2-** White parents who could pay preferred traditional private schools. **3-**Southern whites were adamantly opposed to integrated schools. In La., however, where Reconstruction authorities still governed, integrated schools were mandated, posing another dilemma: poor La. whites would not send their children to integrated schools, preferring them instead to go unschooled.

Sears, Barnas. **16-**Insuperable Obstacles Cont'd. **4-**Initially, Sears found black schools better provided for than white schools. This anomaly arose from **a-**the U.S. Freedmen's Bureau which during 1865-69 ran 4,239 schools in the South for 247,333 black children, taught by 9,307 teachers, at a cost of $3.5 million; **b-**from religious groups, mainly the New England-based American Missionary Association which built and financed black schools, and **c-**by

black parents and volunteer northern teachers who combined contributed an estimated $2.5 million more for black schools during 1865-74. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 17-Black Schools Aided at Two-Thirds White Schools Rate. Sears also found that black public schools cost less to maintain. He thus proposed, and the PEF trustees acquiesced, to aiding black schools at two-thirds the rate given to white schools. Anticipating the charge of discrimination, Sears warned the PEF trustees: "Some will find fault with our making any distinction between the two races." After 1871, increasingly, white communities met the PEF's requirement for local matching funds. Black communities were less able to meet those matching requirements. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 18-La.'s Racially Mixed Public Schools. La.'s state mandated racially mixed public schools posed the PEF's most serious dilemma. Most white La. parents resisted and circumvented mandated racially mixed schools by sending their children to private fee-paying white schools. La.'s racially mixed schools in fact served mainly black students. Since most poor white parents could not afford private schools, their children went unschooled. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 19-Could the PEF be Kept Out of Politics? Sears was determined to follow the mandate that the PEF be kept out of politics and avoid social strife. "Let the people themselves settle the question" of separate schools, he wrote. Faced with the reality of La.'s tax-supported but in practice black schools from which white parents withheld their children, Sears felt that the PEF had no other option than to aid La's. private white schools. To oppose southern state school laws, Sears felt, would end the PEF's work and influence. Inevitably, the charge of discrimination plagued Sears and the PEF. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 20-Historian Critics. Educational historian William P. Vaughn charged in 1964 that Sears and the PEF perpetuated racial segregation in southern schools. Educational historian Henry J. Perkinson later wrote, that, by going along with racially separate schools, the PEF "prevented the South from attaining educational equality with the North for the next seventy-five years." These revisionist historians judged Sears and the PEF in light of post-1960s civil rights achievements. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 21-Historian Critics Cont'd. Ninety years earlier, in the 1870s-80s, Sears and the PEF trustees, faced with state-mandated segregated schools, felt they had to comply with existing racial attitudes or fail in their mission. In La. the PEF's influence was less successful and more controversial than in the other PEF-aided southern states. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 22-Was the PEF Race Policy Inevitable? In 1996 historian William L. Richter's *American Reconstruction, 1862-1877*, reassessed PEF administrator Barnas Sears's dilemma.

He wrote that the only way to aid black education from 1867 was under southern white power sanction and rules. The Freedmen's Bureau and leading northern freedmen aid societies, Richter wrote, "soon found that the only way to obtain the cooperation of Southern whites was to renounce the notion of integrated education and concentrate on race alone." •Ref. Richter, pp. 174-177.

Sears, Barnas. 23-Historian Richter on Sears's Dilemma. Sears, Richter wrote, "had to face up to separation by race if he hoped to accomplish the fund's mission.... Through a series of Southern tours, Sears found that the only way to gain local white support was to separate the races in school. This he unabashedly did, granting less money for an African American school than for a white school in the same straits. The Peabody Fund also tended to serve school systems in larger urban areas. This meant that the fund generally financed white schools and refused to help schools in Louisiana and South Carolina that were integrated by state law." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 24-Historian Richter on Sears's Dilemma Cont'd.: "Sears claimed that the Peabody Fund was going to stay out of politics.... He also lobbied to get the integrated education clauses pulled out of the Civil Rights Acts of 1875....Ignoring [congressmen] who favored a strict integration of all public facilities,...Sears went to [other] senators and representatives and convinced them that to integrate schools would drive whites out of the public education system and into private schools...." [Sears found Pres. U.S. Grant in complete agreement]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 25-Historian Richter on Sears's Dilemma Cont'd.: "The result was a public accommodations law without the education clauses and a guarantee that Southern schools would be 'separate but equal' thirty years before the U.S. Supreme Court would endorse such an approach." Richter concluded that, after the Panic of 1873, almost all agencies aiding black education "acquiesced to segregated education." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 26-Black Historian Horace Mann Bond. Black education historian Horace Mann Bond thus described the public school and race dilemma: "Those who argued against mixed schools were right in believing that such a system was impossible in the South, but they were wrong in believing that the South could, or would, maintain equal schools for both races." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Bond-a, pp. 28-29, 57, 63.

With GP in W.Va.

Sears, Barnas. 27-With GP in W.Va. (Summer 1869). Barnas Sears last saw a gravely ill GP at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. GP was then four months from death. •Longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran

(1798-1888) had urged GP to join him there to rest and recuperate. There by coincidence GP met, spoke with, and was photographed with southern and northern political, military, and educational leaders, including Robert E. Lee (1807-70). Lee was then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va., 1865-70, renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871. GP had just (June 29, 1869) doubled to $2 million his PEF. Lee and Peabody were the focus of attention. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. **28-**Southern Education Needs. Resolutions of praise were read in GP's presence. On the evening of Aug. 11 merrymakers at the "Old White" (Greenbrier Hotel) held a Peabody Ball, whose gaiety GP, too ill to attend, heard in his cottage. Lee and GP were applauded as they talked, walked arm in arm, and dined together. Inevitably, talks took place about southern education needs, talks that led to later consequential Conferences on Education in the South. Historic photos were taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, centering around GP and Robert E. Lee. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Sears, Barnas. **29-**Educator John Eaton, Jr., on GP. Present at the springs, Tenn.'s superintendent of public instruction John Eaton, Jr. (1829-1906), wrote in his annual report: "Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Gov. [Henry Alexander] Wise [1806-76] the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Taggart, and others....Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at the cottage.... His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen." •Ref. *Ibid.* For educator John Eaton, Jr.'s connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, •see John Eaton, Jr.

Sears, Barnas. **30-**Sears on GP's Public Appearance. Sears also wrote of GP at the springs: "Yesterday he went to the public dinner-table (about 1500 persons are here and dine in a long hall) and then sat an hour in the parlor, giving the ladies an opportunity to take him by the hand...." Sears wrote why GP's presence at White Sulphur Springs was important to the PEF's work in promoting public education in the South: "...both on account of his [GP's] unparalleled goodness and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people [he received] tokens of love and respect from all, such as I have never before seen shown to any one. This visit...will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health...." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Sears, Barnas. **31-**GP and Lee Both Near Death. Lee and GP left the springs together on Aug. 30, Lee accompanying GP a short distance by train. It was next to the last summer of life for Lee, the last summer of life for GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Barnas. 32-A Summing Up. Historian Perceval Reniers, an authority on the southern springs, aptly summed up GP's appearing at the springs: "The affair that did most to revive their [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...[that] was given to honor the king of philanthropists, Mr. George Peabody, the Yankee-born millionaire of London. Everything was ripe for the Peabody Ball, everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sears, Jesse Brundage (b.1876), historian on U.S. higher education philanthropy, wrote as follows on the influence of the PEF: "This [the Peabody Education Fund], as our first experiment, must be pronounced a decided success and it must stand as an excellent precedent both for the future public and for the future philanthropist." •Ref. Sears, J.B., p. 91. •See PEF.

"**See the Conquering Hero Comes**" was played by the band at the entrance of the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), special guest at the GP-sponsored July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner during the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •See Lawrence Abbott. •Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Segovia, Andrés (1894-1987), was a Spanish-born guitarist who performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music while Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979) was director during 1924-41. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Seidenstricker, John Barnhart (b. 1809). **1-**Praised GP at the Md. Institute, Feb. 2, 1857. John B. Seidenstricker, former Baltimore City Council member (1835-38) who had served in the Md. General Assembly (1839-40), spoke in praise of GP at the Feb. 2, 1857, reception for GP given by the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Seidenstricker, J.B. 2-Career. Seidenstricker, educated in private Baltimore schools, was collector of taxes in Baltimore and Md. (1841-43), president of the National Fire Insurance Co., Baltimore (from 1853), and led in various Baltimore civic organizations. •Ref. Scharf-c, pp. 485-487.

Alabama Claims

Semmes, Raphael Harwood (1809-77). **1-**Confederate Raider. Raphael Harwood Semmes was a U.S. naval officer (1826-61) who sided with the South and became a notorious captain of Confederate raider ships which cost Union lives and treasure. He first captained CSS *Sumter*,

which did considerable damage to northern commerce before it was bottled up at Gibraltar in Jan. 1862. As captain of the CSS *Alabama*, he became a Confederate naval hero in a two year cruise (June 1862-June 1864) covering 67,000 nautical miles, during which he hijacked or sunk 64 Union ships. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Semmes, R.H. **2-***Alabama* at Cherbourg, France. His ship needing repairs, Semmes took the *Alabama* to the French harbor of Cherbourg in early June 1864. The USS *Kearsarge*, under Capt. John Ancrum Winslow (1811-73), rushed to confront the *Alabama* in Cherbourg harbor. The *Alabama* came out to do battle. The ships fired on each other on June 19, 1864, observed by thousands, one of the last romanticized gunnery duels in the era of wooden ships. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Semmes, R.H. **3-***Alabama* Sunk, June 19, 1864. The *Alabama* was sunk that day. Capt. Semmes and some officers and crew were rescued by the British yacht *Deerhound* and taken to an English port. The *Alabama*'s remains were not found until Oct. 1984, when some artifacts were raised from Cherbourg harbor. A special international *Alabama* Claims Commission which met in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 1871-Sept. 1872, awarded the U.S. $15.5 million in reparations paid by Britain for damage to northern shipping by British-built Confederate ships. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Affected GP's Funeral

Semmes, R.H. **4-**GP Died Amid *Alabama* Angers. GP died in London Nov. 4, 1869, amid U.S.-British angers over loss of life and treasure caused by the CSS *Alabama* and other British-built ships. GP's will became known, requiring burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •British officials, knowing that the public were demanding public honors for the late GP, quickly initiated unusual funeral honors, partly in genuine respect for GP's philanthropy and his U.S.-British friendship efforts, partly to lessen war-like tensions. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Semmes, R.H. **5-**Funeral Honors. British funeral honors evoked comparable U.S. funeral gestures. These honors included: **1-**A Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869). **2-**Temporary Abbey burial for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **3-**Cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return GP's remains on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship. **4-**USS *Plymouth* sent from Marseilles, France, as escort. **5-**Remains transferred from the Abbey, London, to Portsmouth dock by special funeral train (Dec. 11, 1869). **6-**Transatlantic crossing, Spithead near Portsmouth, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me. (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Semmes, R.H. **6-**Funeral Honors Cont'd. **7-**Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) commanding the U.S. receiving naval flotilla, Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870). **8-**Lying in state of remains aboard *Monarch* as final mark of respect, while Portlanders filed by the coffin (Jan. 27-28, 1870). **9-**Lying in state of remains, Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). **10-**Special funeral train, Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass (Feb. 1, 1870). **11-**Lying in state, Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **12-**Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy, the South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables (Feb. 8, 1870). **12-**Final burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Semmes, R.H. **7-**Career. Semmes was born in Charles County, Md., was appointed midshipman in the U.S. Navy (1826), and although a lawyer (1834), continued in the U.S. Navy, took part in the Mexican War, practiced law in Mobile, Ala., was in the Lighthouse Service (1856-Feb. 1861), and was a Confederate hero-raider commanding CSS *Sumter* and CSS *Alabama* (1861-65). After the Civil War, he taught, edited a newspaper, lectured, and again practiced law in Mobile. •Ref. Trevelyan, ed., X, pp. 288-289. •See *Alabama* Claims.

Senate, U.S. The U.S. Senate debated on March 5-16, 1867, Congressional resolutions on awarding GP a Congressional Gold Medal and resolutions of praise for the $2 million PEF (1867-69). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Serkin, Rudolf (1903-91), was a Hungarian-born pianist who performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music while Otto Randolph Ortmann (1889-1979) was director during 1924-41. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Wm. H. Seward & GP

Seward, William Henry (1801-72). **1-**1859. In May 1859 N.Y. Gov. William Henry Seward (1801-72), close political ally of GP's friend Thurlow Weed (1797-1882, Albany, N.Y. *Evening News* editor) visited London. He went to GP, who arranged for him to dine at the London home of Irish-born MP Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) where Seward met other British leaders. This meeting was of special importance a few years later when Seward became Pres. Lincoln's Secty. of State during the Civil War. •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Seward, W.H. **2-**1859 Cont'd. Too ill to attend the dinner himself, GP explained to Seward: "As the time approaches to join you at Lady Tennent's I find myself too unwell to go out being quite lame and in considerable pain in my feet arising from my late severe attack of gout.--Having accomplished the object I had in view of bringing together yourself and Sir James, I do not so much regret my inability to join you but feel forced to make this explanation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Seward, W.H. 3-Civil War Begins, 1861. Publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund (model homes for London's working poor) was delayed by U.S.-British friction early in the Civil War. Secty. of State William Henry Seward's truculence toward Britain contributed to U.S.-British difficulties and was worrisome to GP. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Seward, W.H. 4-How to Keep Britain Neutral? Their country officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, upper and middle class Britons felt a kinship for the southern aristocracy. Economically, the textile industry was hurt when a Union blockade of southern ports cut off the supply of raw cotton. Historian Shelby Foote wrote that two million British workers in cotton mills and ancillary industries were jobless because of the Union blockade. •Ref. (*Trent*, *Alabama*, cotton, other Civil War U.S.-British conflicts): Foote, pp. 154, 157.

Seward, W.H. 5-How to Keep Britain Neutral? Cont'd. Despite neutrality, British shipyards built and sold ships to Confederate agents who outfitted them as Confederate raiders, such as CSS *Alabama* and others. Confederate agents went to England and France to seek recognition, arms, and loans. U.S. Secty. of State Seward's constant reminders to Britain of its declared neutrality irritated Foreign Secty. Lord Russell, who wrote to the British ambassador in Washington, D.C., "Mr. Seward must not be allowed to get us into a quarrel. I shall see the southerners...unofficially and keep them at a proper distance." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Hendrick, pp. 146, 150-151.

Seward, W.H. 6-U.S.-British Frictions Affected GP in London. Secty. of State Seward's truculence with Britain, the 1861 *Trent* Affair (U.S. illegal seizure, jailing, and then release of four Confederates from the British mail ship *Trent*, seeking British and French aid, arms and recognition), and mutual angers aroused by CSS *Alabama* and other British-built Confederate raiders, worried GP. He and his trustees in London had to delay announcement of GP's letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund ($2.5 million total gift) to build Peabody Homes for London's working poor. GP feared that the British government, press, and public would not accept his housing gift amid these U.S.-British frictions. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Seward, W.H. 7-GP to Weed about Delay. GP explained his concern in a Jan. 17, 1862, letter to longtime adviser Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), N.Y. state newspaper editor and politician: "Two days ago we thought it exactly the right time, but one cloud between this country and ours is no sooner disposed than another appears. Today the *Times* and *Post* are at us again...[as are] ugly extracts from the *World* and other New York papers.... The feeling [is] as bad as it was before the Trent affair closed." •Ref. GP to Thurlow Weed, Jan. 17, 1862, Weed Collection, Univ. of Rochester, quoted in •Barnes, p. 365.

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Seward, W.H. 8-"Newcastle Story." GP wrote Weed of the seriousness of the "Newcastle story" printed in the London *Times*. It stated that U.S. Secty. of State W.H. Seward told the Duke of Newcastle (Henry Pelham, 1811-64), then Colonial Secty., that the way to end the U.S. Civil War and get the South to rejoin the Union was to start a war with Britain. GP urged Weed to get Seward to disavow that menacing view (Weed, as political mentor, had guided Seward's career as N.Y. governor and U.S. senator). •Ref. (Newcastle story): Adams, I, pp. 114, 213, 277. •Barnes, p. 365. •Wallace and Gillespie, II, p. 925. •See "Newcastle Story."

Seward, W.H. 9-Peabody Homes of London. When U.S.-British relations calmed, GP's March 12, 1862, letter appeared in the press. News of the Peabody Donation Fund for model housing for London's working poor swept London, captured England, echoed in the U.S., and made the world press. It partly offset *Trent*, *Alabama*, the "Newcastle story," and years of U.S.-British antagonism. •Ref. (GP's March 12, 1862 founding letter): *Illustrated London News*, April 5, 1862, p. 335. •London *Times*, March 26, 1862, p. 9, c. 6. •*Peabody Donation*, pp. 5-8.

Seward, W.H. 10-Tennent to GP on his London Gift. Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), Peabody Donation Fund trustee, sent GP London press notices and added: "But the press is only a faint echo of the voice of Society which is so forcible in praise of an act so utterly beyond all precedent. It is the topic of conversation and laudation in every circle of London, from the Palace down...[and]...by the admiration and gratitude expressed by all classes in London." •Ref. James Emerson Tennent to GP, March 27, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Seward, W.H. 11-Tennent to GP on his London Gift Cont'd.: "As yet we only know the effect in the Metropolis but the country papers will be coming in, & I expect they will attest the astonishment of the people of England at the magnificence of your generosity." •Tennent arranged legal acceptance of the gift by the Commissioners of Charities, March 27, 1862. He wrote GP: "...They tell me that in the whole range of charities of England there is nothing to compare with the disinterestedness and magnitude of your gift." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Seward, W.H. 12-Honors to Come. From Baltimore, longtime friend and PIB trustee John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) wrote GP: "It is pleasant to forget [Civil War] difficulties in the contemplation of the noble work you have projected in London." •GP's gift to London would bring unusual honors: Freedom of the City of London, his name inscribed in London's Roll of Fame, honorary membership in two ancient guilds, an Oxford Univ. honorary degree, letters from Queen Victoria, her offer of a title and, when he declined, the gift of a priceless miniature portrait of the Queen, and a GP statue near London's Royal Exchange erected while he lived and paid for by popular subscription. •See Honors, GP's.

Seward, W.H. 13-"I had not the least conception." GP rested in Bath, England, late March and early April 1862. His London-based Vt.-born genealogist friend Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72) sent him more London newspaper clippings. GP replied: "I had not the least conception that it would cause so much excitement over the country." •GP was 67, in ill health, with seven years to live. •Ref. GP, York Hotel, Bath, England, to Somerby, n.d. [late March or early April, 1862], Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society, Boston.

Seward, W.H. 14-Seward and GP Congressional Medal. In 1868 U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward arranged for GP to see in London the U.S. Congressional thanks and gold medal awarded him March 16, 1867. •Background: U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R.-Mass.) on March 5, 1867, introduced joint congressional resolutions to award GP thanks and a congressional gold medal for establishing the PEF (total $2 million) as a national gift to promote public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. (added because of its poverty). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Seward, W.H. 15-Seward and GP Congressional Medal Cont'd. Despite opposition by a few congressmen (who accused GP of having been pro-Confederate) and a defense by Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D.-Md.), the resolutions and gold medal were passed in the U.S. House March 14, 1867, announced and enrolled in the U.S. Senate March 15, and sent to Pres. Andrew Johnson on March 16, 1867. •At GP's request, Secty. of State Seward sent the resolutions and gold medal to GP in London. GP saw them for the first time on Christmas Day, 1868. •With a few months to live, GP made his last trip to the U.S., June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Homes of London

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl (1801-85). **1-**Social Reformer Who Suggested the Peabody Homes. Lord Shaftesbury was England's best known social reformer of his time. In 1859, at GP's request, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) consulted Lord Shaftesbury about GP's tentative plan to aid the Ragged School Union. Lord Shaftesbury said that the London poor's greatest need, even more than schools, was affordable housing. This advice led GP to found on March 12, 1862, the Peabody Donation Fund, later renamed the Peabody Trust, to build low rent apartments for London's working poor (total gift of $2.5 million). •See Peabody Homes of London

Shaftesbury, Lord. **2-**Peabody Homes of London. As of March 31, 1999, 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes (i.e. apartments) including, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation

for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Delia Salter Bacon

Shakespeare, William (1564-1616). **1-**Delia Salter Bacon. New England eccentric writer Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59) was an early believer in the theory that William Shakespeare's plays were written by a group consisting of mainly English philosopher and political figure Francis Bacon (1561-1626); English courtier, navigator, and historian Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618); and English poet Edmund Spenser (1551-99). She had friendly aid but no endorsements from Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64), and Charles Butler (1802-97), with whose letter of introduction she went to London and called on GP in May 1853. •See Delia Salter Bacon. •Other persons named.

Shakespeare, William. **2-**Bacon Had Little Contact with GP. GP's contacts with Delia S. Bacon were minimal, probably limited to converting bank drafts. She haunted Shakespeare's grave in Sept. 1856 but never succeeded in getting it opened to prove her theory. Nathaniel Hawthorne helped to get her book published, *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded*, 1857, which critics derided and which failed to sell. •Ref. David Saville Muzzey, II, Part 1, pp. 359-360. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Shannon River, Ireland (where GP fished for salmon). •See Ireland.

Shaw, Mary Elizabeth, and Shaw, Anna Marie. As GP packed for his first transatlantic crossing on Nov. 1, 1827, he took with him a Bible, an Isaac Watts Hymnal, and the accompanying letter marked "Baltimore Oct. 26, 1827," from Mary Elizabeth and Anna Marie Shaw, perhaps sisters and the daughters of a Baltimore business friend. •GP left NYC, Nov. 1, 1827, on the packet ship *Florida* with 20 passengers aboard. He landed in Liverpool, England, 25 days later, Nov. 25, 1827, ill, weakened, and with considerable weight loss. It was the worst seasickness of his five voyages to England, 1827-37, and subsequent three U.S. visits: 1856-1857; 1866-1867; and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •See Visits to Europe by GP.

Shearmen. The Clothworkers' Co., one of the ancient guilds of London, was originally two guilds, the Fullers and the Shearmen, which were united and granted a Royal Charter in 1528. GP was made an honorary member of the Clothworkers' Co., July 2, 1862, eight days before he was given the Freedom of the City of London (July 10, 1862), two of his several honors in England for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund ($2.5 million total gift) which built and managed low rent Peabody apartments for London's working poor. •See Clothworkers' Co. •London, Freedom of the City. •Honors, GP's.

Sheffield Scientific School, Yale Univ. GP paid for the education of his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Yale College (1860), Yale's Sheffield Scientific School (1860-62), and three German universities. O.C. Marsh became the first U.S. prof. of paleontology at Yale and the second such prof. in the world. O.C. Marsh influenced his uncle GP to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale (Oct. 22, 1866), $150,000 each, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867). •See Harvard Univ. •Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education. •Yale Univ.

Oxford Univ. Honorary Degree

Sheldonian Theater, Oxford Univ. 1-Designed by Christopher Wren. The Sheldonian Theater, Oxford's famous assembly hall, was designed in 1669 by Christopher Wren, who was then astronomy professor at Oxford Univ. It was Wren's first major architectural commission and was named after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, who commissioned the theater while he was Oxford Univ.'s chancellor. •See Oxford Univ.

Sheldonian Theater, Oxford Univ. 2-GP, Honorary Degree. Oxford Univ. granted GP an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Founders' and Benefactors' Day, June 26, 1867. The honorary degree ceremony was held in the Sheldonian Theater. •The invitation came from Dr. Henry Longueville Mansel (1820-71) of Oxford's Christ Church College. GP agreed by letter of June 5, 1867, to accept. The ceremony was held during Oxford's Encaenia, combining commencement with the celebration of spring, occasioned by readings, poetry, music, lectures, and a full-dress university parade, reflecting centuries of British tradition. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sheldonian Theater, Oxford Univ. 3-Undergraduate Banter. Undergraduates, exerting their traditional right of banter, called aloud the names of dignitaries whom they either cheered or hissed (they cheered Lord Derby, groaned at MP John Bright, both cheered and hissed PM William E. Gladstone, and acclaimed PM Benjamin Disraeli). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sheldonian Theater, Oxford Univ. 4-"The lion of the day..." GP was one of six persons granted an honorary degree that day. When GP's name was called and he stood up, undergraduates applauded him, waved their caps, and beat the arms of their chairs with the flat of their hands. *Jackson's Oxford* (England) *Journal*, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 4-6, recorded: "The lion of the day was beyond a doubt, Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Shenandoah, CSS (ship). The *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, most notably the *Alabama*, and others were British-built ships secretly bought by Confederate agents and outfitted as Confederate raiders which sunk or wrecked northern ships and cost Union lives and treasure. The *Shenandoah*

was bought in London in 1864 and under Confederate Capt. James Iredell Waddell (1824-86) sank or wrecked 38 northern ships, mainly Pacific whalers, after the Confederacy fell (Capt. Waddell did not learn the war's outcome until Aug. 1865). Besides the Union losses, Confederate raiders' success raised insurance rates, forced hundreds of northern vessels to survive by transferring ownership to foreign flags (mostly British), and led to a long decline in U.S. merchant marine activity. •Ref. Boatner, p. 738. •See *Alabama* Claims. •Charles Francis Adams.

Sheppard, George (b. 1815), was the mayor of Portsmouth, England, who participated in the Dec. 11, 1869, transfer of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, by train to Portsmouth harbor, England, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for the transatlantic voyage to New England. Mayor Sheppard had earlier suggested a funeral procession through Portsmouth streets, but this plan was dropped. George Sheppard, former alderman, was elected mayor by the Portsmouth Town Council on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869, five days after GP's death, and 32 days before the arrival of his remains in Portsmouth. •Ref. "Portsmouth Town Council: Election of Mayor," *Hampshire Telegraph & Sussex Chronicle* (Portsmouth, England), Nov. 10, 1869. •Field, p. 18. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Boston Mayor

Shurtleff, Nathaniel Bradstreet (1810-74). **1-**GP at Boston Peace and Music Jubilee, June 1869. Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff was mayor of Boston during 1868-70. In mid-June 1869, during his last U.S. visit (June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869), GP, age 74, ill and a few months from death (Nov. 4, 1869), visited the Boston Music Hall where a Peace and Jubilee Music Festival choir and orchestra performed for several days. The festival's theme was the peaceful existence of all groups in the U.S. GP paid an unannounced call and listened quietly to the chorus. Ref. Gilmore, p. 598. •*Boston Post*, June 21, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •Bolton, C.K., Vol. 9, pp. 141-142.

Shurtleff, N.B. **2-**GP Introduced, Applauded. The Jubilee's official history stated that in the intermission Mayor Shurtleff went to the stage and announced GP's presence. Applause followed and GP was introduced as "the friend of the whole world." In his short remarks GP said he loved the new world as much as he did the old world. He sat down amid deafening applause. The *Boston Post* of June 21, 1869, stated that on Sunday, June 20, 1869, marking the close of the Festival, the Rev. William R. Alger's sermon mentioned GP's presence and said that GP had done more to preserve the peace between England and the U.S. than a hundred demagogues to destroy it. Ref. *Ibid.*

Peabody Institute, Danvers, July 14, 1869, Dedication
Peabody Institute, Peabody, July 16, 1869, Reception

Shurtleff, N.B. 3-Dedication at Danvers; Reception at Peabody. Mayor Shurtleff was one of 30 friends from Boston GP invited to attend the July 14, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.; and the July 16, 1869, reception at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. The Bostonians arrived by special train and included former Mass. Gov. William Claflin (1818-1905), U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74), poet Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94), GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), former U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), Alfred A. Abbott (1820-84), and others. •See persons named.

Shurtleff, N.B. 4-In Danvers, Mass.; and Peabody, Mass. This group went by carriages to the home of Francis Peabody near the boundary between the towns of Peabody and Danvers, then on to the Peabody Institute of Danvers, Mass., for more speeches. There Gov. Claflin praised GP's education gift to the South (PEF) and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes read his poem, "George Peabody," written specially for the occasion. •Ref. (Danvers, Mass., dedication, July 14, 1869; and Peabody, Mass., reception): *New York Times*, July 16, 1869, p. 1, c. 6; and July 20, 1869, p. 4, c. 7. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 5.

Shurtleff, N.B. 5- Oliver Wendell Holmes's letter two days later to John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) told how near death GP looked, referring to GP as, "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Legation in London Secty. D.E. Sickles

Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-1914). **1-**Jingoistic U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles was a controversial super patriot who created an incident when, as U.S. Legation Secty., he walked out of a GP-sponsored July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner in red-gorged anger because GP toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. president. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Sickles, D.E. 2-GP's U.S.-British Friendship Dinners since 1850. GP had hosted U.S.-British friendship dinners in London since 1850, bringing together visiting Americans and important Britons. His most notable such friendship dinners on July 4, 1851, and on Oct. 27, 1851, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, brought him favorable press attention (GP had lent U.S. exhibitors $15,000 to decorate the U.S. pavilion when Congress neglected to allocate funds). •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Sickles, D.E. 3-Incoming U.S. Minister James Buchanan. The July 4, 1854, dinner was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames with incoming

U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868) as guest of honor. •Minister Buchanan, who had just hired Sickles as legation secretary, was born near Mercersberg, Penn., was a lawyer, served in the Penn. legislature for two terms (from 1814), was U.S. Congressman (1821-31), U.S. Minister to Russia (1832-33), U.S. Senator (1834-45), U.S. Secty. of State (1845-49), and after being U.S. Minister to Britain was the 15th U.S. President during 1857-61. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Sickles, D.E. **4-**Sickles-GP Initially Cordial. On March 23, 1854, Sickles wrote GP to reserve rooms for his wife, baby, and himself, a courtesy service George Peabody & Co. did for visiting and newly arrived Americans. GP consulted Sickles and others about his planned July 4, 1854, Independence Day banquet. Sickles suggested that it be a subscription dinner and that he, Sickles, arrange it. GP insisted on paying for the dinner as usual but let Sickles help select guests, send invitations, and help plan the entertainment. •Ref. Daniel Edgar Sickles, American Legation, London, to GP, March 23, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Wilson, P.W., pp. 46-47. •Chapple, p. 11.

Sickles, D.E. **5-**Queen Toasted Before Toast to U.S. President. Following custom, GP first toasted Queen Victoria as head of state and secondly the U.S. President. Sickles was an ultra-patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism (the U.S. had recently won the Mexican War and vast parts of the U.S. West). Sickles, enraged that the Queen should be toasted before the U.S. President (which he considered a national insult), sat while the other 149 guests stood for the two toasts. He then stormed out of the banquet. Buchanan, who had employed Sickles as legation secretary, remained; he was the guest of honor and the main banquet speaker. •Ref. *Morning Advertiser* (London), July 7, 1854, p. 6, c. 3-4. •*Daily News* (London), July 7, 1854.

Sickles, D.E. **6-**Sickles Attacked GP. U.S.-British press reports of Sickles' walkout were fanned to a furor when Sickles, writing anonymously in the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1 (he later acknowledged authorship), attacked GP's patriotism and chided him for "toadying" to the British. One reader swayed by this charge wrote GP: "If you had a grain of national feeling you wouldn't have done it.... You are no longer fit to be called an American citizen." •Ref. *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1. •Ref. W.A.G. Rondeau, New Orleans, to GP, Aug. 3, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickles, D.E. **7-**Pro and Con Letters in the Press. Such reaction led GP and others to send the facts to the *Boston Post*. Letters in the press for and against GP were published for months. Most letter writers faulted Sickles and exonerated GP. •Ref. (Sickles Affair): *Boston Post*, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 1, c. 5; Aug.-Nov., 1854. •*New York Times*, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5; Sept. 7, 1854, p. 1, c. 6; Nov. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5; Nov. 28, 1854, p. 8, c. 1-2. •*National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), July-Nov. 1854; also copy in Peabody Papers, Library of Congress Ms. •Sickles Affair folder, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickles, D.E. 8-Career. Sickles was born in NYC and attended what is now New York Univ. His controversial act as London legation secretary on July 4, 1854 was one of several mishaps in a controversial career. On Feb. 27, 1859, while serving in the U.S. Senate (1857-61), Sickles shot to death Philip Barton Key (1815-59) for alleged amorous attentions to his (Sickles') wife. Philip Barton Key (son of Francis Scott Key, 1779-1843, author of the "Star Spangled Banner") was then attorney general for the District of Columbia. Sickles was acquitted of the murder charge as of unsound mind, the first legal use in the U.S. of that defense plea. •Ref. Boatner, p. 760. •Bowman, ed. •Brandt, pp. 30-31. •Pinchon.

Sickles, D.E. 9-Career Cont'd. In the Civil War Sickles as a Union general lost a leg at Gettysburg. As Reconstruction commander of the Carolinas during-1865-67, his treatment of former Confederates leaders was said to have been so severe that Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) transferred him to another command. Sickles was U.S. Minister to Spain (1869-73), served again in the U.S. Congress, was relieved as N.Y. State Monuments Commissioner (1886-1912) for mishandling funds, helped establish Gettysburg as a national park, and helped secure the land for NYC's Central Park. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sickles, D.E. 10-GP Defended. NYC friend Fitzroy wrote GP: "We are astounded that you lower yourself by a correspondence with the most contemptible of all Americans, Sickles, who was indicted by a New York Grand Jury for fraud, which indictment stands to this day." Another informant wrote GP that proof of Sickles' guilt in committing fraud was contained in letters stolen from the NYC post office by Sickles' direction. •Ref. Fitzroy, New York City, to George Peabody, Nov. 4, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. (Another informant): NYC informant to George Peabody, n.d., probably late 1854, Sickles Affair folder, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickles, D.E. 11-H.G. Somerby Defended GP. Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), who helped GP arrange the dinner, recorded what happened. Somerby was a Newburyport, Mass.-born genealogist working in London, and GP's friend and sometime agent. Somerby wrote: "At Mr. Peabody's request I drew up a series of toasts and submitted them to Mr. Buchanan.... [These] were returned to me as approved.... Mr. Sickles did indeed object to Englishmen being present. The Minister approved and Mr. Peabody's course was independent of Mr. Sickles' opinion." •Ref. Horatio Gates Somerby to George Peabody, Nov. 11, 1854, published in *New York Times*, Nov. 28, 1854, p. 8. c. 1-2.

Sickles, D.E. 12-Dinner Guests (26) Defend GP. A letter from 26 dinner guests, including Henry Barnard (1811-1900), Conn. Supt. of Common Schools (later first U.S. Commissioner of Education), read: "The undersigned have read Mr. Peabody's letter to the *Boston Post* of Aug. 16, 1854, and without hesitation affirm as true the events described by Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *New York Times*, Nov. 28, 1854, p. 8, c. 1-2.

Sickles, D.E. 13-Former Minister A. Lawrence to GP. Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) of Boston, former U.S. Minister in London (1849-52), wrote GP: "The attack made upon you I deem unworthy of any man who professes to be a gentleman. Your misfortune was in having persons about you who were not worthy to be at your table. I had hard work to get rid of some men in England who hung about me, but cost what it would I would not permit a certain class of adventurer to approach me." •Ref. Abbott Lawrence, Boston, to GP, Nov. 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickles, D.E. 14-Business Friend W.W. Corcoran to GP. Longtime business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C., with whom GP had helped sell U.S. bonds abroad that financed the Mexican War, wrote GP that [U.S. Minister James] "Buchanan had not the slightest respect" for Sickles but for political reasons could not reprove him. •Minister Buchanan, who had a less controversial new legation secretary, wrote to Sickles: "Your refusal to rise when the Queen's health was proposed is still mentioned in society, but I have always explained and defended you." •Ref. William Wilson Corcoran to GP, no month or day, 1854, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref. Buchanan, IX, pp. 290-291.

Sickles, D.E. 15-Cold Aftermath, 1857. Two years later, on GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was in Washington, D.C., in Jan. 1857, when Pres. Buchanan was in office. Of this Washington, D.C., visit, GP wrote to his friend Horatio Gates Somerby: "Buchanan's friends are particularly attentive to me, but I refuse any interferences to bring us together without a direct explanation from him. I met Miss [Harriet] Lane [1830-1903, Buchanan's niece and hostess in London and in the White House] who treated me with great cordiality." •See Horatio Gates Somerby.

Sickles, D.E. 16-J.S. Morgan on Buchanan. About avoiding Pres. Buchanan, GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) wrote GP from London on March 13, 1857: "Your course respecting Mr. Buchanan strikes me as just the thing. It is for you to receive him if either is to be received, but any reconciliations now would look like truckling to a man because he happens to be in power." •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Sickles, D.E. 17-Buchanan's Niece, Harriet Lane. James Buchanan became Harriet Lane's guardian in 1840, when she was age 10, on the death of her mother, his sister. He sent her to fine Washington, D.C., schools and had her visit the White House when he was U.S. Secty. of State (1845-49). In London, she charmed society, was a favorite of Queen Victoria, was later Pres. Buchanan's gracious hostess who brought artists and politicians together at White House dinners. She married a banker, Henry Elliott Johnston of Md., had two sons, gave her art collection to the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C., and devoted her last years to charitable work. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 470-471. •See James Buchanan. •Harriet Lane.

GP's Illnesses

Sickness, GP. 1-Nov. 1-25, 1827, Seasickness. GP was seasick on his first goods-buying transatlantic trip, NYC to Liverpool, England, Nov. 1-25, 1827, when he lost 15 pounds. He wrote his partner Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), of "a very boisterous, and to me, extremely unpleasant passage.... My sufferings by Sea Sickness have been greater than you can well imagine.--It continued the whole voyage, and I did not make my appearance at Table until the last day.--I lived entirely on broth, gruel and roast potatoes,--meats I could not touch, and seldom retain on my stomach the most simple food.--had you seen me 20 days out, I was so thin, you would hardly have known me...." •Ref. GP, Liverpool, to Riggs, Peabody & Co., Nov 26, 1827, Peabody Papers, Rare Book Room, Ms Collection, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Sickness, GP. 2-April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831, Less Seasick. Less seasick on his second commercial trip, April 1830-Aug. 15, 1831, he wrote his sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879) after his return to NYC (Aug. 25, 1831): "The Ship being new and very easy I suffered much less by sickness than usual, and during most of the time was able to eat my meals with the other passengers.--My general health never was better...hard labour & the climate of England ...eradicating from my system all disposition to Bilious Fevers to which I was a few years since very subject....." •Ref. GP, NYC, to Judith Dodge Peabody, West Bradford, Mass., Aug. 25, 1831, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ.

Sickness, GP. 3-May 1832-May 11, 1834. He was seasick again on his third return trip from Liverpool to NYC (29 days), having purchased goods abroad for two years (about May 1832-May 11, 1834). He wrote sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (1807-34): ..."I suffered much by sea sickness but on the whole got along rather better than usual--...." •Ref. GP, NYC, to Mrs. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., May 11, 1834, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ., also referred to in •Schuchert and LeVene, p. 71.

Sickness, GP. 4-Summer 1834, 1836. NYC's summer heat, 1834, made him ill, he wrote sister Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh (June 25, 1834): "The heat of New York has made me rather bilious and I have been under the care of a physician for some days but have nearly recovered...." •Soon after GP's return from his third trip abroad, his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (married lawyer Jeremiah Russell, Sept. 20, 1831), hearing there had been an outbreak of smallpox on his return ship, wrote to him in Baltimore. But instead of smallpox he had the whooping cough. •Ref. GP, NYC, to Mrs. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Lockport, N.Y., June 25, 1834, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ. •Ref. Mrs. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell, New Rowley (later renamed Georgetown), Mass., to GP, Baltimore, Feb. 10, June 20, July 23, 1836, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickness, GP. 5-June 1850. In the summer of 1850 GP in London was busy socially with visiting U.S. friends. These included William and Elise Tiffany, son and daughter of Baltimore friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). They planned a tour of Scotland with GP. But GP could not accompany them, being sick part of June 1850 with gout and rheumatism, ailments which were to increase with the years. Elise Tiffany wrote to GP from Glasgow, Scotland (July 3, 1850): "How is it that you cannot walk across the room?" •Ref. Elise Tiffany, Glasgow, Scotland, to GP, July 3, [1850], Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickness, GP. 6-1856-57 U.S. Visit. During his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, GP had gout attacks while visiting Toronto and Montreal, Canada (Oct. 15-Nov. 1, 1856); was sick in Nov. 1856 when he visited his youngest (and then only living) brother Jeremiah Peabody's (1805-77) family in Zanesville, Ohio; and then went on to Cleveland to visit his friend, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). •On GP's return to NYC Nov. 27, 1856, he was sick and confined to bed for 13 days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. •Ref (GP's visit to Ohio is mentioned in): Junius Spencer Morgan to GP, Nov. 1, 1856, Pierpont Morgan Library, NYC.

Sickness, GP. 7-1858. GP had frequent gout attacks the last months of 1858. These attacks often came at night with an intense burning, wrenching pain. The joints of his arms and legs were often inflamed. Sometimes the pain was in the ball of his great toe or other small joint, usually accompanied by fever, incapacitating him so that he could only get about on crutches. He was told he had an acidic condition in his blood. Diet and fresh air exercise were the prescribed treatment. After his partnership with Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), from Oct. 1, 1854, he took frequent trips away from London to the warm sun in Southern France or Italy, or to fish for salmon in Scotland. •Ref (GP's late 1858 illness mentioned in): Joseph Peabody, NYC, to GP, Dec. 20, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickness, GP. 8-1859. In March 1859, away from London, GP wrote to Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888): "I have been a great sufferer by rheumatic gout in my knees and arms, as also my right hand, for several months. I have been here for three weeks for the benefit of the waters, and may remain a fortnight longer. I am now quite well, except my right hand, which is painful when I write...." •Ref GP to William Wilson Corcoran, March 22, 1859, Corcoran Papers, VII, Accession Nos. 8279 and 8280, Library of Congress Ms, also quoted in •Corcoran, p. 178.

Sickness, GP. 9-1859 Cont'd. Crippled with gout in 1859, GP sought relief at Harrogate, a borough in West Riding, Yorkshire, Northern England, favored as a health resort for its dry climate, bracing uplands draft, and more than 80 springs. Sometimes he went to a health spa at Aix-La-Chapelle, Germany. •His friend W.S. Stell wanted him to move to a more airy apartment near Hyde Park and ride horseback for exercise and fresh air. April and May 1859 were two bad months of illness. •Ref Bill for lodgings, 15 Cork St., Harrogate, Ben. A. Richards to GP,

July 2, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Ref (Spa at Aix-La-Chapelle, Germany, mentioned in): Elisha Riggs, Jr., Paris, to GP, May 30, June 16, 1859, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Sickness, GP. 10-July 1860, 1862-63. At age 65 GP put health before business. With George Peabody & Co. safely cared for by business partner J.S. Morgan, GP stayed away from London for long periods at a Brighton seaside resort or resting and fishing in the Scottish Highlands. •In 1862-63, amid business and illness, GP was also worried by U.S.-British frictions, such as the Nov. 8, 1861 *Trent* Affair (illegal Union seizure of Confederate agents from a British mail ship which created near-war U.S.-British tension). •Ref. Schuchert and LeVene, p. 42.

Sickness, GP. 11-July 1860, 1862-63 Cont'd. He and his trustees postponed to March 12, 1862, announcement of his gift of low rent apartments for London's working poor, uncertain if the English public would accept, spurn, or be indifferent. Happily, press reports were enthusiastic. GP, resting in Bath, England, when he received London press clippings, wrote his friend and sometime agent Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72): "I had not the least conception it would cause so much excitement over the country." •Ref. GP, York Hotel, Bath, to Horatio Somerby, [probably late March 1862], Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society.

Sickness, GP. 12-Jan. 1869. In Jan. 1869 GP had what his doctors called a "gouty cough." He lost appetite, was weak, and writing was impossible. He dictated a letter to Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran: "I have long intended to write to you, but the state of my health...from a gouty cough...loss of appetite, and prostration of strength...[has] rarely enabled me to write a note legibly...." He recovered slowly, knew his time was running out, and wanting to put his U.S. philanthropies in better order, determined to make what was his last U.S. visit. •Ref. GP, London, to William Wilson Corcoran, Jan. 22, 1869, Corcoran Papers, VI, Accession Nos. 10380 and 10381, Library of Congress Ms., also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 292-293.

Sickness, GP. 13-Last U.S. Visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. A greatly weakened GP arrived on the *Scotia*, NYC, June 8, 1869; saw family and friends; was cared for by Boston's Dr. Putnam; visited and was applauded at the mid-June Boston Peace Jubilee and Music Festival; doubled to $2 million his PEF (June 29, 1869); added $45,000 to the Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. (July 14, 1869, total $100,000); gave $50,000 more to the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. (Sept. 13, 1869, total $217,000); added $400,000 to the PIB (Sept. 22, 1869, total $1.4 million); and went by special railroad car to join friend W.W. Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869). •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Sickness, GP. 14-Friends' Last Comments. Poet Oliver Wendell Homes (1809-94), who read his poem, "George Peabody," to dignitaries at the dedication of the Peabody Institute Library,

Danvers, Mass. (July 16, 1869), two days later described GP as "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." •Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine wrote to PEF Trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94): "[His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year...." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Sickness, GP. 15-Last Hurrah. Resting in his cottage, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (July 23-Aug. 30, 1869), GP yet roused himself to hear resolutions of praise for the PEF read in his presence to a crowd at the "Old White" hotel parlor (July 27, 1869); heard from his cottage merrymakers at a "Peabody Ball" held in his honor (Aug. 11, 1869); met, talked, walked arm-in-arm, and was photographed with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871, and others; gave Lee's college Va. bonds which when redeemed with accrued interest totaled $60,000 for a mathematics professorship (Sept. 1869); left the springs by train (Aug. 30, 1869), Lee riding a short distance with him; recorded his last will (Sept. 9, 1869), arranged for his burial, left on the *Scotia* (Sept. 29, 1869), hurried to longtime friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's (1806-85) London home, where he suffered his last fatal illness. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sickness, GP. 16-Last Illness, England. GP reached Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and hurried to London. Gravely ill, he rested at the home of long-time business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 80 Eaton Sq., London. The London *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, reported: "Mr. Peabody has been lying all week very ill at 80, Eaton Square, where he had stopped, on his way to the south of France, to consult Dr. Gull [Sir William Withey Gull, M.D., 1816-99]. There has been no improvement, and the latest report was that, though easier on Thursday night, his condition remained the same. Every one, from the Queen downward, has been making inquiries about the eminent American philanthropist." •See Death & Funeral, GP's.

Sickness, GP. 17-U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran. On Oct. 17, 1869, the fast sinking philanthropist sent his friend and sometime agent, Newburyport, Mass.-born London resident genealogist Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), to ask U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) to call on him. Moran's journal entry (Oct. 27, 1869): "Horatio G. Somerby came and said Mr. Peabody wished to see me. I promised to call and sent the old man my regards. But Somerby did not know how ill the old man is. The Times of to-day says he is in a dangerous state and Mr. Motley [John Lothrop, 1814-77] tells me he is really dying. A few hours must close his earthly career. Considering that Mr. Somerby is Peabody's private Secretary it is very, very odd that he did not know of his dangerous state.... I afterwards called at Mr. Peabody's and found him better." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Queen Victoria

Sickness, GP. 18-Queen Victoria Invited GP to Visit Windsor Castle. After learning of GP's return to London and before she knew of his precarious condition, Queen Victoria asked her privy councilor Arthur Helps (1813-75) to invite GP to visit her at Windsor Castle. Helps transmitted the Queen's message to Sir Curtis Lampson on Oct. 30: "Regarding Mr. Peabody, the Queen thinks the best way would be for her to ask him down to Windsor for one or two nights, where he could rest--and need not come to dinner, or any meals if he feels unequal to it; but where she could see him quietly at any time of the day most convenient to him." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sickness, GP. 19-Queen Victoria's Invitation Sent to Lampson. Helps added in his cover letter to Lampson: "You will be the best judge whether this should be mentioned to Mr. Peabody, and, if you think it should, will doubtless choose a favorable time for doing so." •Helps concluded with: "Hoping to hear a better account of our good friend's health today...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Health Reports

Sickness, GP. 20-Press Health Reports, 1869. The English press carried daily reports on GP's condition: •The London *Times*, Oct. 27, 1869, p. 7, c. 3, announced that GP was dangerously ill. •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Oct. 28, p. 8: "Mr. Peabody, who was reported seriously ill at Eaton Square, is said to be slightly better according to the latest report although he continues very weak." •London *Times*, Oct. 29, p. 7, c. 2: "George Peabody is rather more comfortable but still continues seriously ill." •Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Oct. 29, p. 8: "At a late hour on Wednesday night [Oct. 27] the answer to inquiries was that Mr. Peabody had somewhat rallied, but that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dr. [William Withey] Gull [M.D., 1816-99] and Mr. [William H.] Covey [medical attendant] are among the medical attendants who have visited the great philanthropist since his return from America a little more than a fortnight ago." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sickness, GP. 21-Death. GP died Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869, 11:30 P.M. •See Death & Funeral, GP's, for several deathbed accounts, death certificate, Westminster Abbey funeral service, and subsequent British-U.S. transatlantic funeral honors to his final eulogy and burial.

Silliman, Benjamin, Jr. (1816-85), under his father, Benjamin Silliman, Sr., head of Yale's chemistry department (below), taught GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) at Yale's graduate Sheffield Scientific School. When Marsh learned that his uncle planned a gift to Harvard Univ., he consulted the Sillimans and through their advice influenced his uncle GP to found the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), each with $150,000; and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 27, 1867), $140,000. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Institutions named. • Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Silliman, Benjamin, Sr. (1779-1864), was born in Conn., was a Yale College graduate and Yale chemistry professor. With his son, Benjamin Silliman, Jr. (above), also a Yale chemistry professor, he counseled Yale student Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), who influenced his uncle GP to found three science museums: the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale (Oct. 22, 1866), each $150,000, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass, $140,000, 1867. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Institutions named. • Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Simplon Pass, Alps, between Switzerland and Italy, 6,589 feet high, was crossed by GP (May 1, 1831) on his second European dry goods buying trip. •See Judith Dodge (nee Peabody) Russell Daniels (sister).

Slater Fund, John F. (1882-1937). Philanthropist John Fox Slater (1815-84) publicly acknowledged GP's example in creating the $1 million Slater Fund for Negro Education in the South. Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908), who was a trustee of both the PEF and Slater funds, credited GP's example with influencing the principles of the John F. Slater Fund (1882-1937), John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board (1902-62), the Andrew Carnegie foundations, and the Russell Sage Foundation (1907-46). Gilman wrote: "Mr. George Peabody began this line of modern beneficence.... Almost if not quite all of these foundations have been based on principles that were designated by Mr. Peabody." •See PEF.

Slavery, U.S. South. N.Y. state political leader Thurlow Weed's (1797-1882) "The Late George Peabody: a Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4, quoted what GP said to him (Nov. 1861) about slavery in the South (in part): "The business years of my life, as you know, were spent in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in Baltimore. My private sympathies while in England have been against the institution of slavery. But during these many years of excitement on that subject I regarded the extremists of both sides as equally mischievous. This view made me think that extreme men were alike enemies of the Union." •See Civil War and GP. •Thurlow Weed.

***Trent* Affair**

Slidell, John (1793-1871). **1-**Confederates Seeking Arms, Aid, Abroad. Confederate emissaries John Slidell (La.), James Murray Mason (1798-1871, Va.), and their male secretaries, bound for England and France for arms, aid, and recognition, were on the British mail steamer *Trent* when, on Nov. 8, 1861, the captain of the Union warship *San Jacinto* illegally stopped the *Trent*, forcibly removed the four Confederates, and jailed them in Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. Britain and France were furious, the U.S. North exultant. Amid angers and threats of war, GP and his trustees in London postponed announcing his gift of apartments for London's working

poor ($2.5 million total, announced March 12, 1862), fearing that the British government, press, and public might reject his gift. •See *Trent* Affair. •Peabody Homes of London. •Persons, ships, and topics mentioned.

Slidell, John. 2-Career. Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed the seizure of the *Trent*, and the four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •John Slidell was born in NYC, was a graduate of Columbia College (1810), became a lawyer in New Orleans, represented La. in the U.S. House of Representatives (1843-45); was appointed U.S. Minister to Mexico; was U.S. Senator (La., 1852-61); and was a Confederate diplomat when taken off the *Trent* with James M. Mason. Slidell did not succeed in getting aid for the Confederacy while in France. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Slidell, Mrs. Matilde or Matilda (née Deslonde) (d. 1870), was with her husband John Slidell (above) when he was arrested. •See *Trent* Affair.

Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824-93). 1-Univ. of Nashville Chancellor. Edmund Kirby Smith was a Confederate general and chancellor of the Univ. of Nashville during 1872-75, when its charter was amended to convert its moribund Literary Dept. into State Normal School (1875-89), renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79), rechartered as PCofVU (since July 1, 1979). •See PCofVU, history of.

Smith, E.K. 2-Career. E.K. Smith was born in St. Augustine, Fla., graduated from West Point (1845), where he later taught mathematics, was cited for gallantry in the Mexican War, fought Indians on the frontier, resigned the U.S. Army, was the last Confederate general to surrender, was the Univ. of Nashville chancellor, and taught mathematics at the Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1875-93). Ref. Boatner, pp. 769-771.

Smith, John Gregory (1818-91), former Vt. governor, provided GP with a special Vermont Central Line car for GP's trip to Montreal, Canada, July 1866. Gov. Smith, born in St. Albans, Vt., was a businessman, lawyer, Vt. state senator (1858-59), and Vt. state representative (1860-62, Speaker of the Vt. House, 1862). •Ref. Cox.

Md. Historical Society Reception, Jan. 30, 1857

Smith, John Spear (c1790-1866). 1-GP's 1856-57 U.S. Visit. John Spear Smith was the Md. Historical Society president who presided at the Jan. 30, 1857, MHS reception for GP in the picture gallery, Athenaeum Building, Saratoga and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore. This reception occurred during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). He was honored and fêted in his hometown, South Danvers, Mass. (Oct. 9, 1857) and elsewhere including Baltimore, where public receptions were held for him by the Md. Historical Society (Jan. 30, 1857) and by the

Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts (Feb. 2, 1857). These were followed by favorable publicity accompanying publication of his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB. •See organizations mentioned. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Smith, J.S. 2-Why GP Was So Honored. GP had lived, worked, and made many friends in Baltimore for 22 years, 1815-37, ages 20-42 (junior partner, Riggs, Peabody & Co., 1814-29; senior partner in its successor Peabody, Riggs & Co., 1829-48). He had made good as a London-based American banker; had sold many of Md.'s $8 million bonds abroad to promote the Chesapeake & Ohio, the B&O RR, and other internal improvements. He had upheld Md.'s credit abroad after the financial Panic of 1837 when nine states, including Md., had been forced temporarily to stop interest payments on their bonds. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Smith, J.S. 3-Why GP Was So Honored Cont'd. The NYC *Courier & Enquirer*'s London correspondent had written: "...The energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the contempt [because of repudiation] with which all Americans were viewed.... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." On March 7, 1848, both houses of the Md. legislature had voted him unanimous praise, sent to him by Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (1810-90), who added in his cover letter: "To you, sir,...the thanks of the State are eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Smith, J.S. 4-Introduced by MHS Pres. J.S. Smith. This appreciation, plus advance knowledge of his forthcoming Feb. 12, 1857, PIB gift ($1.4 million total), helps explain GP's warm receptions in Baltimore, particularly by the Md. Historical Society trustees on Jan. 30, 1857. •MHS Pres. Smith introduced GP to members he did not know. He then initiated the speeches that followed by introducing Md. Historical Society founder and first president, the lawyer John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803-91). Founder Latrobe's speech was the first of several that evening that praised GP for saving Md.'s credit abroad during and after the Panic of 1837. •See Md. Historical Society.

Smith, J.S. 5-Career. John Spear Smith, born in Baltimore, was secretary of the U.S. Legation at London and chargé d'affaires, 1811; acted as aide-de-camp to his father, Gen. Samuel Smith, in Baltimore's defense in the War of 1812; was judge of the orphans' court; and a presidential elector, 1833. •Ref. "Smith, John Spear," Vol. V, p. 588.

Smithson, James (1765-1829), was a British philanthropist who left funds in his will to found the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Philanthropists James Smithson and Stephen Girard

(1750-1831) were mentioned in resolutions of praise Americans aboard the *Scotia* read to GP, May 9, 1867. •See John Wien Forney. •Stephen Girard. •Visit to the U.S. by GP.

Arctic Exploration

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. **1-**Aided Search for Lost British Explorer Sir John Franklin. The Smithsonian Institution, the Geographical Society of New York, and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia all gave some aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's (1853-55) search for missing British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). NYC merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) gave two ships, the 144-ton *Advance* and the 91-ton *Rescue*. U.S. Navy Secty. John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) authorized 10 U.S. naval volunteers and placed the two ships under the command of U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820-57), who had been the U.S. Naval medical officer during the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1850-52. •See persons, ships, and topics mentioned.

Smithsonian Institution. **2-**GP Gave $10,000 for Scientific Equipment. U.S. Navy backing made the expedition one of scientific exploration, the first U.S. exploration in the Arctic. Because GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment, Peabody Bay off Greenland was named for him. His motivation was to promote British-U.S. cooperation by aiding Lady Jane Franklin (1792-1875) in her appeal to the U.S. President and the U.S. Congress to find her lost husband. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Society for Improving the Conditions of the Laboring Classes. This London-based Society's 1851 book described the block of model housing for the poor built at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London by Henry Roberts at the suggestion of Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert. These preceded the Peabody Homes of London. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Genealogist H.G. Somerby

Somerby, Horatio Gates (1805-72). **1-**U.S.-Born Genealogist. Horatio Gates Somerby, a London resident genealogist, longtime friend and GP's sometime agent, was born in Newburyport, Mass. He left school at about age sixteen to study painting in Boston, in Troy, N.Y., and then went back to Boston (he was listed in a Boston directory during 1832-40 and 1840-45). •Ref. Appleton, pp. 132-138 (has full length photo of H.G. Somerby, facing p. 132).

Somerby, H.G. **2-**Helped Arrange GP's Dinners. Somerby first went to England in June 1846 aboard the *Mediator* from NYC to visit his family's ancestral home in England at Little Bytham, Somerby Village, Lincoln County. This short visit determined his later career as a genealogist in London. He earned his living tracing the English ancestry of important Americans, including a genealogical search of the Peabody family for GP. He sometimes helped arrange GP's U.S.-British friendship dinners. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 3-July 4, 1854, Dinner. Somerby helped arrange GP's July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner for 150 distinguished U.S. and British guests at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. Incoming U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan (1791-1868, later 15th U.S. president during 1857-61) was guest of honor and speaker. The dinner was marred when new U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), a super patriot, refused to stand with the 149 others and walked out in red-gorged anger because GP, as was the custom, first toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. President. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Somerby, H.G. 4-Sickles Attacked GP in the Press. It was a time of U.S. jingoism. The U.S. had recently won the Mexican War and had acquired vast parts of the West. U.S.-British press reports of Sickles' walkout were fanned by Sickles' letter, published in the *Boston Post* (July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1), attacking GP for lacking patriotism and for "toadying" to the British. One reader swayed by this charge wrote GP: "If you had a grain of national feeling you wouldn't have done it.... You are no longer fit to be called an American citizen." Such reaction led GP and other dinner guests to send the facts to the *Boston Post*. Most pro and con letters in the press, published for months, faulted Sickles and exonerated GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 5-Somerby's Part in the Dinner. Horatio Gates Somerby described his part in the dinner: "At Mr. Peabody's request I drew up a series of toasts and submitted them to Mr. Buchanan.....[These] were returned to me as approved.... Mr. Sickles did indeed object to Englishmen being present. The Minister approved and Mr. Peabody's course was independent of Mr. Sickles' opinion." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 6-Corcoran to GP. Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) wrote GP that [U.S. Minister James] "Buchanan had not the slightest respect" for Sickles but for political reasons could not reprove him. •Buchanan, who employed a new legation secretary, wrote to Sickles: "Your refusal to rise when the Queen's health was proposed is still mentioned in society, but I have always explained and defended you." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 7-GP Avoided Pres. Buchanan, 1857. Two years later, on GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he was in Washington, D.C., in Jan. 1857, avoided Pres. Buchanan, and wrote to Somerby: "Buchanan's friends are particularly attentive to me, but I refuse any interferences to bring us together without a direct explanation from him. I met Miss [Harriet] Lane [1830-1903, James Buchanan's niece] who treated me with great cordiality." • GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) wrote GP from London on March 13, 1857: "Your course respecting Mr. Buchanan strikes me as just the thing. It is for you to receive him if either is to be received, but any reconciliations now would look like truckling to a man because he happens to be in power." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 8-Somerby to GP from Boston, 1862. Somerby, in Boston on a U.S. visit in Oct. 1862, wrote to GP of Civil War disturbances. He had listened to anti-southern speeches at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Oct. 6, 1862, by U.S. Sen. (from Mass.) Charles Sumner (1811-74) and by George Francis Train (1829-1904). G.F. Train, a Boston-born financier of city railway lines, rabidly anti-southern and anti-British, had attacked GP in the press following GP's March 12, 1862, gift establishing low rent housing for London's working poor (1862, $2.5 million total). Somerby described Train as an activist demonstrator who had fought with the Boston police and been led handcuffed to jail. •Ref. (Boston, 1862): Horatio Gates Somerby, Boston, to GP, Oct., 7, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See persons named.

Somerby, H.G. 9-Helped GP's Nephew, 1864. GP's nephew, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), studying paleontology at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau (at GP's expense), had collected a science library and fossils collection in Europe. GP arranged with H.G. Somerby to ship Marsh's library (cost $5,000) and fossils (weighing 2.5 tons) to Marsh at Yale, where he became the first U.S. professor of paleontology and the second such professor in the world. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Somerby, H.G. 10-Nephew Influenced GP Toward Science. Through Marsh's influence GP founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), $150,000 each; and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum (Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000), a museum of maritime history and Essex County historical materials, Salem, Mass. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Somerby, H.G. 11-GP's Death, 1869. GP reached London (Oct. 8, 1869) from his last U.S. visit (June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869) and lay gravely ill at the 80 Eaton Sq. (London) home of business friend Sir Curtis Lampson (1806-85). On Oct. 27, from his sickbed, GP asked Horatio Gates Somerby to call on U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) to ask Moran to visit the dying philanthropist. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Persons named.

Somerby, H.G. 12-GP's Death, 1869 Cont'd. Benjamin Moran recorded in his journal: "Horatio G. Somerby came and said Mr. Peabody wished to see me. I promised to call and sent the old man my regards. But Somerby did not know how ill the old man is. The Times of to-day says he is in a dangerous state and Mr. Motley [U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley, 1814-77] says he is really dying. A few hours must close his earthly career. Considering that Mr. Somerby is Peabody's private Secretary it is very, very odd that he did not know of his dangerous state.... I afterwards called at Mr. Peabody's and found him better." But GP died Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Somerby, H.G. 13-Moran on Somerby. Moran, invariably critical in his private journal, recorded an earlier visit from Somerby (Feb. 17, 1860): "We were honored to-day with he presence of His Majesty Horatio Somerby, Esq.[, t]he American whose business it is to discover the genealogy of New Englanders. The insolent fellow wanted to see Mr. D. [U.S. Minister George Mifflin Dallas, 1792-1864] & I kept him uncomfortably for about 15 minutes...." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, eds., I, p. 640.

Somerset House, London. The General Register Office, Somerset House, London, has GP's official death certificate 277, stating that he died on Nov. 4, 1869, at the London home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-84), 80 Eaton Sq., Belgrave District, Middlesex County, and other brief facts on the short official form. The death certificate information was supplied by Simon Winter, mentioned in news accounts of the time as GP's valet (manservant). A news account of GP's July 23 to Aug. 30, 1869, visit to White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., mentioned GP and a manservant, who may or may not have been Simon Winter. GP, who previously had no servant, needed help in his last gravely ill months of life. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Simon Winter.

Somerville, Henderson Middleton (1837-1915), was a PEF trustee (from 1890). Born in Madison County, Va., he was educated at the Univ. of Ala. (B.A., 1856, M.A., 1859), Cumberland Law School (LL.B., 1859), and received honorary degrees from Georgetown, Ky. College (LL.D., 1886), Southwestern Univ., Tenn. (LL.D., 1887), and the Univ. of Ala. (LL.D., 1887). He was editor of the *Memphis Appeal* (TN) (1859-62), was lecturer, Univ. of Ala. Law School (1873-90), and was Ala. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice (1880-90). •Ref. "Somerville."

South America. GP's younger and improvident brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35) sometimes worked for Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29). In 1830 he worked as bookkeeper to the agent for Alsop, Wetmore & Co., Lima, Peru. Soon after GP's May 1, 1832, departure for his third European buying trip, Thomas was ill in Lima, Peru, gave up his job, and worked his way to the U.S. as ship's clerk. Other misadventures followed. Younger sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) wrote GP in Europe, Aug. 23, 1835, news of brother Thomas's tragic death (details not known), referring to their "poor misguided brother." •See GP. •Thomas Peabody.

South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. GP's final funeral service was held at South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Robert Charles Winthrop.

South Danvers, Mass. GP's birthplace was first named Brooksby, a village in 1626, which became known as Salem Village, then Danvers (1752-1855), then South Danvers (1855-68), and was renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868. •See Peabody, Mass.

South Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852. GP in London was invited but could not attend the June 16, 1852, 100th anniversary of the separation of his hometown of Danvers from Salem, Mass. Instead he sent a letter from London, May 26, 1852, with funds for his first Peabody Institute Library (total gift $217,600) and a motto: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856, South Danvers, Mass.

South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration. 1-Arrival NYC. After nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837) GP arrived in NYC Sept. 15, 1856, on the *Atlantic* from Liverpool. Delegations from Boston, NYC, and North and South Danvers greeted him at the landing dock and each offered him a public welcome. GP graciously thanked them and explained that he was obliged to give preference to the celebration planned for him at his hometown (South Danvers) on Oct. 9, 1856. His sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) had alerted him while still in London that South Danvers people had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him, that they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •Ref. (Sister Judith): Mrs. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell to GP, Sept. 10 and 22, 1856. Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Alfred Amos Abbott.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 2-Gala Occasion. Early Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856, a perfect New England Fall day, GP left his sister Judith's home in Georgetown, Mass. The carriage with GP, sister Judith, and her son George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), reached South Danvers, Mass., decorated with U.S. and British flags. At the Maple St. Church GP was greeted by gun salutes, by the committee on arrangements, and by banners reading: "Welcome," "He Has Honored Us Abroad, We Honor Him at Home," "Peabody, We Bid You Welcome," and "Honor the Pacificator of Nations." Bands played and school children marched by the platform built for the occasion in front of the Peabody Institute building. Visiting dignitaries and a crowd estimated at over 20,000 attended the festivities and listened to the speeches. •Ref. Broadside announcing "Peabody Reception...Thursday, October 9th, 1856....A Public Dinner..." Internet http://www.peabody.harvard.edu/archives/broadside.html (seen by authors Aug. 14, 1999).

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 3-Cast as a Hero. GP was cast as a small town New England Yankee hero. Locals were proud that one of their own, born poor and against all odds, had become a successful London banker; had won praise abroad for promoting U.S.-British friendship; and had endowed a Peabody Institute Library in his hometown. •He had won some national notoriety when, after the Panic of 1837, he stood publicly against Repudiation (i.e., nine states stopped interest payments on their bonds abroad, causing European investors to disdain all Americans). He publicly urged resumption of payments retroactively and 10 years later, 1848,

was vindicated when the Md. legislature and governor praised him for saving its credit abroad. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 4-Cast as a Hero Cont'd. Many appreciated his hospitality to U.S. visitors passing through London; knew of and appreciated his U.S.-British friendship dinners held on the Fourth of July and at other times. It was known that, unasked, he lent $15,000 (without guarantee of repayment) so that U.S. exhibitors could show to best advantage U.S. products and arts to over six million visitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. Also known was his $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Exhibition (1853-55) to search for lost Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Great Exhibition of 1851, London (the first world's fair). •Sir John Franklin.

Speech: Alfred Amos Abbott

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 5-Alfred Amos Abbott. The welcoming address was given by Essex County dignitary Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84) •A.A. Abbott was born in Andover, Mass., studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, entered Yale College (1837), graduated from Union College (1841), received the LL.B. degree from the Dane Law School, Harvard Univ. (1843), was admitted to the Essex County bar (1844), was a lawyer in South Danvers, served in the Mass. lower house (1850-52), served in the Mass. Senate (1853), was district attorney for Essex County (1853-68), and was appointed and then twice elected Clerk of the Courts (1870-84). A.A. Abbott chaired the Peabody Institute lyceum and library committee (1854-58), was a trustee (from 1858), and president of the board of trustees (1859-84). •Ref. Abbott, pp. 795-796.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 6-Alfred Amos Abbott Speech. Albert Amos Abbott said (in part): "On behalf of Danvers and South Danvers I greet you all. We share with many in general respect for Mr. George Peabody's public character and private virtues. We admire his long career of patient, persevering, successful efforts, his patriotic pride, his vindication of his country's credit, and his bonds of friendship between two kindred nations." •Ref. *Ibid.* •*Proceedings...Reception and Dinner...GP...Danvers, October 9, 1856*, pp. 39-44.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 7-Alfred Amos Abbott Speech Cont'd.: "Here was his home. Here he passed his youth. Here were his school and playmates, some of whom today are present. From here he went forth to broader fields of endeavor. His life and career have been a part of this town. He always remembered us. When local pride needed aid to erect the Lexington Monument he remembered us. When this town established two high schools he remembered them with prize medals." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 8-Alfred Amos Abbott Speech Cont'd.: "When Danvers celebrated its centennial he sent us a noble sentiment--education is a debt due from present to future generations. He paid his share and doubled the endowment of the institution before us. •"For this we seek to honor him. Denying all other celebrations, he came back to his own. There he stands, our benefactor and friend. This throng, Sir, is more expressive than any words of mine. I can only join my voice with theirs, reverently invoke God's blessing, and bid you welcome." •Ref. •Abbott, pp. 795-796. •See Alfred Amos Abbott.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 9-GP's Reply.. Visibly affected, GP replied: "Thank you from my heart. This welcome...almost unmans me.... My old friends are largely gone. You are a new generation." Turning to the school children, GP said: "There is not a youth within the sound of my voice whose advantages are not greater than were mine. I have achieved nothing that is not possible to the most humble among you. To be truly great it is not necessary to gain wealth or importance. Every boy may become a great man in whatever sphere Providence places him. Truth and integrity unsullied by unworthy acts, constitute greatness." •GP concluded: "This is my advice to you, from one who always regretted his lack of early education, now freely offered to you. We meet for the first and perhaps last time. While I live I will be interested in your welfare. God bless you all!" •Ref. *Proceedings, 1856,* pp. 44-46.

Speech: Robert S. Daniels

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 10-R.S. Daniels. At 2:00 P.M., Oct. 9, 1856, in Danvers 1,500 guests gathered under a large tent for dinner. After the dinner Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791) was the first to speak. •Robert Shillaber Daniels was GP's boyhood friend and a lawyer who had transacted family business for GP. After GP's sister Judith Dodge (Peabody) Russell's first husband died, she married Robert Shillaber Daniels. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 11-R.S. Daniels' Speech:. "When we gathered at the dedication of the Peabody Institute a few years ago we thought the crowning glory of Danvers' history had come. The proceedings of this day, however, surpass it. How can one account for today's spontaneous impulse, this outbreak of popular feeling? No conqueror is here for our homage. No statesman stands before us. We are here to welcome home one of our own after an absence of twenty years. He has no title, no insignia, this private American gentleman. I will tell you why we give him public greeting. He stands for hospitality to friends abroad, for benevolence in private charity, for the sustenance of his country's credit, for friendship [to] his native land and the country of his business residence." •Ref. *Proceedings, 1856,* pp. 47.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 12-R.S. Daniels' Speech Cont'd.: "And so we honor him. The Peabody Institute is the best investment he ever made; as a monument it will outlast us

all and bear fruit to generations yet unborn. It has been forty years since Mr. Peabody lived here. The men of that day are gone. Our population was then 3,000; now it is 10,000. We had then two churches, now nine; two or three public schools, now 15. We spent $2,000 for education then, now $10,000. Mr. Peabody left here with no capital but a good character, energy and resolve. He returned successful and still mindful of his home and friends. I conclude with a hearty welcome to the distinguished citizen, eminent merchant, and public benefactor." (Enthusiastic cheers). •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 47-50.

GP's Reply

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 13-GP Replied: "Your reception and the events of the day overpower me. Few boys ever left a New England town under circumstances more humble than I did. None could return more honored...in his own country, and among his own kindred. •"Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 47-53.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 14-GP Replied Cont'd: "You refer to my small efforts in promoting good feelings between Britain and the United States. I share with others the belief that cordial alliance ought to exist between these two countries. Our institutions, laws, language, commercial interests are common bonds. A money crisis in one affects the other; a financial change in one brings similar response in the other. •"From our relations, it is true, spring differences. Despite occasional outbursts of jealousy England is no less proud of her offspring than America of its parent stock. From the Queen down to her humblest subjects, goodwill toward this country prevails (long enthusiastic applause)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 15-GP Spoke to Edward Everett. GP then turned and spoke directly to former U.S. Minister to Britain Edward Everett (1794-1865): "To no one can I turn more confidently for cooperation than to you, Sir, who filled with credit the office of United States Minister to England. The cornerstone of the Peabody Institute was laid by Abbott Lawrence [1792-55, U.S. Minister to Britain during 1849-52], now gone, who followed worthily in Mr. Everett's footsteps. I admired his talents, respected his virtues, loved him as a friend. He too worked for conciliation and goodwill between the two countries. I pay tribute to his memory." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 16-GP's Speech Cont'd.: "I now propose a toast: Our own town Danvers, as it was constituted in 1752--may she know none but CIVIL Division. Let me conclude with the hope that the Peabody Institute as it was established in 1852, as it

exists now, and as it shall hereafter exist, may prove a perpetual bond to unite the towns of Danvers and South Danvers (Great Cheering)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speech: Edward Everett

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 17-Edward Everett. Edward Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., was a Harvard College graduate (B.A., 1811, M.A., 1814), Harvard professor of Greek literature (1819-26), member, U.S. House of Rep. (1824-34), Mass. governor (1836-39), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1841-45, where GP had contact with him), Harvard Univ. president (1846-49), U.S. Secty. of State (1852-53), and U.S. Sen. (1853-54). A leading orator of his time, his long speech at the Gettysburg cemetery dedication, Nov. 19, 1863, is largely forgotten while Pres. Abraham Lincoln's short address has been memorialized. •Ref. Boatner, p. 268.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 18-Edward Everett's Speech. After Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner's (1818-92) short speech, Edward Everett said (in part): "While in England I had the opportunity to witness Mr. Peabody's honorable position in commerce and social circles. The pursuit of commerce has done much to promote civilization. From earliest times caravans of trade have bound the human family together and kept the arts and refinements of life from extinction. Medieval guilds were the bulwark of liberty and the germ of representative government. From trade came law, order, and progress...." •Ref. *Proceedings, 1856,* pp. 55-56. •Everett-a. •Everett-b, pp. 466-476.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 19-Edward Everett's Speech Cont'd.: "We honor today one preeminent in commerce. When American credit stood low and the individual states defaulted their trust, our friend stood firm and was the cause of firmness in others. When few would be listened to on the subject of American securities in the parlor of the Bank of England, his judgment commanded respect; his integrity won back trust in America. He performed the miracle by which the word of an honest man turns paper into gold." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 20-Edward Everett's Speech Cont'd.: "He promoted the enjoyment of travelling Americans as so many here can attest. The United States Minister in England, with little funds, could not bring together Americans and Englishmen and women in convivial friendship. Our honored guest, with ample means, corrected this defect. At the first world's fair in London, 1851, the exhibitors of other nations went officially supplied with funds to display their nation's wares. The American exhibitors found a large place to fill naked and unadorned. At the critical moment when the English press ridiculed the sorry appearance we presented, our friend stepped forward and did what Congress should have done. Our products were shown at their best." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 21-Edward Everett's Speech Cont'd.: "Leading British journalists admitted that England derived more benefit from the contributions of the United States than from any other country. •"Time and again he brought together men of two nations to drink from loving cups of goodwill. These are some reasons we welcome to old Danvers one of her greatest sons." (Great cheering). •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 22-Edward Everett's Speech Cont'd.: "When on the 16th of June, 1852, Danvers celebrated its one hundredth year of separate existence our friend sent a slip of paper containing a noble sentiment. Now a slip of paper can easily be blown away. So, as a paperweight, to keep the toast safe on the table to repay his debt, Mr. Peabody laid down $20,000 and has since doubled it." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speech: J.C.B. Davis

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 23-J.C.B. Davis. Another speaker that afternoon (Oct. 9, 1856) was John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), U.S. Legation in London Secty. J.C.B. Davis was born in Worcester, Mass., went to London when his uncle, U.S. historian and statesman George Bancroft (1800-91), was U.S. Minister to Britain during 1846-49. Davis was U.S. Legation Secty. in London (1849-54), where he knew and sometimes dined with GP. Davis was later U.S. correspondent of the London *Times* (1869 and 1871), was U.S. Assistant Secty. of State (1873-74), represented the U.S. in the *Alabama* Claims, was U.S. Minister to Germany (1874-77), and was judge of the U.S. Court of Claims (1878-82). He wrote *Mr. Sumner, the Alabama Claims, and Their Settlement* (1878) and other works. •See John Chandler Bancroft Davis.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 24-J.C.B. Davis Cont'd. Also, J.C.B. Davis's Harvard College classmate was Henry Stevens (1819-86), Barnet, Vt.-born London resident rare book dealer since 1845, and GP's agent in book purchases for Peabody Institute libraries. Davis and Stevens both lived for a time at Morley's Hotel, London, where they sometimes dined with GP. One dinner involving Davis, Stevens, GP, and others--at which U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91) was guest of honor--is worthy of mention. •See persons mentioned.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 25-J.C.B. Davis Cont'd. On Nov. 24, 1849, GP, Davis, and Stevens dined at Joshua Bates's (1788-1864) home near London. Bates, Mass.-born, became a naturalized British subject after years as agent for, partner in, and finally head of Baring Brothers, Britain's leading banking firm dealing with U.S. trade and securities. Visiting U.S. author Herman Melville (1819-91) was guest of honor. They talked in part about knowing Melville's older brother Gansvoort Melville (1815-46), who had been U.S. Legation Secty. and died three years before (1846). •Ref. Melville, p. 47. •Leyda, p. 388. •Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 26-J.C.B. Davis's Speech (Oct. 9, 1856). Davis first told the South Danvers, Mass., audience of GP's aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's (1853-55) search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-47). Davis said: "How proud New York is that its own merchant, Henry Grinnell [1799-1874], joined George Peabody in a gallant venture to search the Arctic seas for Sir John Franklin." •See John Chandler Bancroft Davis.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 27-J.C.B. Davis's Speech Cont'd.: "I have been a guest at Mr. Peabody's dinners and particularly recall the 1851 Independence Day dinner. In the midst of a most discouraging time, when our wares were stored away in corners of the Crystal Palace, Mr. Peabody not only saved the day by refurbishing our area but conceived the plan for a Fourth of July Dinner. The idea and its execution was a timely stroke of genius." •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 28-J.C.B. Davis's Speech Cont'd.: "I can never fully describe that occasion. When the hero of Waterloo [Duke of Wellington] and the Napoleon of American commerce [GP] walked arm in arm into Almack's, a marked English respect took place toward America. We owe to Mr. Peabody more than any other man, grateful thanks for cordial friendship from England and the Continent which reflects the English press." [Loud applause]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Letters of Praise

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 29-Letters of Praise. Other speeches followed. There were scores of letters from distinguished persons invited to this Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration but who could not attend. These letters complimented GP, their writers recalling their contacts with him. They were published in the *Proceedings*. •Ref. *Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 55-109.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 30-Letters of Praise Cont'd. Those sending letters included former U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (who died shortly before the Oct. 9, 1856 GP celebration); U.S. jurist Rufus Choate (1799-1859); Edmund Grattan, of the British Consulate, Boston; U.S. writer Washington Irving (1783-1859); U.S. Naval Arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57); U.S. manufacturer and philanthropist Peter Cooper (1791-1883); Mass. statesman and later GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94); U.S. statesman and college president Josiah Quincy, Jr. (1772-1864); Washington, D.C., banker and philanthropist William Wilson Corcoran; U.S. historian George Bancroft; U.S. educator Henry Barnard (1811-90); and others. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 31-J.C.B. Davis-Abraham Lincoln Connection. An interesting J.C.B. Davis-Abraham Lincoln connection was the comedy play, *Our American Cousin*, which Lincoln saw the night he was assassinated (April 14, 1865, Ford Theater,

Washington, D.C.). •Because U.S. industry and arts products won praise during the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, a "Yankee mania" briefly swept Britain. •Ref. Reck.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 32-J.C.B. Davis-Abraham Lincoln Connection Cont'd. Tom Taylor (1817-80), a young London barrister-journalist, wrote a comedy play which he sold to a publisher for *f*80 (about $400). Anxious to have it produced on stage, Tom Taylor in 1858 asked J.C.B. Davis to bring the play to the attention of U.S. producer Lester Wallack (John Johnstone Wallack, 1820-88). Wallack, not interested, suggested that Davis take the play to actress and stage manager Laura Keene (1826-73). She was not interested initially, but needed a fill-in play during costume and casting problems with her scheduled *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream*. •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, 1856. 33-J.C.B. Davis-Abraham Lincoln Connection Cont'd. Laura Keene bought the play for $1,000, staged it, and found it a popular success in the U.S. By coincidence *Our American Cousin* was presented in Chicago May 20, 1860, at the close of the Republican Party Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate. On April 14, 1865, with the Civil War ended and a burden lifted from his shoulders, Pres. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln went to see *Our American Cousin*, starring Laura Keene, Ford Theater, Washington, D.C., where he was assassinated. •Ref. *Ibid.*

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 34-Alice L. Putnam. Alice Putnam, 17-year-old Salem, Mass., school girl, attended the Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration and described it in a letter, not knowing that some day it would be printed. She wrote: "A celebration was held in Danvers on Thursday, October 9th, in honor of the return of George Peabody, a native of the place who has been residing for many years in London where he has amassed an enormous fortune. He had done a great deal for Danvers during his absence, and they wished to greet his return with some public demonstration.... Almost all Salem went up to the good old town, either to see the decorations, the procession, or Mr. Peabody himself.... Mr. Peabody is a fine looking man, quite tall and stout; he looked warm and dusty from his long ride, but had a fine open countenance.... Mr. Peabody appeared very much affected and his hand trembled very much." •Ref. Putnam, pp. 63-64. •Ref. (Oct. 9, 1856, Danvers reception): *New York Times*, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 3; and •Oct. 11, 1856, p. 2, c. 1-5. •Barnard, pp. 642-653. •Tapley, pp. 166-167.

Press Reports

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 35-Press Reports, *Boston Transcript* (Oct. 9, 1856, p. 9, c. 4): "The entire population enter[s] into the arrangements in a way that shows how the beneficence of the princely merchant, Mr. Peabody, is regarded by the public here. The influx of strangers into Danvers is immense.... The procession was long and imposing...1,500 children in the ranks, and [a] procession of 5,000...was one of the most truly beautiful and interesting

pageants.... The scene must have awakened emotions of the most gratifying nature in the bosom of the distinguished guest and benefactor of the town." •Ref. (Newspaper accounts reproduced): *Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 115-119.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 36-*Boston Daily Advertiser*: "It was a bright, warm day.... The old town was dressed in holiday trim...a universal and spontaneous tribute of honor by all the people of the town.... Mr. Peabody appeared in good health and seemed to enjoy the day." •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 119-120.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 37-*Boston Atlas*: "Brilliant Ovation." •*Boston Courier*: "The reception of George Peabody, Esq., by his old friends and neighbors, yesterday, was an honor of which the foremost man in the Republic might be proud." •*Boston Traveller*: "The interior of the main hall of the [Peabody] Institute [has] a very beautiful, and life-size full-length picture of Mr. Peabody.... This picture Mr. Peabody consented to have taken in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, as expressed by a special vote of the town. •"On arriving at the residence of Miles Osborne, Esq., an old schoolmate...Mr. Peabody...entered the house...greeted Mr. Osborne...'Ah, I see you look as smiling and jovial as of old, when we went to school together.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*, pp. 120-123.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 38-*New York Daily Times*: "The object of the demonstration was neither a Czar nor an Emperor, nor even a Lord nor a General, a great novelist, nor a great divine. Nothing but a humble New Englander who having, by integrity and industry and goodness of heart, obtained a high position in the financial and social world, returns to his native village, after 20 years absence, and that village, with joy and pride, comes out to meet GEORGE PEABODY, and give him honor for his useful and spotless life. Now this is beautiful." •Ref. *Ibid.*, p. 130. •*New York Daily Times* (Oct. 23, 1856, p. 4, c. 3.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 39-*American Journal of Education*: "From an ordinary district school, such as they were fifty years ago, attended only a few months each year for four years, George Peabody achieved a position in the commercial world second to none, preserving a republican simplicity and attachment to his hometown, using a portion of his earnings to promote humanity and education." •Ref. Barnard-b, Vol. 2 (1856), pp. 642-653.

S. Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, 1856. 40-London *Times*: "A little town called Danvers, about an hour's ride from Boston, was yesterday [the 9th] the scene of a grand popular festival.... The whole country, for miles around, must have poured its population into the place.... Had the Queen of Great Britain been the Sovereign of their allegiance, her name could not have been received with warmer demonstrations of respect and regards." •Ref. *Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 133-134. (Note: Artist Winslow Homer, 1836-1910, then age 20, worked on the lithographs in the *Proceedings, 1856*. His initials appear on the illustrations facing pp. 21, 89).

PIB Music Director

Southard, Lucien H. (1827-81). **1-**PIB Music Director. Lucien H. Southard was the PIB Academy (later Conservatory) of Music's director, during 1867-71, or four years, when the Academy was still in its first location at 34 Mulberry Street, Baltimore. Southard had studied music at Lowell Mason's Boston Academy and Trinity College, Conn. He had been a composer and organist in Boston, Richmond, and Hartford before his Baltimore appointment. Musical instruction at the PIB Academy of Music began in Oct. 1868. •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Southard, Lucien H. **2-**Overshadowed by Director Asger Hamerik. Southard gave three lectures on the history of music in Feb. 1867. He started the Peabody Academy concerts and the Peabody Chorus. His short four-year tenure was attributed to alleged criticism by Baltimore music community cliques who disliked his northern background and criticized his inability to win community support. His importance in the PIB Academy of Music's first years was overshadowed by the long tenure and accomplishments of his Copenhagen-born successor, Asger Hamerik (1843-1923). PIB Academy of Music records number music directors from Hamerik's time, July 11, 1871, to 1898 (27 years). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. GPCFT administrator and Pres. Felix Compton Robb (1914-97) was director, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1966-1982. •See Felix Compton Robb.

Southern Education Board (1901-14). •See PEF.

Southern Education Fund. •See PEF.

Spaulding, Prescott (1781-1864). **1-**Newburyport, Mass., Merchant. Prescott Spaulding was a Newburyport, Mass., merchant who helped a young GP get started in business. The May 31, 1811, Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass., ruined business prospects in that city, including oldest brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods store where GP, then age 16, worked, and the store of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826). In 1812 GP planned to go with his paternal uncle to open a store in Georgetown, D.C. They needed goods to sell and had no capital. Uncle John had no credit. GP, then age 17, asked help from Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding. Spaulding gave GP a letter of credit to Boston merchant James Reed. Reed gave GP $2,000 worth of merchandise on credit for the Georgetown, D.C., store. •Ref. Spalding, p. 145. •See Newburyport, Mass. •War of 1812.

Spaulding, Prescott. **2-**GP-Spaulding Met 44 Years Later. Forty-four years later, on Oct. 2, 1856, on his first U.S. visit in nearly 20 years since leaving for London (Feb. 1837), GP went to the Essex County Agricultural Fair in Newburyport, Mass. He recognized and spoke to merchant and former Mayor Moses Davenport (1806-61). A man stepped from the crowd and

said: you don't know me. Shaking the man's hand GP replied, "Yes, I do, Prescott Spaulding," explaining to all that this was the merchant who helped him get his first consignment of goods. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •Persons named.

Md.'s Bond Sale Abroad

Speed, John Joseph (1797-1852). **1-**Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad. A Md. Act of 1835 appointed three commissioners to sell abroad its $8 million bond issue to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the B&O RR, and other internal improvements. When commissioner Samuel Jones, Jr. (1800-74), resigned early to become a state senator he backed GP to replace him. Despite some opposition, GP was appointed commissioner. The other two commissioners, John Buchanan (1772-1844) and Thomas Emory, tried unsuccessfully to sell the bonds in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Speed, J.J. 2-GP Remained in London. The other two agents returned to the U.S. by Oct. 8, 1837. On this, his fifth business trip to Europe, GP remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits: **1-**Sept. 15. 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, **2-**May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and **3-**June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. GP, in London, wrote to Md. Lawyer J.J. Speed, concerned legally with the bond sale, about his (GP's) difficulty in selling Md. bonds during the Panic of 1837. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speed, J.J. 3-Nine States Stop Interest on Bonds Abroad. That financial panic had led Md. and eight other economically depressed states to stop their bond interest payments in part or whole. GP assured English and other investors that Md. and other states would faithfully resume interest payments, and retroactively. He also let involved Md. officials know that repudiation had given the U.S. a bad name abroad. The example he gave was of the Oriental Club in London, 300 of whose retired officers from the India service held U.S. state bonds. They and their families suffered from the cutting of interest payments. Speed had the correspondence published. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speed, J.J. 4-Merchant to Banker Transition. Unable to sell the bonds elsewhere, GP approached the Baring Brothers, Britain's largest and oldest banking firm, and sold them the bonds cheaply for exclusive resale. Ten years later (1847-48), through lawyer J.J. Speed and others, GP's bond sale efforts became known, his upholding of Md.'s credit abroad, and his intent to decline the $60,000 commission due him so as not to further burden economically depressed Md. •By the time Md. had recovered economically and resumed its bond interest payments (1847), GP had withdrawn his capital from Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-45) and was for a few years in transition from merchandise dealer to London-based broker-banker. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speed, J.J. 5-Md.'s Resolution of Praise. The Md. governor's annual report (1847) to the legislative Assembly singled out GP as one "who never claimed or received one dollar of the $60,000 commission due him...whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties." On March 7, 1848, both houses of Md.'s Assembly passed a unanimous resolution of praise to GP, sent to him in London, with Gov. Philip Francis Thomas' (1810-90) accompanying comment: "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Speed, J.J. 6-"the thanks of a Sovereign State." Md. lawyer J.J. Speed widely printed in newspapers Md.'s resolution of praise along with GP's earlier letters against repudiation and assurance to European investors that bond interest payments would be retroactive. Speed wrote to GP in London: "When you reflect that these Resolutions convey the thanks of a Sovereign State--one of those that laid the foundations of this Republic--for services [to] her reputation abroad, you will not fail to prize the distinction.... Your country fully appreciates your services." •Though it took ten years for GP's efforts in selling Md. bonds to be fully appreciated, those efforts won him long lasting goodwill. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Spenser, Edmund (1552-99), was an English poet, believed by eccentric New England writer Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59) to be one of three Englishmen who actually wrote the plays attributed to William Shakespeare. She believed that Shakespeare's plays were written by English philosopher and politician Francis Bacon (1561-1626), English courtier and historian Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618), and poet Edmund Spenser. Hoping to prove her theory in England, she secured from NYC banker Charles Butler (1802-97) a letter of introduction to GP which she presented at his London office in May 1853. GP's contacts with her were minimal, probably limited to converting bank drafts. She haunted Shakespeare's grave but never succeeded in getting it opened to prove her theory. Her book, *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded*, 1857, was derided by critics. •See Delia Salter Bacon. •Other persons named.

Spitalfields, London. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Spofford, John (1612-78), was the first of GP's maternal ancestors to leave Yorkshire, England, for America. In America he married Elizabeth Scott (b.1625) from Ipswich, England. They settled in Rowley, renamed Georgetown, Mass., where their descendant of the sixth generation Judith Dodge (1770-1830) of Rowley (later named Georgetown), Mass., married Thomas Peabody (1762-1811) of Andover, Mass. They moved to Haverhill, Mass., and then to Danvers, Mass., where GP (1795-1869), the third-born of their eight children, was born. •See GP, Family.

"**S.P.Q.**" were the initials used by an anonymous letter writer to the editor, NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866 (reprinted elsewhere), accusing GP of pro-Confederate anti-Union sympathy and

activity in the Civil War. •See "**S.P.Q.**" (first entry under the alphabet letter "S). •Civil War and GP.

Springfield* (Mass.) *Daily Republican. •See Samuel Bowles.

Springs of Virginia; Life, Love, and Death at the Waters 1775-1900, by Perceval Reniers (Chapel Hill: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1941). Historian Reniers, who chronicled the social life at Va. mineral health spas, described GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., visit. He concluded with the Peabody Ball held on Aug. 11, 1869. GP, too ill to attend, heard the gaiety from his cottage. Reniers wrote: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP, 1869.

St. Lawrence (ship), a U.S. naval frigate authorized by the U.S. Congress to transport U.S. industrial products and art objects at exhibitors' expense from NYC (left Feb. 8, 1851) to Southampton, England, for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. The crisis and embarrassment came in March 1851 when exhibitors realized that Congress had not allocated funds to furbish the large space assigned to the U.S. in the Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall. GP, largely unknown, offered through a note to the U.S. Minister to lend the exhibitors $15,000, an offer gratefully accepted. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

St. Louis, Mo. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited St. Louis, Mo. (April 3, 1857). For GP's March-April 1857 travel itinerary, •see Augusta, Ga.

St. Nicholas Hotel, NYC. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit he arrived on the *Atlantic* and stayed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, NYC, Sept. 15-18, 1856. He was there again in November, ill and confined to bed for 13 days. •See Sickness, GP's. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Stamp, U.S. Postage, Honoring GP. •See U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP.

Standish, Paget (1835-77), 4th Viscount, believed then to be the owner-descendant of the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, where GP, seeking relief from gout attacks, fished for salmon on a lake he rented June-Aug. 1865. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Stansbury, Charles F. Until the arrival of chief Commissioner Edward W. Riddle of Boston, Charles F. Stansbury of Washington, D.C., was in charge of the 500 U.S. exhibitors and their exhibitions which left NYC Feb. 8, 1851, on the frigate *St. Lawrence*, bound for Southampton,

England, for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair. Edward D. Riddle's secty. was Nathaniel Shattwell Dodge (1810-74), who remained in London until 1861 and was a friend of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86). For GP's loan to the U.S. exhibitors, •see Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Nathaniel Shattwell Dodge.

Dean of Westminster Abbey

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (1815-81). **1-**GP Funeral at Westminster Abbey. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the Dean of Westminster Abbey, was in Naples, Italy, on Nov. 5, 1869, when he read in the newspapers of GP's death. He telegraphed Abbey colleagues to offer a funeral and interment for GP. His entry in his "Recollections," compiled 12 years later (1881), records: "The next funeral of which I was cognizant was the only one that I made an exception to my general rule of not proposing anything as from myself, and it was then done under very peculiar circumstances. I was in Naples, [Italy,] and saw in the public papers that George Peabody had died. Being absent, considering that he was a foreigner, and at the same time, by reason of his benefactions to the City of London [the word 'fully' follows and is scratched out] entitled to a burial in Westminster Abbey, I telegraphed to express my wishes that his interment there should take place. Accordingly it was so arranged." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Stanley, A.P. 2-Career. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Aldersley, Cheshire, England, and educated at Rugby, where he was influenced by the liberalism of headmaster Thomas Arnold (1795-1842). He entered Balliol College, Oxford Univ. (1834), was a Fellow of Univ. College, Oxford (1838), took deacons' orders (1839) and priests' orders (1843), became a Univ. College tutor (1843) and Oxford Univ. preacher (1845), was Canon of Canterbury (1851), traveled in Palestine and Egypt, was Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford Univ. (1856), Canon of Christ Church College (1858), and Dean of Westminster Abbey (from 1863). For U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran's description of GP's Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869), •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •Benjamin Moran.

Stanley, A.P. 3-GP Stone Marker in Westminster Abbey. The marker where GP's body rested in Westminster Abbey consists of nine stone blocks containing these words carved in capital letters: "Here were deposited from Nov. 12 to Dec. 11 1869 the remains of George Peabody, then removed to his native country and buried at Danvers now Peabody Massachusetts. 'I have prayed my heavenly father day by day to shew my gratitude for the blessings which he bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow men.' 'Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven.'"

Stanley, A.P. 4-From R.C. Winthrop's Eulogy. The quotation: "I have prayed my Heavenly Father day by day to show my gratitude for the blessings which he bestowed upon me by doing

some great good to my fellow men" is from philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop's (1809-94) eulogy on GP, Feb. 8, 1870, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. The quotation is from the following portion of Winthrop's Eulogy: "...when I [Winthrop] expressed my amazement at the magnitude of his purpose [GP first shared with Winthrop a list of his intended gifts, most likely on May 9, 1866] he said to me with guileless simplicity: 'Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Stanley, Lord (Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby, 1799-1869), was the British statesman who was chairman, board of trustees, Peabody Donation Fund, London, which GP created (March 12, 1862) to build low rent apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total). Lord Stanley was elected to Parliament soon after graduating from Christ Church College, Oxford Univ., served as undersecretary of the colonies (from 1827), chief secretary of Ireland (1830-33), colonial secretary (1841-45), and chancellor of the exchequer in PM Disraeli's government. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Stanton, Phoebe Baroody (b.1914). Phoebe Baroody Stanton, Johns Hopkins Univ. art historian, has recorded that Baltimore architect Edmund George Lind (1828-1909) modeled the PIB library exterior and interior after London's exclusive Reform Club to reflect scholarly contemplation amid classical grandeur. •See PIB Library.

Star and Garter, Richmond, near London. The Star and Garter was a highly regarded inn at Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. Several of GP's July 4th and other public dinners were held there. The Star and Garter is described in one account as "formerly one of the favorite residences of George III," and in another account as the place where Charles Dickens entertained and from where one could clearly see Windsor Castle. •Ref. Parker, W.W., p. 135. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

"**Star-Spangled Banner,**" written by Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), whose son Philip Barton Key (1815-59), was shot to death by Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914). •See Daniel Edgar Sickles.

Starr and Marcus was the NYC jewelry and silversmith firm which designed and made the U.S. Congressional gold medal which the U.S. Congress voted in March 1867 to award GP in national appreciation for establishing the PEF ($2 million total). GP founded the PEF to promote public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolution of Praise to GP. •Honors, GP's.

State Dept., U.S. For U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish's (1808-93) connection with GP and GP's funeral, •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •Sir John Franklin. •Elisha Kent Kane. •PEF.

State governors and GP. •See Governors, U.S. States, and GP.

State St., Boston. For Horatio Gates Somerby's (1805-72) letter to GP telling how George Francis Train (1829-1904) was led handcuffed along State St., Boston, to jail, •see Civil War and GP. •Horatio Gates Somerby. •George Francis Train.

GP Statues

Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg. Unsuccessful attempts (1885-96) were made to place a GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., where each state has statues of two of its great citizens. The first such proposal was made in a conference of Va. Superintendents of Education, recorded in the 1885 annual report of Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction. PEF second administrator J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903) urged Southern states to initiate this proposal. His stirring appeal to Va.'s General Assembly in 1895 led Va. state Sen. William Lovenstein (1840-96) to propose and the Va. senate to ask the Va. governor to write other southern governors about securing funds for a GP statue. The S.C. and Tenn. legislatures and governors did the same in 1896, without result. The attempts were unsuccessful. •See Honors, GP's. •Persons mentioned.

Statues of GP (1795-1869). **1-**London: 1866-69. GP's seated statue by William Wetmore Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St. near the Royal Exchange, London, came in consequence of and in appreciation for GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for low-rent apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total). On March 31, 1999, 34,500 low income Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 affordable Peabody apartments in 26 of London's boroughs, his most successful philanthropy.

Statues of GP. 2-Statue Committee. On March 27, 1866, some of London's Court of Common Council members proposed a tribute to GP for his Peabody Donation Fund gift. A letter signed by 50 prominent London men was circulated, calling for an organizational meeting on April 12, 1866. That meeting led to the formation of a committee to raise funds for a statue. There was some opposition. The *Pall Mall Gazette* editorialized that it would be better for Londoners to follow GP's example--to give to a good cause--than to erect a statue to him. •Ref. London *Times*, May 22, 1866, p. 12, c. 5; May 25, 1866, p. 9, c. 6; May 26, 1866, p. 9, c. 5. •Ref. "Minutes of the Committee for Erecting a Statue to Mr. George Peabody, 1866-1870," Manuscript 192, Corporation of London, Guildhall Library, hereafter London GP Statue "Minutes."

Statues of GP. 3-Statue Committee. GP was then conveniently away on a U.S. visit, May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867. Appeals for fund were published in London newspapers. The amounts pledged were published in April 1867 (£2,342.19s., or about $11,715) and May 1867 (£257.13s.2d., or about $1,285). In June 1867 the London City Architect listed desirable sites. In Aug. 1867 a churchyard site near the Royal Exchange called St. Benet Fink was chosen. Permission was sought from City authorities and the Lord Bishop of London. The search for a sculptor began. •Refs. below.

Statues of GP. 4-Statue Committee. •Ref. (Appeal for funds): London *Standard*, May 5, 1866, pasted in •London GP Statue "Minutes," p. 21; (April 1867 pledges): London *Times* April 20 and 23, 1867; •London *Daily Telegraph* April 29 and 30, 1867; •London *City Press*, May 14, 1867; pasted in •London GP Statue "Minutes," p. 38; (third list of pledges): London *Times*, May 16, 1867; •London *Daily Telegraph*, May 16, 1867; •London *City Press*, May 18, 1867; (fourth list of pledges): London *Times*, May 29, 1867; •London *Daily Telegraph*, May 30, 1867; •London *Standard*, May 20, 1867; •London *City Press*, May 31, 1867; pasted in •London GP Statue "Minutes," entries May 14, 28, 1867; (desirable sites): London GP Statue "Minutes," entries June 14, 18, 1867; (site chosen and permission sought): London GP Statue "Minutes," entries July 31 and Aug. 6, 1867.

Statues of GP. 5-U.S. Sculptor W.W. Story. Of the seven sculptors proposed, four, including William Wetmore Story, declined to enter the competition by Aug. 20, 1867. Abandoning the idea of a competition, the select committee offered the commission to Story, who accepted. London newspapers approved the choice of Story, born in Salem, Mass., son of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story (1779-1845), graduate of Harvard College (1838) and Harvard Law School (1840), student of sculpture in Italy, with a studio in Rome (from 1856). •Ref. (Offered to Story): London GP Statue "Minutes," entries Aug. 20 and Sept. 19, 1867; (London newspapers approve of Story): London *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1867, pasted in •London GP Statue "Minutes," meeting of Oct. 9, 1867.

Statues of GP. 6-On October 5, 1867, £3,000 (about $15,000) had been pledged and negotiations begun for the churchyard site. Story agreed to cast the statue in bronze within two years for £2,500 (about $12,500). The Archbishop of Canterbury on May 8, 1868, and London's Court of Common Council on June 26, 1868, approved the site. A temporary pedestal was finished (June 22, 1869) and the Prince of Wales agreed to unveil the statue (July 9, 1869). •Ref. (negotiations for churchyard site): London GP Statue "Minutes," meeting of Oct. 5, 1867; (site approved): London GP Statue "Minutes," meetings of June 26, 1868, and May 8, 1869; (temporary pedestal): London GP Statue "Minutes," meeting of June 22, 1869; (Prince of Wales to unveil): London *Times*, July 14, 1869, p. 6, c. 2; and •London GP Statue "Minutes," meeting of July 9, 1869.

Statues of GP. 7-First of Four American Statues in London. Sculptor William W. Story's model of a seated GP was sent to Germany, where it was cast in bronze and the completed statue shipped via Rotterdam to London (July 16, 1869). Admission tickets were printed and special invitations sent to dignitaries. A special observers' platform was built, and the Royal Artillery provided the guard of honor. •Ref. (Model sent to Munich, Germany): London *Ladies Newspaper*, July 1, 1869, p. 64, c. 1. •Ref. (Royal Artillery): London GP Statue "Minutes," meetings of July 16, 19, 20, 21, 1869.

Statues of GP. 8-First of Four Statues of Americans in London. Three years and four months after being first proposed, the first statue of an American was unveiled in London. The four statues of Americans in London are of **1**-GP, 1869; **2**-Abraham Lincoln, 1920; **3**-George Washington, 1921; and **4**-Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948. •Ref. Kent, pp. 523-524, 820.

Statues of GP. 9-The City, Heart of London The City is in the heart of London and the Royal Exchange at the head of narrow Threadneedle St. is its hub. The narrow streets were so crowded that only a few hundred of the thousands there gathered could get within sight of the ceremonies. Londoners lined the streets in every direction. Some cheered, some jeered at the relatively few lucky enough to have admission tickets. GP had often stood there to catch a horse-drawn omnibus to his simple lodgings. The two offices (then called "counting houses") George Peabody & Co. had occupied at different times were just a stone's throw away at 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St. and 22 Old Broad St.

Statues of GP. 10-GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. On the day his statue was unveiled, July 23, 1869, a very ill GP arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Although needing rest in his bungalow, he roused himself to dine with, walk arm-in-arm with, and be photographed with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), other Civil War generals, and southern and northern statesmen and educators. He was praised for his $2 million PEF (1867-69) to advance public education in the former Confederate states. From his bungalow he heard the merrymakers at the Peabody Ball held in August in his honor. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Statues of GP. 11-Unveiling, July 23, 1869. At the unveiling was *Daily Courier* (Zanesville, Ohio) reporter Mr. Reamy. He had asked at the U.S. Legation for an admission ticket. But U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) was out to lunch with the Prince of Wales, and Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) could not help. Correspondent Reamy went to see Mr. R. Rock, member of the statue committee, to explain his dilemma: he was a neighbor of GP's brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (1805-77) in Zanesville; had been sent to report the ceremony for his newspaper; but did not have a ticket. Mr. Rock took Reamy to the Reporters' Gallery three feet from the statue. There Reamy and 30 other reporters stood four feet from the Prince

of Wales (1841-1910, Queen Victoria's eldest son, later King Edward VII during 1901-10). •Ref. *Zanesville Daily Courier* (Ohio), Aug. 7, 1869, p. 2, c. 4.

Statues of GP. 12-Unveiling, July 23, 1869 Cont'd. The Prince of Wales eulogized GP, praised W.W. Story, and referred to U.S. Minister Motley in terms of Anglo-American friendship. Motley replied: "Of all men...he [GP] least needs a monument. I am proud it was made by an American sculptor. In Rome I saw Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side.... Now tens of thousands, generation after generation, will look upon his likeness." When Story was asked to speak, he pointed to the statue and said, "There is my speech." The committee sent GP a photograph of the statue and a letter describing the unveiling, ending with: "Our work is now completed. This statue, like your philanthropy, is devoted to the good of men and the glory of God." GP's grateful reply, August 31, 1869, was signed in a shaking and barely legible handwriting. •Ref. below.

Statues of GP. 13-•Ref. (Prince of Wales): Macauley, ed., pp. 78-79. •Ref. (Motley): *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 5, c. 2-4. •Ref. (Story): *Ibid.* •London *Spectator*, July 31, 1869, p. 891, c. 1-2. •Ref. (Statue Committee to GP): Peabody Statue in London Committee to GP, July 28, 1869, quoted in London GP Statue "Minutes." •Ref. (GP's reply): GP to the Peabody Statue in London Committee, Aug. 31, 1869, quoted in •London GP Statue "Minutes"; also quoted in •*New York Herald*, Oct. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 1; and in •*Annual Register...1869*, p. 91. For other •Refs. on GP London statue unveiling, •see under Reference, Doctoral dissertations, Parker, 1956, p. 82, footnote 22.

Statues of GP. 14-Other GP Statues. PIB, 1890; Bust NYC, 1926. **1-**(PIB, Baltimore, 1890): A replica of Story's seated GP statue in London was placed in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890, paid for by Baltimorean Robert Garrett (1847-96). **2-**(NYC, 1926): GP was one of the 29 most famous Americans elected to N.Y. Univ.'s Hall of Fame in 1900. A GP bust created by sculptor Hans Schuler (1874-1952) was unveiled in GP's allotted place in a May 12, 1926, ceremony on NYC's University Heights overlooking the Hudson River. •See persons named. For other busts of GP •see Irish-born sculptor John Edward Jones (1806-62) and U.S.-born sculptor •Hiram Powers (1805-73).

PCofVU Predecessors

Stearns, Eben Sperry (1819-87). **1-**First President, State Normal School, Nashville. E.S. Stearns, first president during 1875-87 of State Normal School (1875-89, renamed Peabody Normal College, 1889-1911), Nashville, was born in Bedford, Mass. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Harvard College, and received honorary degrees from Harvard College (M.A., 1846), Amherst College, (D.D., 1876), and the Univ. of Nashville (LL.D., 1885). He taught in Mass. and Maine public schools, headed one of the first U.S. public high schools for girls, succeeded

Cyrus Pierce as second president of West Newton Normal School, Mass. (this first U.S. normal school was founded at Lexington, Mass., and moved to West Newton, 1849-55), headed the Albany Female Academy, N.Y. (1855-69), and was the first president of Robinson Female Academy, Exeter, N.H. (1869-75). •Ref. Dillingham, pp. 109-10.

Stearns, E.S. 2-Background of State Normal School. Barnas Sears (1802-80), first PEF administrator during 1867-80, wanted a teacher training normal school in Nashville as a model for the South. When several proposals in the Tenn. legislature to establish a state normal school failed, Sears, offering $6,000 annual PEF aid (but expecting state support), induced the Univ. of Nashville trustees to transform their inactive Literary Dept. into a normal school (1875). Sears then secured newly inaugurated Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter's (1828-1912) help with the legislature to amend appropriately the Univ. of Nashville's charter. •See persons named. •PCofVU. •PEF.

Stearns, E.S. 3-Classes Started Dec. 1, 1875. The State Normal School presidency, declined by two other educators, was offered to E.S. Stearns, initially reluctant to consider the Nashville position. As a courtesy to his friend, Barnas Sears, he visited Nashville between morning and evening trains. His mind was changed when friends convinced him that it was important to build a model normal school in the South. He also wanted to escape cold northern winters. Classes started Dec. 1, 1875, with 13 students and ended the school year with 60 students. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stearns, E.S. 4-Mixed PEF and State Aid. When bills for state support failed in the legislature in 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78, Sears, disappointed, considered moving faculty, students, and equipment to Ga. (early 1880). Threat of a move led to state aid. Peabody Normal College was jointly funded by the PEF ($555,730 during 1875-1909) and the Tenn. legislature ($429,000 during 1881-1905). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stearns, E.S. 5-Stearns's Difficulties. GPCFT historian Jack Allen (1914-) listed these challenges Stearns faced: **1**-Univ. of Nashville buildings in bad repair, **2**-few books and little equipment, **3**-a campus lacking trees and shrubs, **4**-public apathy, **5**-Nashvillians' distrust of northern educators, **6**-criticism from the ante-bellum head of the Nashville Female Academy who had herself wanted the job, **7**-a running battle with Montgomery Bell Academy (part of the Univ. of Nashville) over its becoming a model campus school, and **8**-uncertainty about moving Peabody Normal College out of Tenn. •Ref. Allen-a, pp. 4-13; Allen,-b, pp. 19-23.

Stearns, E.S. 6-Pres. Stearns's Last Problem. Pres. Stearns's last big problem in 1883 was a student body protest against his administration, which started over a dismissed faculty member. When his presidency ended with his death in April 1887, enrollment had grown from 13 in Dec. 1875 to 178 in 1887. •Ref. Dillingham.

Stearns, E.S. 7-Second Pres. W.H. Payne & 3rd Pres. J.D. Porter. Pres. Stearns was succeeded by William Harold Payne (1836-1907), second president during 1888-1901. At Payne's resignation there were 607 students and 38 faculty. Stearns and Payne were experienced educators. Former Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter, third president during 1901-09, not an educator, relied on his academic dean. But Porter, a Univ. of Nashville graduate, later a trustee, had worked with Barnas Sears to establish Peabody Normal College, and as former governor and president of the Tenn. Democratic Party had the political and financial influence to raise the large sum needed when Peabody Normal College was transformed during 1909-14 into GPCFT. •See PCofVU, history of.

Stevens, Benjamin Franklin (1833-1902), was born in Barnet, Vt., studied at Middlebury College, and in 1860 joined his older brother Henry Stevens (1819-86) as rare book dealer in London. B.F. Stevens was also U.S. dispatch agent in London in 1868 through whom U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) sent GP the U.S. Congressional Resolutions of Praise and Gold Medal in recognition of the 1867 PEF to promote public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. ($2 million total). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Persons named.

Henry Stevens, U.S. Bookman in London

Stevens, Henry (1819-86). **1-**London Book Dealer. Born in Barnet, Vt., Henry Stevens studied at Middlebury College, Yale College (1841), and Harvard Law School. In July 1845 he went to London as book buyer for several important U.S. libraries and remained as resident book dealer and bibliographer. He purchased U.S. books for the British Museum, English and European books for the Library of Congress, arranged scholarly exchanges of Smithsonian Institution publications with 60 British learned societies, bought books for U.S. libraries and for such collectors as James Lenox (1800-88), whose library was combined with the Astor Library and Tilden Trust Library to form the New York Public Library on May 23, 1895. •Ref. Parker, W.W., pp. 83, 126.

Stevens, Henry. **2-**Book Dealer for Historians. Henry Stevens also supplied rare research books needed by such famed 19th century U.S. historians as Francis Parkman (1823-93), who had encouraged Henry Stevens' move to London, Jared Sparks (1789-1860), and George Bancroft (1800-91, who had been U.S. Minister to Britain, 1846-49). •Ref. *Ibid.* •Kenin, pp. 87-94. •Lydenberg, XVII, pp. 611-612.

Stevens, Henry. **3-**Herman Melville, 1849. Stevens lived at Morley's Hotel, 4 Trafalgar Sq., in London's West End, where he sometimes dined with GP and other American residents in London. On the night of Nov. 24, 1849, GP, Henry Stevens, and U.S. Legation Secty. John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907, nephew of U.S. historian George Bancroft) dined at

Joshua Bates's (1788-1864) home in East Sheen, near London. There they met U.S. novelist Herman Melville (1819-91), who later wrote *Moby Dick* (1851). Melville was in London, on his only trip abroad, to market his manuscript, *White Jacket*. •Ref. (Herman Melville): Melville, p. 47.

Stevens, Henry. **4-**Herman Melville, 1849 Cont'd. In his journal Melville mentioned meeting GP: "On my right was Mr. Peabody, an American for many years resident in London, a merchant, & a very fine old fellow of fifty or thereabouts. I had intended to remain over night...but Peabody invited me to accompany him to town in his carriage. I went with him, along with Davis, the Secty. of Legation.... Mr. Peabody was well acquainted with Gansevoort when he was here. He saw him not long before his end. He told me that Gansevoort rather shunned society when here. He spoke of him with such feeling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevens, Henry. **5-**Herman Melville, 1849 Cont'd. Herman Melville's older brother Gansevoort Melville (1815-46), had been U.S. legation secretary in London and had helped get his brother Herman Melville's book, *Typee*, published in England. GP and Henry Stevens, who both knew Gansevoort before he died in May 1846, were able to share with Herman Melville their remembrances of his late brother. •Ref. Leyda, p. 338.

Stevens, Henry. **6-**Joshua Bates and GP. Joshua Bates, born in Weymouth, Mass., was a merchant who went to London in the early 1800s. He began as agent for, then a partner in (at age 38), and finally head of the Baring Brothers, important merchant-bank in U.S. trade and securities. Bates became a naturalized British subject, was the most prominent U.S.-born financier in London in the 1840s, and GP's friendly business rival. •See Joshua Bates.

Stevens, Henry. **7-**Both Endowed Libraries. Bates was also a philanthropist who gave $50,000 in 1852 to found Boston's public library (he later gave that library 30,000 volumes). By coincidence that same year, June 1852, GP gave $20,000, his first gift, to found his first Peabody Institute library in his hometown, South Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868; GP's total gift to this library, $217,600). With his gift, GP enclosed a motto: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." There is no evidence that Bates's example influenced GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevens, Henry. **8-**Oct. 27, 1851 Dinner Proceedings. GP commissioned Henry Stevens to compile and publish the proceedings, menu, and speeches given at GP's Oct. 27, 1851, farewell dinner to the U.S. exhibitors returning home from the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. •Background. Agreeing to participate, the U.S. Congress appointed commissioners who secured 500 U.S. exhibitors. They and their exhibits sailed on the U.S. Navy frigate *St. Lawrence* to Southampton. But Congress had not appropriated money to adorn the 40,000 square foot U.S. pavilion at the Crystal Palace. The New York *Post*'s London correspondent wrote: "It is a

national disgrace that American wares, which are good, are so barely displayed, so vulgarly spread out, over so large a space." •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Stevens, Henry. **9-**No Money for Decorations. England's satirical journal *Punch* made fun of the unadorned U.S. pavilion: "We could not help...being struck by the glaring contrast between large pretension and little performance...of the large space claimed by...America." U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) had no funds for decorations. Involved Americans, knowing Congress might take months to appropriate funds, if at all, did not know what to do. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevens, Henry. **10-**GP's $15,000 Loan. Eighteen years later (Aug. 23, 1869), just before GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869), the *New York Times* described GP's $15,000 loan (which Congress repaid three years later): "The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure [when] Mr. Geo. Peabody, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and was personally unknown to every member of the commission, offered through a polite note...to Mr. Lawrence, to advance [$15,000, which] relieved the Commission of its difficulties, and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevens, Henry. **11-**Over Six Million. Minister Abbott Lawrence and the U.S. exhibitors were relieved. Over six million visitors saw to best advantage such U.S. products as Alfred C. Hobbs's unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's revolvers, Hiram Powers' statue (*The Greek Slave*), Cyrus McCormick's reaper, and Richard Hoe's printing press. •GP's Oct. 27, 1851, dinner for the departing U.S. exhibitors was attended by 150 U.S. and British notables at the London Coffee House on Ludgate Hill, frequented in the past by Benjamin Franklin. For GP Henry Stevens published this dinner's menu, speeches, and proceedings. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevens, Henry. **12-**Other GP Connections. In 1853-54, at GP's expense and as a gift to the Md. Historical Society (cost unknown), Henry Stevens abstracted Md. colonial records from English depositories. •GP also paid Stevens to buy special libraries in whole or part for shipment to GP's institute libraries. •In 1854, Stevens, needing money, asked GP for a loan. For collateral Stevens used his collection of 3,000 Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) documents, which for a time were in GP's care. Stevens eventually sold the Franklin collection to the U.S. Government for the Library of Congress. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stevenson, Andrew (1784-1857). For the six Americans offered and the five who received the Freedom of the City of London (Andrew Stevenson [who declined], GP, U.S Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. J.J. Pershing, and Dwight David Eisenhower), •see London, Freedom of the City of London, and GP. •Persons named.

Peabody Homes of London

Stewart, Alexander Turney (1803-76). **1-**Peabody Homes of London. Philadelphia newspaper owner and editor John Wien Forney (1817-70) met GP on the ship *Scotia* returning to England May 1-9, 1867, after GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit. Forney was interested in the Peabody apartments for London's working poor (founded March 12, 1862, $2.5 million total gift). GP arranged for Forney's May 25, 1867, visit to the apartments in Peabody Square, Islington, a former slum area. •See John Wien Forney.

Stewart, A.T. **2-**Forney's Impressions Published. Forney published his impressions: "Mr. Peabody's example will be followed...in both hemispheres. Mr. A.T. Stewart of NYC has already procured copies of the plans.... Parliament has already noticed the work...." Forney concluded: "As I saw these happy children enjoying their spacious playground this morning, and walked with their gratified parents, and heard the report of the superintendent, I felt proud that the author of all this splendid benevolence was an American, and predicted that his...generosity would find many imitators in his own and other countries." •Ref. Forney, pp. 19-31, 62-69. •Harlow, pp. 3-5.

Stewart, A.T. **3-**Career. Alexander T ıey Stewart was an Irish-born successful NYC dry goods merchant and philanthropist. His NYC store, opened in 1862, the world's largest retail department store, was sold in 1896 to John Wanamaker (1838-1922). Stewart built the planned community at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on the plans of the Peabody Homes of London. •As of March 31, 1999, 34,500 Londoners (59% white, 32% black, and 9% others) lived in 17,183 Peabody homes (i.e. apartments), in 26 boroughs including, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities chose to come under the Peabody Trust's better living facilities, playgrounds for the young, recreation for the elderly, computer training centers, job training, and job placement for working adults. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Stewart, A.T. **4-**Attended GP's NYC Dinner. A.T. Stewart was a guest at GP's banquet, March 22, 1867, after the PEF trustees' second meeting, at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel. Other guests besides the trustees and their wives included NYC financier William Backhouse Astor (1792-1875), historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49), and others. For description of this dinner, •see David Glasgow Farragut. •Ulysses Simpson Grant.

Stewart, Dudley Coates. Dudley Coates Stewart and David Hoffman approached GP by letters in Nov. 1850 and requested his financial help in an escape plan to free imprisoned Hungarian freedom fighter Lajos Kossuth (1802-94). •See Lajos Kossuth.

Stewart, Reginald (1900-84), was PIB Conservatory of Music's fourth director during 1941-58, for 17 years. For his career and contributions, •see PIB Conservatory of Music.

Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H. For GP's stopover there at age 15 in the winter of 1810, •see Concord, N.H. •Jeremiah Dodge.

Stone, Edward Durrell (1902-78), was the esteemed architect who designed a dormitory-cafeteria-parking garage complex at the PIB Conservatory of Music, 1968, during Richard Franko Goldman's first year as conservatory director. •See PIB. •Richard Franko Goldman.

U.S. Sculptor Wm. W. Story

Story, William Wetmore (1819-95). **1-**Sculptor. William Wetmore Story was the sculptor of GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange, London, unveiled July 23, 1869. •William Wetmore Story was born in Salem, Mass., was a Harvard law school graduate, a writer of legal works, but is best known as a sculptor who worked from his studio in Rome, Italy. His works include a statue of Cleopatra (1864); busts of James Russell Lowell (1819-91), Josiah Quincy (1744-1775), and Theodore Parker (1810-60); a statue of Edward Everett (1794-1865) in the Boston Public Gardens; GP's seated statue in London, with a replica placed in front of the PIB (April 7, 1890), donated by Baltimorean Robert Garrett (1847-96). •Statues of GP.

Story, W.W. 2- GP and W.W. Story knew each other before the GP statue, GP having acted as Story's agent in business transactions, including shipping materials and tools for Story's sculptures. •GP went to Rome, Italy, Feb. 19-28, 1868, for sittings in W.W. Story's Rome studio. GP and Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) then had an audience with Pope Pius IX, followed by GP's $19,300 gift to Rome's San Spirito Hospital via Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •See persons and topics mentioned.

Stuart, Alexander Hugh Holmes (1807-91), was a PEF trustee during 1871-89. Born in Staunton, Va., he attended a Staunton academy, William and Mary College, graduated from the Univ. of Va. (1828), was a lawyer (bar exam, 1828), member of the Va. House of Delegates (1836-39 and 1873-76), Va. member of U.S. House of Representatives (1841-43), and U.S. Secty. of the Interior under U.S. Pres. Fillmore (1850-53), and member of Va. Senate (1857-61). He opposed secession and was rector of the Univ. of Va. (1876-82 and 1884-86). •Ref. "Stuart," p. 513. •Abernethy, IX, pp. 160-161.

Sturgis, Russell (1805-87), was born in Mass., graduated from Harvard College, was admitted to the bar, was a partner in the Boston firm of Amory & Son, joined two firms doing business with Manila and China, and became a partner in London's Baring Brothers banking firm (1849-87). This longtime London resident, with close connections with U.S. Ministers to Britain, often

attended GP's dinners. Other members of the Sturgis family were merchants connected with the China trade at Canton. •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, I, pp. 4-5, footnote 9.

Sullivan, Arthur (1842-1900), British music composer of Gilbert and Sullivan operetta fame, lectured and performed at the PIB Conservatory of Music in late December 1879 under PIB Academy's first director, Asger Hamerik (1843-1923). Asger Hamerik also brought in such eminent musicians to visit and perform as Russian-born composer Anton Rubinstein (1829-94); German-born pianist, conductor, and educator Hans von Bülow (1830-94) during December-January 1875-1876; and Russian composer Piotr Illytch Tchaikovsky (1840-93) in spring 1891. Hamerik's former teacher, Hans von Bülow, wrote in a London paper that "Baltimore was the only place in America where I had proper support." •See PIB Conservatory of Music.

Broken Engagement

Sully, Thomas (1783-1872). **1-**Portrait painter. U.S. portrait painter in Philadelphia who, about 1840, finished a portrait of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin (1819-1905), who married Alexander Lardner (1808-48) of Philadelphia on Oct. 2, 1840. Two years earlier, in 1838, she was engaged to GP in London. •See Esther Elizabeth Hoppin.

Sully, Thomas. **2-**Met GP in London. Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, from a distinguished Providence, R.I., family, was said to have been the most beautiful girl in that city. At age 16 she visited Philadelphia where she met and became infatuated with Alexander Lardner. She was too young and Lardner had yet to become established. They separated. In 1837-38 Esther Hoppin went to London for young Queen Victoria's coronation, June 28, 1838. GP met her in London, fell in love, and proposed marriage. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sully, Thomas. **3-**She Broke the Engagement. She, a mature beauty at 19, and GP, a promising U.S. merchant-broker-banker in London at 42, became engaged. Esther Hoppin returned to the U.S., again met Alexander Lardner, and past infatuation turned into love. Realizing that her engagement to GP was a mistake, she wrote to him in London, asking to break the engagement. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sully, Thomas. **4-**Portrait in NYC's Frick Library. Esther Hoppin married Alexander Lardner. They had two children. She outlived Lardner and GP by many years. Sully's portrait of her, in all her beauty, is in the Frick Art Reference Library, New York City. •Sully is best known for his portrait of young Queen Victoria and of *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, the latter in the Fine Arts Museum, Boston. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Congressional Medal and Praise (PEF)

Sumner, Charles (1811-74). **1-**Mass. Senator. Charles Sumner was the U.S. Sen. (R-Mass.) who on March 5, 1867, introduced joint Congressional resolutions to award GP Congressional thanks and a gold medal for establishing the PEF ($2 million total gift) to promote public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. Believing GP had been pro-Confederate in the Civil War, Senators James Wilson Grimes (1816-72, R-Iowa) and Thomas Warren Tipton (1817-99, R-Neb.) tried to have the resolutions referred to an investigating committee. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolution of Praise to GP.

Sumner, Charles **2-**Resolutions Passed. Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D-Md.) defended GP's Union loyalty, stating that he had been GP's lawyer in Baltimore in 1817 and had several later contacts with him in London. The Senate voted 36 yeas, 2 nays (Senators Grimes and Tipton), with 15 Senators absent. When the resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Rep., Mar. 9, 1867, Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "To amend the resolution to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. The resolutions passed in the U.S. House, March 14, 1867, were enrolled in the U.S. Senate, March 15, and signed by Pres. Andrew Johnson on March 16, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sumner, Charles. **3-**Gold Medal Displayed. The gold medal was finished by NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus, May 1868, was sent to the Dept. of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet on May 26, 1868, and exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. On Sept. 18, 1868, GP wrote from London to U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) stating that the gold medal would be kept in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. He added: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sumner, Charles. **4-**GP Saw Gold Medal. GP in London saw the gold medal for the first time on Christmas Day, 1868. He opened the package before gathered friends who admired the delicate workmanship and sent it for permanent display at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. •With ten months to live, GP made his last trip to the U.S., June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP Receptions, Baltimore, 1857

Swann, Thomas (c1806-83). **1-**1857: Md. Historical Society Member. Thomas Swann, long acquainted with GP, was born in Alexandria, Va. (then part of the District of Columbia), was

educated at the Univ. of Va. (1826-27), became a lawyer, moved to Baltimore about 1834, entered business, was a director and then president of the B&O RR (1848), was elected mayor of Baltimore (1856-58), was a Unionist in the Civil War, was elected Md. Gov. (1866-69), and was a member for Md. in the U.S. House.

Swann, Thomas. **2-**1857: Md. Historical Society Dinner for GP. After nearly 20 years' absence as a merchant-banker in London (since Feb. 1837), GP visited the U.S. 1856-57 and was honored by the Md. Historical Society at a Jan. 30, 1857, evening dinner. In his address GP spoke pleasurably of his 22 years in Baltimore, during 1815-37, aged 20-42, as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1815-29) and senior partner in Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann replied to GP's address: "I, too, am one of thousands of American citizens who partook of Mr. Peabody's hospitality in London. When repudiation of our bonds was the unfortunate order of the day, he believed and caused others to believe in the ultimate redemption of Maryland's obligation. He is a Marylander at heart and an American all over. I give you a sentiment: 'To George Peabody--the best representative we ever had in a foreign court.'" •See Md. Historical Society.

Swann, Thomas. **3-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner for GP. Three nights later, Feb. 2, 1857, another dinner was held for GP by the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts. He was escorted by Mayor Swann and Baltimore merchant Enoch Pratt (1808-96). The welcoming address by Pres. Joshua Vansant referred to the Institute's new Chemistry Dept. (to which GP gave $1,000 in 1851) and to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Vansant told of the U.S. exhibitors without funds to display American art and wares at the Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall, London. Embarrassed U.S. exhibitors were relieved by GP's timely $15,000 loan. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts.

Swann, Thomas. **4-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. Turning to GP Pres. Vansant said: "By this act national disgrace was averted. Congress should have promptly repaid this loan but did not. I know you did not present a claim on the government for the sum expended. The U.S. Senate at the first Session of the thirty-third Congress voted to reimburse Edward Riddle to whom your loan was made but the House of Representatives struck it out because of some constitutional obstruction. I was a member of that congress, but voted for reimbursement, otherwise I could not now honorably address you. How glad I was when the next Congress (thirty-fourth) finally approved reimbursement to Mr. Riddle, thus enabling him to repay you. Sir, the mechanics and artisans of the United States owe you thanks for enabling their productive skill to be proudly shown to the world. In their name and in the name of the Maryland Institute I bid you cordial welcome." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **5-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. In reply to Pres. Vansant GP said: "I am myself a working man--my success in life is due to work, and my sympathies are with labor....

When I first went to England, thirty years ago, a Mechanics Institute was generally regarded with indifference....now in that old aristocratic country...members of the most distinguished families annually lecture at these institutes." The Baltimore *Sun* later reported that GP's remarks brought cheers. Here was a banker who appreciated labor, identified himself with it, and clothed it with dignity. He had struck a chord that pleased. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **6-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. Mayor Swann was moved to say from the platform: "It is a compliment to you, Mr. Peabody, to witness the spontaneous expression of 5,000 of the mechanics and workingmen of Baltimore. In addition to Baltimore workingmen, both branches of our city council present join me in saying that the city owes you special welcome. In the commanding position you have occupied abroad you have done much for our State and City. By supporting the character of Maryland you maintained its fame." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **7-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. GP answered Mayor Swann: "You confer on me so much honor.... While it is true I said Maryland's bonds were good, her means ample, and her citizens honorable, Marylanders themselves justified all I said and to their conduct all credit is due." •GP concluded with: "Thank you...for the honor conferred upon me this evening. While I live it will never be forgotten." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **8-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. GP moved through the assembly hall for the banquet that followed. Old friends and fellow merchants pressed forward to shake his hand and to introduce their wives and children. After the meal a bouquet was presented to GP by a Mrs. Watson. GP replied publicly: "I shall prize this beautiful bouquet as long as it lasts.... I am not too old to admire the ladies, though they look better at a man of twenty than of sixty." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **9-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. Baltimorean John B. Seidenstricker then spoke about GP's part in selling Maryland's bonds abroad: "I was then a member of the state legislature and knew well the difficulties connected with levying a tax to uphold our bond sale abroad. George Peabody in Europe and John J. Speed in Maryland upheld public confidence in Maryland's credit." •He concluded with: "The name of Peabody in Europe, and the writings of Speed in Maryland had accomplished the great work of freeing our State from repudiation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **10-**1857: Md. Institute Dinner Cont'd. Mayor Swann, himself a former B&O RR director and president, then told of GP's connection with the railroad's expansion west to Wheeling, [W.] Va. Swann said: "I tell you that the first man who gave an impetus to the mammoth undertaking was George Peabody. We held the bonds of the State, but they could not be negotiated, and the first man I wrote to was our guest of this evening; he came promptly to our assistance, and I tell you, gentlemen, that without his aid, we could not have laid our tracks ten

miles beyond Cumberland or pushed forward through the Alleghenies to the threshold of the great West." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Swann, Thomas. **11-**Dec. 1869. Thomas Swann's last connection with GP was seven weeks after GP's death Nov. 4, 1869, in London. U.S.-British angers were then at fever pitch over the *Alabama* Claims (indemnity sought by the U.S. for British-built Confederate ships which cost Union lives and treasure). To soften this dispute British officials arranged to return GP's remains for burial in New England on HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest warship. Not to be outdone U.S. officials ordered USS *Plymouth* to accompany the *Monarch*. •On Dec. 15, 1869, in the U.S. House of Representatives, Resolution No. 96 was introduced, which praised GP's philanthropy and asked U.S. Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a naval reception when his remains entered the U.S. receiving port. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Swann, Thomas. **12-**Dec. 1869. Thomas Swann, then a U.S. Rep. from Md., played a key role when this resolution was debated in the House on Dec. 21, 1869. Some members who believed GP had been pro-Confederate in the Civil War, said that there was not enough time to assemble a naval reception and otherwise tried to block the resolution. It was Rep. Swann who finally amended the resolution **1-**to refer to Pres. Grant's discretion the sending of U.S. ships, and **2-**to request that three members represent the House on the arrival of GP's remains. The House passed the amended resolution that day, as did the Senate on Dec. 23, and it was signed by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Switzerland. GP's second European buying trip of some 15 months was made April 1830-Aug. 15?, 1831, with an unknown American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (sister).

GP Commemorative Glassware

Sykes, Gordon (1918-). **1-**GP Commemorative Glassware. Gordon Sykes, a Canadian who lives near Toronto, Canada, is a collector of GP commemorative pressed glassware. In the early 1970s at an antique shop about 100 miles from Toronto he first found a commemorative pressed glass sugar bowl with "George Peabody" in raised letters. Having later found some 50 pieces of other GP glassware, he learned from the Registry Office, Chancery Lane, London, that the GP glassware was manufactured by the Henry Greener Glass Co., in their Wear Flint Glass Works, Sunderland, England, near Newcastle, south of the border with Scotland. •Ref. Gordon Sykes, "George Peabody Glassware," talk given at the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., May 18, 1995, in connection with the bicentennial of GP's birth (with supplementary information from Gordon Sykes to the authors).

Sykes, Gordon. **2-**GP Commemorative Glassware Cont'd. The Henry Greener Glass Co. has since changed its name several times but still exists as part of the Corning Glass Group. •Besides the GP sugar bowl, collector Sykes has found a GP creamer, cup and saucer, plates in three sizes, bowls in three sizes, and a cake or biscuit stand. Most GP commemorative glassware is clear glass. Those in color are amethyst, or blue, or apple green, or vaseline. Looking down on the GP commemorative plate, the design from the center outward has the outline of a crown within the outline of a beaded heart within a ring of 16 stars. This comprises the flat central part on which the plate rests. The round beveled part of the plate has "George Peabody" in large letters in a circle surrounded by 28 larger stars and with beading (59 beads) around the plate's outer edge. The raised "George Peabody" also has beads in the lettering. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sykes, Gordon. 3- GP Commemorative Glassware Cont'd. Manufacturers who submitted their products to the Registry Office between 1845-83 were given a code which they could stamp as a design on their products. It was the design that was registered at the Registry Office, not the glassware or other products. The design was diamond-shaped with a round ball on top. In each of the four corners of the diamond was placed a letter or a number, each indicating the year, day, and month of manufacture. There was also a "batch number" in one corner of the diamond design. One particular plate design had the following code: The number 111 on top and outside of the diamond indicated the class of manufactured item (111 indicating glassware). On top inside the diamond the number 7 indicated the seventh day of the month. On the right side inside the diamond the letter H indicated the year (H was designated for the year 1869). At the bottom inside the diamond the letter A indicated the month of Dec. On the left side inside the diamond the number 7 indicated the Batch or Bundle Number. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sykes, Gordon. **4-**GP Commemorative Glassware Cont'd. Commemorative pressed glassware was produced and sold as mementos marking special occasions. GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869, in London, the outpouring of public and press praise, and unprecedented publicity about his 96-day transatlantic funeral led the manufacturer to issue the GP commemorative glassware. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Sykes, Gordon. **5-**GP Commemorative Glassware Cont'd. Collector Sykes also has a white Parian Ware bust of GP, about one foot high, made in England just after GP's death. •Ref. (Photos of GP glassware): Lindsey, pp. 372-373. •(Photo of GP pressed glass cup): Frizzell, pp. 41, 62. •See Bessie M. Lindsey.

Syracuse, NY. On April 25, 1857, GP and business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) were in Oswego, N.Y. to look into the affairs of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad of which GP was a large stockholder. They met with several businessmen at Luther Wright's bank to discuss how to finance completion of the railroad line from Syracuse to Oswego. •Ref. *Oswego Daily Times* (Oswego, N.Y.), April 25, 1857, p. 3. c. 1.

T

Taft, William Howard. PCofVU historian Sherman Dorn, describing how William Howard Taft (1857-1930), 27th U.S. Pres. during 1909-13, tried to raise funds for GPCFT, wrote: "In a letter of 15 May 1913, former President William Taft wrote to industrialist philanthropist [Andrew] Carnegie (1835-1919) that he should support Peabody College to help supply competent teachers for Southern schools: 'I doubt if you could do anything that would so help the white people of the south in an educational way as to contribute this last $200,000 of the campaign." •Carnegie did not respond but others did contribute. •Ref. Dorn, p. 17. •See persons named. •Presidents, U.S., & GP.

Tate, William Knox (1870-1917), Peabody Normal College graduate (B.A., 1892) and U.S. educational historian, wrote of the PEF: "No sketch of Southern education should close without an expression of gratitude to our friends in the days of darkness--George Peabody and the Peabody Board of Trustees. No other $3,000,000 ever accumulated on the earth has done so beneficent a work as has this fund." •(Note: Part of GP's gift, $1.5 million in Miss. and $384,000 in Fla. bonds, was never honored by those states, leaving a total $2 million fund. For a few years at first the PEF trustees did not make grants to these states but then relented and made its normal grants). •Ref. Tate, p. 291. •See PEF.

Taylor, Richard (1826-79), was a PEF trustee, succeeding Conn.-born La.-resident lawyer Edward Anthony Bradford (1814-72), who resigned because of illness. Richard Taylor; the son of 12th U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), was born near Louisville, Ky., studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, in France, at Harvard Univ., and graduated from Yale Univ. (1845). He became a La. planter, was first a Whig, then joined the Democratic Party, voted for secession at the La. convention, and became a Confederate brigadier general (Oct. 21, 1861). He returned to New Orleans penniless and wrote his memoir, *Destruction and Reconstruction* (1879, published 1955), praised for its literary merit. •Ref. Boatner, pp. 827-828. •See Edward Anthony Bradford.

Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850), was the 12th U.S. president during 1848-50. His son Richard Taylor (1826-79) was a PEF trustee. •See Richard Taylor (above).

Teacher training. •See GPCFT. PCofVU. •Peabody Normal College. •Ragged Schools.

GP & International Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation, international. 1-GP's Loan, U.S. Exhibitors, 1851 World's Fair. GP's little known role in international technical cooperation began with the $15,000 loan he made that enabled U.S. exhibitors to display U.S. art and industry adequately at the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair. The loan was made in March before the Great Exhibition's

May 1, 1851, opening. GP learned of the need and made the loan, enabling U.S. products to be seen to best advantage. •Ref. Cummings, pp. 199-212. •Wilson, P.W., p. 49. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Tech. coop., Interntl. **2-**No Funds to Display U.S. Industry and Art. •Background: The U.S. Congress approved of U.S. participation and organized a congressional committee which appointed commissioners who selected the best U.S. industrial products and art objects. These were shipped on the U.S. Navy frigate *St. Lawrence* to Southampton, England, at exhibitors' expense. But no Congressional funds had been appropriated to decorate the large U.S. pavilion at the Crystal Palace Exhibition Hall. The U.S. Legation, without funds, and the U.S. exhibitors without other resources were embarrassed. London's satirical magazine *Punch* publicly ridiculed "the glaring contrast between large pretension and little performance...of the large space claimed by...America." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tech. coop., interntl. **3-**Loan Offered "through a polite note." A *New York Times* writer later recorded: "The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure. At this juncture Mr. Geo. Peabody, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and who was personally unknown to every member of the Commission, offered through a polite note addressed to Mr. Lawrence [U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence, 1792-1855], to advance £3,000 [$15,000] on the personal responsibility of [Commissioner] Mr. Riddle and his secretary, Mr. Dodge. This loan, afterward paid by Congress, relieved the Commission of its difficulties and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tech. coop., interntl. **4-**Over Six Million Visitors Saw U.S. Products. When the Great Exhibition closed on Oct. 19, 1851, over six million visitors to the first world's fair had seen to best advantage at the U.S. pavilion Alfred C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) mechanical reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor, and other products. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tech. coop., interntl. **5-**Search for Sir John Franklin, 1853-54. GP's second instance of international technical help was his gift of $10,000 on March 4, 1852, to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, searching for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). NYC shipping merchant Henry Grinnell (1799-1874) lent two ships, GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment, and the U.S. Congress authorized U.S. Navy participation under U.S. Navy medical officer and Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57). GP was moved to offer the gift in response to Lady Jane Franklin's (1792-1875) public appeal for U.S. help to find her husband and the 137 seamen lost with him. GP was touched by the hue and cry then prevalent to find the lost hero-explorer. •See Sir John Franklin. •Persons named.

Tech. coop., interntl. 6-Initiated U.S. Arctic Exploration. This expedition, one of many searching for Sir John Franklin, did not find the lost explorer, but it did initiate U.S. Arctic exploration. In appreciation for GP's financial help, Kane named Peabody Bay off Greenland for him. GP's motive in both instances, in his $15,000 loan to U.S. exhibitors at London's Great Exhibition of 1851 and his $10,000 gift in the search for Sir John Franklin, was to promote U.S.-British friendship. •Ref. Cummings, pp. 199-212. •Wilson, P.W., p. 49.

Telegraph. Telegraph inventor Samuel Finlay Breese Morse (1791-1872) was a guest at GP's July 4, 1856, dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London. When a toast was made to "The Telegraph," S.F.B. Morse was unexpectedly asked to respond. He rose, quoted from Psalm 19, "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world," and sat amid applause. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Samuel Finlay Breese Morse.

Tempo Manor, Enniskillen, Ireland, was the country home of Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), MP from Belfast and trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund for housing London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •See John Wien Forney. •Curtis Miranda Lampson. •Peabody Homes of London. •James Emerson Tennent.

MP James Emerson Tennent & GP

Tennent, Sir James Emerson (1791-1869). 1-British Statesman and MP. James Emerson Tennent was a British statesman, an MP from Belfast, and GP's longtime friend. He helped coordinate the announcement in the British press of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund ($2.5 million total) for model apartments for London's working p or; was a trustee of that fund; and sometimes had GP as guest in the 1860s in his home in Ireland (Tempo Manor, Enniskillen). •See Peabody Homes of London.

Tennent, Sir J.E. 2-Career. James Emerson Tennent was born in Belfast, Ireland; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; traveled abroad, particularly to Greece where he met the poet Lord Byron (1824); studied law at Lincoln's Inn (1831); married the only daughter of a wealthy Belfast banker (1831); served as House of Commons member from Belfast (1832-37, 1838, 1842-45, 1852); was civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon (1845-50); was secretary to the India Board (1841-43); was knighted (July 1845); was secretary of the Board of Trade (1852-67); and was created a baronet when he retired (1867). •Ref (Obituary, b. April 7, 1791, d. March 6, 1869): London *Times*, March 12, 1869.

Tennent, Sir J.E. 3-Career Cont'd. In 1842 Tennent sponsored through Parliament the copyright of [cloth weaving] designs bill. Its passage pleased Manchester textile manufacturers, who presented James Tennent with a dinner plate service worth £5,000 (about $25,000). Tennent also wrote about Ceylon. His books include: *Ceylon: An Account of the Island:*

Physical, Historical, and Topographical (1859), 2 vols.; *Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon* (1861); and others. •Ref *Ibid.*

Tennent, Sir J.E. **4-**Aided Pres. Lincoln's Emissary. In Nov. 1861 N.Y. state Republican leader and newspaper editor Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), one of Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissaries to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War, consulted his long time friend GP in London. GP introduced Weed to Tennent. At Tennent's home Weed met such influential British government leaders as **1-**Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), **2-**Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878), and **3-**MP William W. Torrens (also known as William Torrens McCullagh). •See Civil War and GP. •*Trent* Affair. •Persons named.

Tennent, Sir J.E. **5-**GP-J.E. Tennent-Reverdy Johnson in Brighton. In Sept. 1868 GP was Sir James Tennent's guest at Tempo Manor, Enniskillen, Ireland. In Nov. 1868 GP was in Brighton, England, with Sir James Tennent and Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876), then U.S. Minister to Britain (1868-69) to negotiate the *Alabama* Claims controversy. •Reverdy Johnson-GP connections: **1-**they met in Baltimore in 1817 when Johnson was GP's lawyer; **2-**Johnson helped GP in 1854 contact John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) and others about creating the PIB (1857, $1.4 million total gift); **3-**on March 5, 1867, in the U.S. Senate, when GP's Union loyalty was questioned, then-U.S. Sen. Reverdy Johnson's defense of GP's loyalty enabled passage of Congressional resolutions of praise and a gold medal to GP for the PEF (1867-69, $2 million total gift) for public education in the South. •Ref. (GP's Sept. 1868, visit to Tennent): *Albion* (NYC), Sept. 19, 1869, p. 452, c. 1. •See persons named.

Tennent, Sir J.E. **6-**GP-J.E. Tennent-Reverdy Johnson in Brighton Cont'd. Some Brighton citizens, wanting to honor Reverdy Johnson, GP, and Tennent, consulted Brighton's mayor and town authorities. A public dinner for the three visitors was planned for Nov. 21, 1868. GP was too ill to attend. Sir James Tennent and Reverdy Johnson attended. Reverdy Johnson spoke of his efforts to reconcile the *Alabama* Claims. He also complimented GP's past efforts to promote British-U.S. friendship. On Nov 22, 1868, GP and Reverdy Johnson attended Christ Church in Brighton. The sermon by the Rev. Robert Ainslie praised Reverdy Johnson for promoting peace. GP was favorably compared to British reformer John Howard (1726-90). •Ref. *Brighton Guardian* (England), Nov. 18, 1868, p. 5, c. 6; and Nov. 25, 1868, p. 7. •*Brighton Herald* (England), Nov. 21, 1868, p. 3, c. 5; and Nov. 28, 1868, p. 4, c. 2-3. •Ainslie.

Tennent, Sir William Emerson (1835-76), was the son of Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) who helped his father coordinate the public announcement of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund (model apartments for London's working poor). •See James Emerson Tennent (above).

Tenn. PCofVU had six predecessor colleges and nineteen chief administrators. •See PCofVU, Brief History.

Tenn. Legislature. •See PCofVU, Brief History.

Terre Haute, Ind. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837), he visited Terre Haute, Ind., and Indianapolis, Ind., where he stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60), April 7, 1857. •See Augusta, Ga.

Terror (ship). In May 1845 British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) sailed on his second Arctic exploration and was never seen alive again. Some 40 international searches were made for the missing explorer (1845-50s), his two ships the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, and their crew of 137 seamen. GP contributed $10,000 for scientific equipment to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, in its unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin. U.S. Navy Capt. Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), commanding the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, named Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's $10,000 for scientific equipment to this early U.S. effort in Arctic exploration. •See persons named.

Thames (river which runs through London). In the 1850s GP gave U.S.-British friendship dinners, usually on July 4th Independence Day, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

Thetford, Vt. In late winter 1810, GP, then age 15, first visited his maternal grandparents, Judith (née Spofford) Dodge (1749-1828) and her husband Jeremiah Dodge (1744-1824) in Post Mills Village, Thetford, Vt. GP then stopped to visit his maternal aunt Temperance (née Dodge) Jewett (1772-1872?), whose husband, Jeremiah Jewett (1757-1836), was a physician in Barnstead, N.H. In memory of his maternal grandparents and of his visit there, GP gave $10,000 for a public library in Thetford, Vt., in 1866. •See Concord, N.H. •Persons named.

Md. Governor

Thomas, Philip Francis (1810-90). **1-Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad**. Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas (during 1848-51) transmitted to GP in 1848 the Md. legislature's resolutions of praise for selling part of Md.'s $8 million in bonds in Europe to finance the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the B&O RR. GP left the U.S. Feb. 1837, his fifth trip abroad, as one of three Md. agents to sell these bonds. Hampered by the Panic of 1837, the other two commissioners returned to the U.S. GP remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits: Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Thomas, P.F. 2-Panic of 1837. The Panic of 1837 and subsequent economic depression led Md. and eight other states to stop paying interest on their bonds in part or whole. GP publicly urged Md. officials to resume interest payments retroactively, assured investors that this would be done, and finally sold his portion of the Md. bonds to the Baring Brothers, Britain's largest, oldest banking firm. Not wanting to burden economically depressed Md., GP never applied for and ultimately publicly declined the $60,000 commission due him. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Thomas, P.F. 3-Md. Resolutions of Praise. When Md. recovered economically and resumed its bond interest payments, the Md. governor's 1847 annual report to the legislative Assembly singled out GP as one "who never claimed or received one dollar of the $60,000 commission due him...whilst the State was struggling with her pecuniary difficulties." On March 7, 1848, both houses of Md.'s Assembly passed a unanimous resolution of praise to GP, sent to him in London, with Gov. Philip Francis Thomas' accompanying comment: "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Prince Arthur at GP's Funeral

Thornton, Edward, Sir (1817-1906). 1-British Ambassador to the U.S. Sir Edward Thornton was British Ambassador to the U.S. in Jan. 1870 when he received Queen Victoria's approval for her son Prince Arthur, then on a royal tour of Canada, to visit in the U.S. Prince Arthur (William Patrick Albert Arthur, 1850-1942, Duke of Connaught), left Montreal, Canada, on Jan. 20, 1870, went to Washington, D.C., where he met Pres. U.S. Grant, and was in NYC on Jan. 29, 1870. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Thornton, Edward, Sir. 2-Attended GP's Funeral. A Jan. 27 letter from his military aide, Lt. Col. Howard Cawfurd Elphinestone (1829-90, later knighted), to Queen Victoria's advisor in England, contained the first mention of Prince Arthur's possible attendance at GP's funeral: "Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinestone thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend." Prince Arthur left NYC on Feb. 5, 1870, for Boston and left Boston on Feb. 8, 1870, for Peabody, Mass. His attendance at GP's funeral and burial attracted favorable press coverage. British Ambassador to the U.S. Thornton also attended GP's funeral service and burial. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Thornton, Edward, Sir. 3-Career. London-born Edward Thornton was educated at King's College, London, and Pembroke College, Cambridge (1840). He served in diplomatic posts in Turin, Italy (April 1842), in Mexico (Feb. 1845-Dec. 1853), South American countries (1854-59), succeeded Frederick W.A. Bruce (1814-67) as British ambassador to the U.S. (1867-81) and was ambassador to Russia (1881-87). •Ref. "Thornton," pp. 518-519.

Threadneedle St., London. GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales on Threadneedle St., London, near the Royal Exchange. •See Statues of GP.

Throgmorton St., London. George Peabody & Co.'s first office (earlier called "counting house") was at No. 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St. (Dec. 1, 1838 to about 1855) and moved to 22 Old Broad St. (1855), both in London's inner city near the Royal Exchange and near Threadneedle St., where GP's seated statue by William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869. •See Streets named. •Statues of GP. •William Wetmore Story.

Thwing, Charles Franklin (1853-1937), was an anthropologist who wrote about the importance of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (founded Oct. 8, 1866, $150,000 gift). •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Tiffany, Elise, was the daughter of GP's Baltimore business friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). GP entertained Elise Tiffany and her brother George Tiffany in London in 1853. There may have been a touch of romance toward GP on her part. •See Dinners, GP's, London. •Romance and GP.

Tiffany, George, was the son of GP's Baltimore business friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). GP entertained George Tiffany and his sister Elise Tiffany in London in 1853. •See Elise Tiffany (above).

Tiffany, Osmond Capron (1794-1851), was GP's Baltimore business friend whose son George Tiffany and daughter Elise Tiffany GP entertained in London in 1853.

Queen's Miniature Portrait for GP

Tilt, F.A.C. (fl. 1866-68). **1-**Painted Miniature Portrait of Queen Victoria. Daphne Foskett's *A Dictionary of British Miniature Painters* (1972) listed F.A. Tilt of London and Epsom as the British artist whose 1867 miniature portrait of Queen Victoria was done "by Command; the original miniature for which the enamel was prepared for Mr. Peabody." F.A.C. Tilt shared an address (Lovelands, Walton Heath, Epsom, England) with and was probably related to another miniaturist, E.P. Tilt, whose works were exhibited at London's Royal Academy (of Art), 1866-68, the only documented dates attributed to either artist. The *Illustrated London News*, May 26, 1867, p. 513, with an engraving of the Queen's miniature portrait, mentions that Tilt was a partner in the firm of Dickinson, 114 New Bond St., London. •Ref. Foskett, p. 550.

Tilt, F.A.C. 2-Background. Queen Victoria's letter to GP, March 28, 1866, stated that soon after public announcement (March 12, 1862) of GP's Peabody Donation Fund to build and manage

apartments for London's working poor, she wanted to thank and honor him. She inquired through intermediaries if he would accept either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He respectfully declined, since U.S. citizens could not accept a foreign title without renouncing U.S. citizenship, which GP felt he could not do. •Nothing was done until the Queen saw the announcement of GP's additional gift to the Peabody Donation Fund (April 19, 1866). She consulted Foreign Secty. Lord John Russell (1792-1878) about how to thank and honor him. Lord Russell suggested she send him a letter of thanks and a gift of her portrait, as was done for foreign ambassadors who signed treaties with Britain. •See Honors, GP's, in Life and after Death. •Persons named.

Tilt, F.A.C. 3-Portrait Presented to GP in the U.S. The Queen wrote her thanks to GP, March 28, 1866. About to visit the U.S., May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, he replied April 3, 1866. She commissioned F.A.C. Tilt to make her miniature, which was put in a solid gold frame and was presented to GP in March 1867 by British ambassador Sir Frederick Bruce (1814-67) in Washington, D.C. The portrait, said to cost $70,000, is in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Tilt, F.A.C. 4-Painted Other Members of the Royal Family. F.A.C. Tilt also painted miniatures of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Prince George, and others. The Heinz Archive & Library, National Portrait Gallery, London, has one of his portraits. •Tilt's grandchild, Ashley Edwards, wrote in the London *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4. 1962: "The 'costly miniature portrait,' a gift by Queen Victoria to George Peabody referred to...[in] the Daily Telegraph, May 26, was painted by my grandfather, F.A.C. Tilt, and was the subject of a long article in a London newspaper on June 16, 1867." •Ref. London *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1962. •Information on F.A.C. Tilt supplied by Duncan Chappell, Heinz Archive and Library, National Portrait Gallery, London

Tinkham, Capt., of the packet ship *Florida* on which GP sailed on his first Atlantic crossing from NYC on the Nov. 1, 1827, landed in Liverpool, England, Nov. 25, 1827. On the *Florida* GP had the worst seasickness of any of his Atlantic crossings. He was abroad on that first commercial trip for nine months. •See *Florida* (ships). •Visits to Europe by GP.

Congressional Debate, Praise & Medal for PEF

Tipton, Thomas Warren (1817-99). **1-**Congressional Praise & Gold Medal for PEF. Thomas Warren Tipton was a U.S. Sen. (R-Neb.) who in March 1867, with U.S. Sen. James Wilson Grimes (1816-72, R-Iowa), challenged congressional resolutions of praise and a gold medal to GP for founding the PEF ($2 million total gift). The PEF promoted public education, teacher institutes, and teacher training normal schools in the eleven former Confederate states plus

W.Va. (added because of its poverty). •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolution of Praise to GP.

Tipton, T.W. 2-Sen. Tipton Objected. The resolutions were introduced by U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.) on March 5, 1867. Senators Grimes and Tipton asked why the resolutions could not first be looked into by an investigating committee to determine the worthiness of the gift (GP was charged by some with having been pro-Confederate). Sen. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876, D-Md.) defended GP's Union loyalty. He stated that he had been GP's lawyer in Baltimore in 1817 and had since had contacts with him in London. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tipton, T.W. 3-Rep. Harding Objected. The Senate voted 36 yeas, 2 nays (Senators Grimes and Tipton), with 15 senators absent. The resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Representatives on Mar. 9, 1867. Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "To amend the resolution to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. The resolutions were passed in the U.S. House, March 14, 1867, passed in the U.S. Senate, March 15, 1867, and signed by Pres. Andrew Johnson, March 16, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tipton, T.W. 4-Displayed in Washington, D.C. The gold medal, finished by NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus, May 1868, went to the Dept. of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet on May 26, 1868, and was exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. •On Sept. 18, 1868, from London, GP wrote U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72), stating that the gold medal would be kept in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., but added: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here [London], through our Legation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tipton, T.W. 5-GP Saw Congressional Gold Medal, Christmas 1868. GP opened the gold medal package on Christmas Day, 1868, before friends, who admired the delicate workmanship. •With a few months to live, GP made his last trip to the U.S., June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there Nov. 4, 1869. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Todd, Francis. Author James D. McCabe recorded that Francis Todd, a Newburyport, Mass., merchant, sent GP his first consignment of goods. The occasion was after GP's father died May 13, 1811, and after the Great Fire of Newburyport, May 31, 1811, when the 17-year-old GP left Newburyport with his paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) on May 4, 1812, and opened a store in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. •A more reliable source, author Phebe Ann Hanaford (she used GP papers at the then Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.), recorded that the 17-year-old GP approached Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864), got a letter of

recommendation from Spaulding to Boston merchant James Reed, who gave GP $2,000 worth of merchandise on credit. •Ref. McCabe, p. 172. •Hanaford, pp. 42-43, 49.

Toronto, Canada. GP visited Toronto and Montreal, Canada, on Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1856 (he suffered gout attacks on this visit). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •Cities named.

Torrens, William W. (1813-94). **1-**British MP. (Note: In 1863 William W. Torrens, Irish-born barrister and independent Liberal MP during 1847 to 1885, took his mother's surname: McCullagh. He wrote in the press for the North in the Civil War). •In Nov. 1861 Pres. Abraham Lincoln sent emissaries to help keep Britain neutral. Two of these emissaries were GP's longtime friends: Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) and Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal* owner and N.Y. state Republican political leader. Through GP Weed met and talked to Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), Major Gen. Sir John Wilson, and at least two prominent MPs: James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869) and William W. Torrens, who soon after spoke and wrote in the British press for the Union side. •Ref. Weed-a. •Weed-b. •Van Deusen, p. 279. •Barnes, pp. 351-352. •Ref. (W.W. Torrens became Wm. Torrens McCullagh): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 933 footnote 17. •See Civil War and GP.

Torrens, W.W. **2-**Eased U.S.-British Tension. Through MP William W. Torrens, Weed spoke to British Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878). Russell viewed as an illegal act the Nov. 8, 1861, U.S. seizure of Confederate envoys Mason, Slidell, and their male secretaries from the British mail ship *Trent*, en route to Liverpool. Weed's delicate talks on this and other matters helped ease U.S.-British tension. •Ref. Charles Pettit McIlvaine to Thurlow Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, •quoted in *New Haven Daily Palladium* (New Haven, Conn.), Jan. 6, 1870, p. 2, c. 2-3. •See Civil War and GP. •Persons named.

Thurlow Weed to GP on Civil War Origins

Toucey, Isaac (1796-1869). **1-**Weed to GP on Civil War Origins. N.Y. state newspaper editor and Republican leader Thurlow Weed (1797-1882) was one of Pres. Abraham Lincoln's private emissaries sent to London in Nov. 1861 to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. Weed, GP's longtime friend and philanthropic advisor, explained to GP in Dec. 1861 the origins of the Civil War. GP then helped Weed contact British leaders. After GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) some news accounts accused GP of being pro-Confederate and anti-Union. Weed defended GP as a Unionist in his article "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4 (widely reprinted). Weed reported that in Nov.-Dec. 1861 in London he had explained the origins and causes of the Civil War at length to GP, who then helped him contact British leaders. Weed said to GP in part: "Let me say also that a disloyal Secretary of the Navy [?Isaac Toucey of Conn.?] sent nearly all our warships to

foreign countries in order to leave the North unprepared for the war forced on the government...." •See Civil War and GP.

Toucey, Isaac. **2-**Weed to GP on Civil War Origins Cont'd. Thurlow Weed also told GP "that in 1859-60 a secessionist Secretary of War [?John Buchanan Floyd, 1807-63?] transferred large quantities of arms and ammunition from Northern to Southern arsenals." But there was no proof (and historians have since discounted the charge) that Secty. of War J.B. Floyd transferred federal arms to southern arsenals. For indirect mention of Isaac Toucey and John Buchanan Floyd in Weed's vindication of GP as a Union supporter, •see Thurlow Weed. •Persons named.

Toucey, Isaac. 3-Career. Isaac Toucey was born in Newtown, Conn., received a private classical education, was a lawyer in Hartford, Conn. (from 1818), was state attorney for Hartford County (1822-25), served in the U.S. Congress (1835-39), was again state attorney (1842-44), Conn. Gov. (1846-47), U.S. Atty. General (1848-49), was elected to the Conn. senate (1850), was U.S. Senator (1852-57), and U.S. Navy Secty. (1857-61).

Critic George Francis Train

Train, George Francis (1829-1904). **1-**GP Critic, 1862. George Francis Train was a Boston-born financier of city railway lines who publicly criticized GP as pro-Confederate and anti-Union. Train first publicly attacked GP after his March 12, 1862, founding of model apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). GP learned of this attack in a June 20, 1862, letter from friend and Peabody Donation Fund (London) trustee James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869). •Ref. James Emerson Tennent to GP, June 20, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Train, G.F. **2-**GP Critic, 1862 Cont'd. Four months later, GP heard more of Train from his friend and sometime agent Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), a Newburyport, Mass-born genealogist and London resident. Somerby, visiting in Boston, wrote GP (Oct. 7, 1862) that the day before at Faneuil Hall, he had listened to anti-Confederate speeches by U.S. Sen. from Mass. Charles Sumner (1811-74) and George Francis Train. Somerby reported that Train, an activist demonstrator, had fought with Boston police and been led handcuffed to jail. Train was a pro-Irish and anti-British zealot who had disappointing experiences introducing street railways in English cities. He was also rabidly anti-Confederate during the Civil War. •See Horatio Gates Somerby.

Train, G.F. **3-**Critical of GP's Transatlantic Funeral. Seven years later, after GP died and amid U.S.-British publicity attending GP's transatlantic funeral, George Francis Train in Boston gave a speech generally regarded as ranting and incoherent. He railed against GP as follows: "I regard the fact of George Peabody's remains being brought over on a British ship of war [HMS

Monarch, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*] the greatest insult ever offered to America. George Peabody was a secessionist. The *Alabama* Claims is still unsettled and American citizens are dying in British prisons." •Ref. *Boston Journal*, Dec. 28, 1869, p. 1, c. 1.

Train, G.F. 4-Seen as an Eccentric. Train was seen as an eccentric, even by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79), who wrote: "George Francis Train, a notorious charlatan,... was exciting the mirth of the country by posing as a self-constituted candidate for President." •Ref. Garrison, p. 242.

***Transactions* of the Geological Society**. GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh's (1831-99) 1861 paper on Nova Scotia fossils attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz (1807-73), Harvard Univ. authority on fossil fishes. Marsh's paper was read at a meeting of the Geological Society, London, and published in the Society's *Transactions*. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

GP's British Property

Treasurer-Solicitor's Office, London. 1-George Peabody Escheat Papers. George Peabody Escheat Papers, 1869-1870, Treasurer-Solicitor's Office, London, is a British court record of London property GP left in his will worth £200,000 ($1 million). It went to the Peabody Donation Fund (founded March 12, 1862) to build apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •Background: GP, a U.S. citizen, died Nov. 4, 1869, at the London home of longtime friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). On the death of a foreigner British law held that his British real estate property reverted to the Crown. It was understood from the first that once the facts were legally determined, the Crown would turn the property over to the trustees. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Treasurer-Solicitor's Office, London. 2-GP-Lampson Arrangement. GP wanted to buy land at Stockwell, near London, in 1866 as a gift to the Peabody Donation Fund. Lampson and other trustees told GP that because he was not a British subject, he could not legally buy the land, obtain title to it, own it, or dispose of it. He arranged with Curtis Lampson, a Vt.-born but naturalized British citizen, to buy the land with GP's money, the land to be given at his death to the Peabody Donation Fund. Sir Curtis Lampson's sworn statement in court settled the matter. The property, escheated to the Crown, was by royal prerogative turned over to the Peabody Donation Fund trustees. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Treasury, Secty. of the U.S. To avoid impeachment U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson's (1808-75) political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), recommended a complete change of cabinet with GP as U.S. Treasury Secty. Loyalty to his cabinet, however, kept Johnson from this course. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Persons named.

Tremont House, Boston. GP met his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) in May 1866 and later at the Tremont House, Boston, opened in 1829, and noted as among the grandest hotels in the U.S.

Trent Affair

***Trent* Affair** (Nov. 8, 1861). **1-**Confederates Agents Abroad. The illegal seizure of four Confederates from the British mail packet *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, by Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union warship *San Jacinto*, Nov. 8, 1861, provoked near-war hysteria between Britain and the U.S. •To seek European support the Confederacy early sent agents Pierre A. Rost (1797-1868), William L. Yancey (1814-63), Ambrose Dudley Mann (1801-89); soon followed by James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. to Britain and John Slidell (1793-1871) to France. With them were J.E. McFarland, Mason's secretary, and George Eustice, Slidell's secretary, and some of their families. Ref. London *Times*, Dec. 10, 1861, p. 9, c. 1-3; Dec. 11, 1861, p. 10, c. 3; and Dec. 24, 1861, p. 10, c. 3-5. •Pratt, pp. 33-34. •Foote, pp. 154, 157. •Porter-a, pp. 63-74.

Trent. **2-**Illegal Seizure of British *Trent*. On the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, Mason, Slidell, and associates evaded the Union blockade of Charleston, S.C., took ship to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail ship *Trent* bound for Southampton, England, to seek recognition, aid, and arms from Britain and France. On Nov. 8, 1861, Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries were illegally seized, forcibly removed, and taken to Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison. Britain and France were furious at the seizure; the U.S. North was jubilant. Near-war angers over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, affecting GP in London. He and his trustees, fearing his London gift would be rejected because of U.S.-British angers, postponed to March 12, 1862, announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund to build apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total gift). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Trent. **3-**Britain & U.S. Civil War. Officially neutral, upper and middle class Britons felt a kinship with the southern aristocracy. Britain's economy was also hurt because southern cotton, essential for textile manufacture, was cut off by the Union blockade of southern ports. Historian Shelby Foote recorded that British jobless in cotton mills and ancillary industries totaled two million because the Union blockade of Southern ports produced a cotton famine. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Trent. **4-**British Built Confederate Raiders. The Confederacy, without a navy, sent secret agents to buy British-built ships, which were then armed as Confederate warships. The British-built Confederate CSS *Alabama*, for example, sunk 64 Union ships. Years later (1872), in international arbitration over the *Alabama* Claims, Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity. •The seriousness of the *Trent* affair and other British-U.S. Civil War differences worried GP and his advisors. Britain demanded release of the four Confederate prisoners, an apology, and

an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action, and the four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

***Trent*. 5-George Eustice Married to Louise Morris Corcoran**. One GP-*Trent* connection was with Confederate emissary John Slidell's secretary, George Eustice (1828-72), who was married to Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), only child of GP's longtime Washington, D.C., business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Persons named.

***Trent*. 6-*Trent* Capt. Richard Williams' Account.** Another GP-*Trent* connection was with the *Trent* mail officer, Capt. Richard Williams. Capt. Williams was asked at a dinner to give his version of what happened on the *Trent*. His version, published in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862 (p. 5, c. 1-2), was that when the *San Jacinto*'s Lt. Donald McNeill Fairfax (1821-94) demanded to take Mason and Slidell into custody, they appeared before him with Slidell's daughter clinging to her father. When Lt. Fairfax tried to separate father and daughter, she slapped his face. The *Daily Post* article added that there was a contradiction to Capt. Williams' version from a Member of Parliament who "had the contradiction from George Peabody, the well known banker and merchant." •Ref. *Daily Post* (Liverpool, England), Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2.

***Trent*. 7-Allen S. Hanckel's Account**. The article added information from a Mr. Allen S. Kanckel (his last name, misspelled, was Hanckel), who claimed to have witnessed the *Trent* incident. He told the editor that Slidell's daughter did not slap Lt. Fairfax but "put her hand twice on his face to keep him back." The article ended with: "Mr. Kanckel adds, that Mr. Peabody, uninvited, called on Mrs. Slidell, and behaved ungentlemanly." •Ref. (Hanckel Affair): Allen S. Hanckel, Liverpool, to George Peabody, London, Jan. 8, 1862, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

***Trent*. 8-*Trent* Affair Stirred Passions**. The editor sent GP the news article along with Allen S. Hanckel's calling card. Hanckel wrote GP that the *Daily Post* editor had made a mistake, that it had been GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), who had burst uninvited into Mrs. Slidell's room. Hanckel added with an implied threat, "I shall certainly call upon you and hope to receive an explanation." •Mr. Hanckel's visit never materialized. The *Trent* affair stirred passions. It delayed but did not hinder GP's March 12, 1862, announcement and acceptance of his housing gift for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Univ. of Nashville Science Professor

Troost, Gerard (1776-1850). **1-Dutch Scientist**. After a wandering science career in Europe and the U.S., Gerard Troost taught chemistry at the Univ. of Nashville (1828-50), a predecessor of GPCFT. •He left his birth place, s'Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands (1794-95), when French

troops captured his hometown and changed its name to Boise-le-Duc. Believed to have been educated at the Univ. of Leyden, he was a medical doctor with a second diploma in pharmacy. He served first as a foot soldier, then as a surgeon in the French-dominated Dutch army and was twice wounded. •Ref. Corgan, pp. 992-993.

Troost, Gerard. **2-**In Holland & France. He manufactured pharmaceuticals in The Hague (1802), was a mineral collector, worked at the natural history museum, Paris (1807-10), where he was the protégé of Abbé René Just Hauy (1743-1822), founder of crystallography; and managed the royal mineral collection of Louis Bonaparte (1778-1846), French-imposed king of The Netherlands. The multilingual Troost (Latin, Greek, Dutch, German, French, English) translated Alexander von Humboldt's (1769-1859) *Ansichen der Natur* into Dutch (1808) and began to publish scientific papers. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Troost, Gerard. **3-**In Philadelphia & Indiana. With the collapse of the Dutch monarchy, he left France (1810), claiming to be on a scientific expedition to Java for Louis Napoleon but ended in Philadelphia with letters of introduction to U.S. scientists (1811). He joined a group organizing the first chemical plant in Cape Sable, Md. (1812), which failed. He was the founding president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1811-18); taught pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the first in the U.S. (early 1820s); mapped Philadelphia's geology; revised the first geological map of North America with geologist William Maclure (1763-1840); taught science and mathematics (1825-27), New Harmony, Ind., an experimental community organized by industrialist Robert Owen (1771-1858) and William Maclure; and left to teach chemistry at the Univ. of Nashville. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Troost, Gerard. **4-**In Tenn. After years of wandering, Troost, proud of what he called his Tenn. Citizenship, taught at the Univ. of Nashville 23 years, organized the Nashville Museum of Natural History (1827-32), was the official geologist for the state of Tenn. (1831-50), published many geological reports, and built the largest mineral collection in the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See PCofVU.

Paul Tulane & GP

Tulane, Paul (1801-87). **1-**PEF Trustee. Paul Tulane was a PEF trustee influenced by GP's example to found Tulane Univ. Descendant of a family of French jurists, he was born in Princeton, N.J., and moved to New Orleans, La., where his merchandise store prospered. He founded the Tulane Education Trust (1882), totaling $1.1 million, which was given to the old Univ. of Louisiana in New Orleans (opened 1834), renamed Tulane Univ. in 1884. •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 92-93.

Tulane, Paul. **2-**Influenced to Endow Tulane Univ. Second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry stated that Paul Tulane's friend and attorney "General Gibson...consulted with Mr. Winthrop [PEF Board of Trustees president Robert Charles Winthrop, 1809-94], and received 'highly prized information and advice,' and afterwards frankly wrote: 'I have now the pleasure to inform you that the plan suggested, and your own course with regard to the munificent donation of the late Mr. Peabody, were adopted.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Tulane Univ., New Orleans, first opened as the Univ. of La. in 1834. New Orleans merchant and PEF trustee Paul Tulane's (1801-87) gift of $1.1 million in 1882 resulted in a change of name to Tulane Univ. (1884). •See Paul Tulane above.

Turin, Italy. GP's second European buying trip of some 15 months was made April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831, with an unknown American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Turin), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (GP's sister).

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Uhler, Philip Reese (1835-1913), first assisted PIB librarians John Godlove Morris (1803-95) and Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815-90). P.R. Uhler was appointed the PIB's third librarian during 1890-1913 (23 years). •See PIB Reference Library.

U.S.-British Relations, Civil War. •See *Alabama* Claims. •*Trent* Affair.

U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. Artist Louis Amateis (1855-1913) designed a relief figure entitled "Apotheosis of America," featuring GP and others, on a transom atop two bronze doors intended for the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. •See Louis Amateis.

U.S. Embassy, London, was called U.S. Legation, London, in GP's years in London (1837-69).

U.S. Ministers to Britain & GP

U.S. Ministers to Britain and GP. **1-**U.S. Dry Good Merchant in London. GP made four European purchasing trips, 1827 to 1837, for Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29) and its successor Peabody, Riggs & Co. (1829-48). On his Feb. 1837, fifth commercial trip abroad he remained in London, partly as head of Peabody, Riggs & Co.; partly as Md.'s fiscal agent to sell the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad for internal improvements, including the B&O RR; and partly as head of George Peabody & Co., London (Dec. 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), trading on his own in dry goods, other commodities, and increasingly in U.S. state securities.

U.S. Ministers to Britain and GP. 2-Quiet Bachelor, U.S. Merchant in London. Early in his near 30-year residence in London (1837-69, except for three U.S. visits), he remained largely a quiet Mass.-born merchant and securities broker, a bachelor who lived simply without a servant in rented rooms or in a hotel, intimate with relatively few British and fellow U.S. resident merchants in London, mostly commercial men like himself, involved in the sale of dry goods, other commodities, and U.S. state bonds. He early confided to some that if he prospered he would found an educational or other useful institution in towns and cities where he worked, lived, and had family connections.

U.S. Ministers. 3-Panic of 1837 and Repudiation. It was his public stand after the Panic of 1837 and the accompanying depression through the mid-1840s that brought him to minor public attention in commercial circles in both the U.S. and in Britain. Economic pressures led nine states, including Md., to stop or curtail interest payments on their bonds sold abroad. By letters often published in the U.S. press, GP wrote Md. state leaders that until interest payments were resumed retroactively, angry foreign bondholders had cause to berate and vilify all Americans. He assured angry foreign bond holders that Md. and other repudiating states would resume bond interest payments retroactively. Because Md. was in financial difficulty, he let it be known that he would not claim the $60,000 commission owed him for selling his assigned portion of its bonds to Britain's Baring Brothers. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

U.S. Ministers. 4-Goodwill in Md. and Abroad. GP's faith that Md. and other states would resume bond interest payments bore fruit in 1847-48. The depression eased. Md. and the other repudiating states resumed bond interest payments. On March 7, 1848, the Md. legislature recognized GP's service and passed unanimous resolutions of praise for his financial help. GP was sent these resolutions with Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas's (1810-90) cover letter to GP saying: "To you, sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 5-GP Praised. The London correspondent of the NYC *Courier & Enquirer* wrote: "...the energetic influence of the Anti-Repudiators would never have been heard in England had not Mr. George Peabody...made it a part of his duty to give to the holders of the Bonds every information in his power, and to point out...the certainty of Maryland resuming [payment].... He...had the moral courage to tell his countrymen the contempt [because of repudiation] with which all Americans were viewed.... [He is] a merchant of high standing...but also an uncompromising denouncer of chicanery in every shape." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See John Joseph Speed.

U.S. Ministers. 6-Successful American Firm in London. Asked three months before his death (Aug. 22, 1869) when and how he made his money, GP said: "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly."

•During 1837-mid-1840s GP was in transition from merchant to securities broker and international banker. •Ref. Letter from Dr. John Jennings Moorman, M.D., resident physician, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., quoted in •Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 2, [1869], copy in news clipping album, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •Moorman-b, pp. 15-17.

U.S. Ministers. **7-**Proud of His Firm. The success of his London banking firm, George Peabody & Co. (begun Dec. 1838), allowed GP to emerge socially and philanthropically. On a U.S. visit he told a hometown (South Danvers, Mass.) audience of 1,500 on Oct. 9, 1856: "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •See South Danvers, Mass., GP Celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

U.S. Ministers. **8-**Serving Visiting Americans. U.S. visitors passing through London increasingly sought letters of introduction to GP. Besides banking services, he got for them theater and opera tickets, gave corsages to their ladies, and helped them contact British leaders. His little noted first U.S.-British friendship dinner began simply in 1850. The next year his social and philanthropic emergence came about from his loan to U.S. exhibitors in financial difficulty at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, and his two U.S.-British friendship dinners that followed, both connected with this first world's fair. •See U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence below, fourth of the ten GP-connected U.S. Ministers in London.

Andrew Stevenson (1784-1857), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1836-41

U.S. Ministers. **9-**U.S. Minister Andrew Stevenson. GP had no known direct contact with Va.-born Andrew Stevenson, a lawyer, Va. House of Delegates member and its Speaker, Va.'s Representative in the U.S. Congress (1821-34) and its Speaker during 1828-34, U.S. Minister to Great Britain (1836-41), and finally rector of the Univ. of Va. (1841-57).

U.S. Ministers. **10-**Freedom of the City of London. GP and Andrew Stevenson had only one known indirect connection. Andrew Stevenson was the first U.S. citizen offered the Freedom of the City of London on Feb. 22, 1838. He declined the honor as being inconsistent with his official duties. GP was the second U.S. citizen offered the Freedom of the City of London and its first recipient on July 10, 1862.

U.S. Ministers. **11-**Freedom of the City of London, Five U.S. Recipients. Besides **1-**GP, the other four U.S. citizens who received the Freedom of London included **2-**Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-85), second recipient, awarded June 15, 1877 (U.S. general and 18th U.S. president during 1869-77). **3-**Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), third recipient, awarded May 31, 1910 (26th U.S. president during 1901-09). **4-**U.S. Gen. John Joseph Pershing (1860-1948), fourth

recipient, awarded July 18, 1919. **5**-Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969), fifth recipient, awarded June 12, 1945 (U.S. general and 34th U.S. president during 1953-61). •See London, Freedom of the City of London. •Persons named.

Edward Everett (1794-1865), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1841-45

U.S. Ministers. **12**-Career. Edward Everett was a U.S. clergyman, educator, statesman, and an acclaimed orator of his time. He was born in Dorchester, Mass.; was a Harvard graduate (B.A., 1811, M.A., 1814); one of the first U.S. scholars to study at Göttingen Univ., Germany; was Harvard professor of Greek literature (1819-26); member, U.S. House of Representatives (1824-34); Mass. governor (1836-39); U.S. Minister to Britain (1841-45); Harvard Univ. president (1846-49); U.S. Secty. of State (1852-53); and U.S. Senator (1853-54). His two hour speech as principal speaker at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, is largely forgotten while Pres. Abraham Lincoln's short address became famous. •Ref. Boatner, p. 268.

U.S. Ministers. **13**-Edward Everett-GP Indirect Contact, 1852. Edward Everett was one of several prominent Mass. statesmen who sent congratulatory letters to Danvers, Mass., citizens, June 16, 1852, on the celebration of its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass. Invited to Danvers' centennial celebration but unable to attend, GP wrote from London, May 26, 1852, a letter read to those assembled by GP's boyhood classmate John Waters Proctor (1791-1874). GP's letter contained a $20,000 check for his first Peabody Institute of South Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody April 13, 1868), first of a total of $217,600 to that institute library. With his letter and check was his sentiment: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations." •See Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852. •Persons named.

U.S. Ministers. **14**-Edward Everett's Oct. 9, 1856 Speech. Four years later Edward Everett spoke at the Oct. 9, 1856, celebration honoring GP in his hometown of South Danvers, Mass. The celebration came during GP's May 1, 1856 to May 1, 1857 U.S. visit, his first return in nearly 20 years since he left for London in Feb. 1837. •After Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner's (1818-92) short speech, Edward Everett said (in part): "While in England I had the opportunity to witness Mr. Peabody's honorable position in commerce and social circles.... When American credit stood low and the individual states defaulted their trust, our friend stood firm and was the cause of firmness in others. When few would be listened to on the subject of American securities in the parlor of the Bank of England, his judgment commanded respect; his integrity won back trust in America. He performed the miracle by which the word of an honest man turns paper into gold." •See Edward Everett.

U.S. Ministers. **15**-Edward Everett's Oct. 9, 1856 Speech Cont'd.: "He promoted the enjoyment of travelling Americans as so many here can attest. The United States Minister in England, with little funds, could not bring together Americans and Englishmen and women in convivial

friendship. Our honored guest, with ample means, corrected this defect. At the first world's fair in London, 1851, the exhibitors of other nations went officially supplied with funds to display their nation's wares. The American exhibitors found a large place to fill naked and unadorned. At the critical moment when the English press ridiculed the sorry appearance we presented, our friend stepped forward and did what Congress should have done.. Our products were shown at their best. Leading British journalists admitted that England derived more benefit from the contributions of the United States than from any other country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **16-**Edward Everett's Oct. 9, 1856 Speech Cont'd.: "Time and again he brought together men of two nations to drink from loving cups of goodwill. These are some reasons we welcome to old Danvers one of her greatest sons. (Great cheering.) •"When on the 16th of June, 1852, Danvers celebrated its one hundredth year of separate existence our friend sent a slip of paper containing a noble sentiment. Now a slip of paper can easily be blown away. So, as a paperweight, to keep the toast safe on the table to repay his debt, Mr. Peabody laid down $20,000 and has since doubled it." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **17-**Edward Everett on GP's Harvard Gift. GP consulted Edward Everett among others about a philanthropic gift to Harvard Univ. GP's first gift idea for Harvard in 1861 was an astronomical observatory. He discussed this idea in letters to Francis Peabody (1801-68) of Salem, Mass., William Henry Appleton (1814-84) of Boston, and with Edward Everett (former Harvard president during 1846-49). Everett thought Harvard needed a "School of Design" [i.e., art], more than an astronomical observatory. GP's Harvard gift idea went through a third change, from astronomical observatory to Edward Everett's suggested School of Design or art, to a museum for archaeology and ethnology, largely through the influence of GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99). •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

U.S. Ministers. **18-**Harvard Gift Influenced by Nephew O.C. Marsh. GP had paid for nephew O.C. Marsh's education through Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Yale College, and Yale's graduate Sheffield Scientific School. During 1862-65 GP paid for Marsh's doctoral study at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Breslau, Germany; paid for Marsh's library of paleontology books, and for shipment of two and a half tons of fossil bones sent to Yale where Marsh became the first U.S. paleontology professor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **19-**Marsh on GP's Science Gifts to Harvard and Yale. Marsh spoke with uncle GP in London in Oct. 1862 about new scientific findings, about Charles Darwin, evolution, and European scientists Marsh had talked to. Marsh, turning uncle GP's thoughts toward science gifts for Harvard and Yale, described these talks in letters to his mentor, Yale Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. (1816-85): "I had a long talk with Mr. P. in regard to his future plans and donations.... I will tell you confidentially that Harvard will have her usual good fortune. So

many of our family have been educated at Harvard that he naturally felt a greater interest in that institution than in Yale, of which I am the only representative. I can assure you, however, that I did [not] allow the claims of my Alma Mater to be forgotten...and I have strong hopes that she may yet be favored although nothing is as yet definitely arranged. The donation to H. [Harvard] is a large one and for a School of Design...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **20-**Peabody Museums of Harvard and Yale Universities. GP visited the U.S. during May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, consulted further with knowledgeable friends and founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866), the Peabody Museum of Natural Science at Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866), $150,000 each, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000) for maritime history and Essex County historical depository. •Ref. *Ibid.*

George Bancroft (1800-91); U. S. Minister to Britain, 1846-49

U.S. Ministers. **21-**Career. George Bancroft was also a distinguished U.S. historian, author of the *History of the United States*, 10 volumes published during 1834-74. •While GP had no known contact with George Bancroft as U.S. Minister, he had friendly relations with George Bancroft's nephew, John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), Secty. of the U.S. legation in London during 1849-54. •See persons named.

U.S. Ministers. **22-**Contact with London Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis. GP sometimes dined with J.C.B. Davis, born in Worcester, Mass., and Davis's Harvard College classmate, Vt.-born Henry Stevens (1819-86), rare book dealer, resident in London, who later acted as GP's agent in book shipments to Peabody Institute libraries. Davis and Stevens lived for some years in the same Morley's Hotel, London. •On Nov. 24, 1849, Davis, Stevens, and GP dined at the home in East Sheen, near London, of Joshua Bates (1788-1854), born in Weymouth, Mass., who went to London in the early 1800s. Bates, who became agent, partner (at age 38), and head of Baring Brothers, became a naturalized British subject, was the most prominent U.S.-born financier in London in the 1840s, and GP's friendly business rival. •See persons named.

U.S. Ministers. **23-**Dinner with Herman Melville. Joshua Bates's dinner guest of honor was U.S. author Herman Melville (1819-91), who later wrote *Moby Dick* (1851). Melville was in London, on his only trip abroad, to market his manuscript, *White Jacket*. They talked in part about Melville's older brother Gansvoort Melville (1815-46), former U.S. legation secretary who died two years before and whom those present had known. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **24-**Dinner with Herman Melville Cont'd. Melville's journal mentions meeting GP: "On my right was Mr. Peabody, an American for many years resident in London, a merchant, & a very fine old fellow of fifty or thereabouts." Melville continued: "I had intended

to remain over night...but Peabody invited me to accompany him to town in his carriage. I went with him, along with Davis, the Secty. of Legation.... Mr. Peabody was well acquainted with Gansevoort when he was here. He saw him not long before his end. He told me that Gansevoort rather shunned society when here. He spoke of him with such feeling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1849-52

U.S. Ministers. **25-**Career. Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) was born in Groton, Mass. With his brother Amos Lawrence (1786-1852), he started cotton textile mills in Lowell, Mass., and in Lawrence, Mass. (named after him). As a statesman he was a member of the U.S. Congress (1835-37, 1839-40) and served on the Northeast Boundary Commission (1842). He also gave $50,000 to found the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard Univ. (1840s). GP had extended contact with U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence during the Great Exhibition of 1851, London (world's first fair).

U.S. Ministers. **26-**Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. The idea for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London originated with Henry Cole (1808-82), member of the Society of Art (later Royal Society of Art), who had arranged several industrial and art expositions. The idea occurred to him in 1848 for a first world's fair, with each nation showing its best industrial and art products. Knowing that such a large enterprise needed royal sponsorship, Cole turned to Prince Albert (1819-61), Queen Victoria's husband and president of the Society of Art. German-born Prince Albert nurtured the idea to reality. A Royal Commission (Jan. 3, 1850) helped raise funds, issued contracts, and invited the world's nations to participate. Joseph Paxton (1801-65) designed the striking glass-covered Crystal Palace in Hyde Park to house the exhibits and the Exhibition. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (world's first fair).

U.S. Ministers. **27-**U.S. Exhibitors Without Funds to Adorn U.S. Pavilion. The U.S. Congress appointed nonpaid commissioners who selected U.S. industrial and art objects to exhibit. Congress also authorized the U.S. Navy's *St. Lawrence* to transport U.S. products and exhibitors to Southampton, England (Feb. 1851). But Congress did not appropriate funds to adorn the large (40,000 sq. ft.) U.S. pavilion. Crates strewn about the unadorned pavilion provoked the satirical *Punch* to poke fun at "the glaring contrast between large pretensions and little performance...by America." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **28-**Dilemma. The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* called it "a national disgrace that American wares...are so barely displayed; so vulgarly spread out over so large a space." U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855) and his legation staff had no funds to decorate the U.S. exhibit and knew it might take months for Congress to appropriate funds, if at all. •Hearing of the lack of funds to decorate the U.S. pavilion, GP, then comparatively little

known, quietly offered, through a polite note to Minister Lawrence, a loan of $15,000. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **29-**GP's Loan. U.S. exhibitors, U.S. residents in London, the legation staff, and especially Minister Lawrence were relieved of embarrassment and grateful to GP. Partly through GP's loan, which Congress repaid three years later, over six million visitors to the first world's fair saw displayed to best advantage U.S. manufactured products and arts. The U.S. items most talked about were Alfred C. Hobbs's (1812-91) unpickable lock, Samuel Colt's (1814-62) revolvers, Hiram Powers' (1805-73) statue, the *Greek Slave*, Cyrus Hall McCormick's (1809-84) reapers, Richard Hoe's (1812-86) printing press, and William Cranch Bond's (1789-1859) spring governor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **30-**GP's Proposed July 4, 1851, Dinner. With so many visiting Americans in London and in the international spirit of the Great Exhibition, GP proposed to give a U.S.-British friendship dinner. He chose July 4, 1851, U.S. Independence Day, which would appeal to Americans, but not to some disdainful British. •GP's motive for the dinners, as in making the loan to the U.S. exhibitors, was to improve U.S.-British relations. Criticism of the U.S. in London newspapers saddened him, as did anti-British reports in U.S. newspapers. He was painfully aware of past strained relations. It had been 10 years since the U.S.-British dispute over the Maine boundary, 37 years since the War of 1812, 75 years since the American Revolution. •Wondering if British society would attend his July 4th dinner, GP sounded out Minister Abbott Lawrence, who discreetly asked the opinion of London social leaders. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **31-**"the fashionables...do not wish to attend this Ball." On June 26, 1851, Minister Lawrence, finding a wary reaction to the idea, warned GP: "Lady Palmerston was here. She has seen the leading ladies of the town and quoted one as saying the fashionables are tired of balls. I am quite satisfied that the fashionables and aristocracy of London do not wish to attend this Ball. Lady Palmerston says she will attend. I do not under those circumstances desire to tax my friends to meet Mrs. Lawrence and myself--Your party then I think must be confined to the Americans--and those connected with America, and such of the British people as happen to be so situated as to enjoy uniting with us." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **32-**Duke of Wellington. Prospects looked dim. But GP thought his dinner might succeed if a distinguished British hero was guest of honor. Through friends, GP approached the Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley Wellington, 1769-1852), then England's greatest living hero. The man who beat Napoleon at Waterloo reportedly huffed, "Good idea." When it was known that the 84-year-old Duke of Wellington would attend, British society followed. GP's Friday night, July 4, 1851, dinner succeeded enormously. •See Abbott Lawrence. •Duke of Wellington.

U.S. Ministers. **33-**Eight Hundred at Dinner. The July 4, 1851, dinner was held at the exclusive Willis's Rooms, sometimes called Almack's. GP hired a professional master of ceremonies, a Mr. Mitchell of Bond St. On either end of the spacious ballroom were portraits of Queen Victoria and George Washington. Flowers were tastefully arranged. English and U.S. flags were skillfully blended. More than a thousand guests came and went that evening. Eight hundred sat down to dinner. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

U.S. Ministers. **34-**Distinguished Guests. Present were several MPs, former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown (1810-86, then U.S. Minister to Russia); London's Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Thomson Hankey (1805-93), the Bank of England's junior governor; Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906), the 19th century's greatest woman philanthropist; Joseph Paxton of Crystal Palace fame; and other English nobility. An orchestra played and a ball followed in a spacious ballroom decorated with medallions and mirrors, lit by 500 candles in cut-glass chandeliers. •At 11 p.m. as the Duke of Wellington entered, the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." GP approached the "iron duke," shook his hand, and escorted him through the hall amid applause, and introduced him to U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

U.S. Ministers. **35-**Good Press. The London *Times* reported that His Grace had a good time and left at a late hour. The same article referred to GP as "an eminent American merchant." The *Ladies Newspaper* had a large woodcut illustration of GP introducing the Duke to Abbott Lawrence. Even the aristocratic London *Morning Post* took favorable note of the affair. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

U.S. Ministers. **36-**"more than regal entertainment." U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, gushing with pride and thanks, wrote to GP: "I should be unjust...if I were not to offer my acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for myself and our country for the more than regal entertainment you gave to me and mine, and to our countrymen generally here in London." •Lawrence went on: "Your idea of bringing together the inhabitants of two of the greatest nations upon earth...was a most felicitous conception...." •Lawrence concluded: "I congratulate you upon the distinguished success that has crowned your efforts.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **37-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner to Departing U.S. Exhibitors. On Oct. 6, 1851, U.S. commissioner to the Great Exhibition Charles F. Stansbury and other exhibitors, about to return to the U.S., invited GP to be guest of honor at a farewell dinner. He gratefully declined on Oct. 11, said they had overestimated his services, added that his 15 years in London had erased sectional and political difference and that he did what he could to further the U.S. as a whole. This invitation may have prompted his own Oct. 27, 1851, dinner to the departing exhibitors. It was grander and better received than his July 4, 1851, dinner. He also had the proceedings and

speeches recorded, printed, and beautifully bound copies selectively distributed to U.S. and British officials. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **38-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner. The Oct. 27, 1851, dinner was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, where Benjamin Franklin as American ambassador had met friends to discuss American colonial affairs over food and drinks. British and U.S. flags draped life-size paintings of Queen Victoria, George Washington, and Prince Albert. Pennants and laurel wreaths decorated the long hall. At 7:00 P.M. GP took the chair, grace was said, and dinner was served to 150 U.S. and British guests, many of them connected with the just-closed Great Exhibition of 1851. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **39-**Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner Cont'd. The toastmaster, a Mr. Harker, began: "Mr. Peabody drinks to you in a loving cup and bids you all a hearty welcome." A U.S.-made loving cup of English oak, inlaid with silver, inscribed "Francis Peabody of Salem to George Peabody, of London, 1851," was passed around until each guest tasted from it. After dessert, GP rose and gave the first toast to, "The Queen, God bless her." All stood as the band played *God Save the Queen*. His second toast was to "The President of the United States, God bless him." All rose while *Hail Columbia* was played. His third toast to "The health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert" brought more flourishes of music. After U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence was toasted, the band played *Yankee Doodle*. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **40-**Minister Lawrence's Speech. U.S. Minister Lawrence spoke of the many ties binding the U.S. and Britain. He praised Sir Joseph Paxton, "The man...who...[planned] a building such as the world never saw before." He praised Earl Granville (Granville George Leveson-Gower, 1815-91), who had "the skill and enterprise to execute the plan." He praised Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton (William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, 1801-72), British ambassador to the U.S. Minister Lawrence said to the departing exhibitors: "We came out of the Exhibition better than was first anticipated.... You will take leave of this country...impressed with the high values of the Exhibition...in the full belief that you have received every consideration." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **41-**Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton's Response. Sir Henry Bulwer-Lytton, grasping the hand of Abbott Lawrence, said: "I clasp your hand as that of a friend and claim it as that of a brother. [Cheers] The idea of this Great Exhibition...was...to collect...the mind of the whole world, so that each nation might learn and appreciate the character and intelligence of the other." "You live under a Republic," he said to the Americans, "and we under a Monarchy, but what of that? The foundations of both societies are law and religion: the purpose of both governments is liberty and order." •"Hand in hand," he concluded, "we can stand together...the champions of peace between nations, of conciliation between opinions." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **42-**GP's Concluding Speech. Ending the festivities, GP stood and when the cheers subsided, said: "I have lived a great many years in this country without weakening my attachment to my own land.... I have been extremely fortunate in bringing together...a number of our countrymen...and...English gentlemen [of] social and official rank.... May these unions still continue, and gather strength with the gathering years." The proceedings lasted more than four hours. Good reports of its effect reverberated in the press. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **43-**Press Reports. The *New York Times* gave two full columns to the dinner. Another NYC newspaper stated: "George Peabody's dinners were timed just right. For years there have been built up antagonism and recrimination. Suddenly a respected American, long resident in London with a host of American and English friends, brings them together. The thing works and...elicits applause and appreciation from both the American and English press." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **44-**Haddock's Report. Great Exhibition participant Charles B. Haddock's (1796-1861) letter in a New Hampshire newspaper read: "Mr. Peabody's dinner to the departing Americans had several good effects. (1) It highlighted American achievement at the Exhibition; (2) brought George Peabody into notice; (3) raised Abbott Lawrence's esteem as United States Minister to England. •"It is something to have sent to the Exhibition the best plough, the best reaping machine, the best revolvers--something to have outdone the proudest naval people in the world, in fast sailing and fast steaming, in her own waters.... Moreover, it is a great pride for America to have George Peabody and Abbott Lawrence in England who represent the best of America and uphold its worth and integrity." •Haddock referred to the U.S. yacht *America*, which won the 1851 international yacht race, defeating the English yacht *Baltic* in British waters. The first prize (a silver tankard) has since been known as America's Cup. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **45-**Dinner Proceedings Book. GP commissioned Henry Stevens to compile, print, and distribute a handsome book with the dinner menu, toasts, proceedings, and speeches. •Born in Barnet, Vt., a graduate of Yale College (1841) and Harvard Law School, Henry Stevens went to London in July 1845 and remained there for the rest of his life as a rare book dealer and bibliographer. He bought U.S. books for the British Museum and sold British books to U.S. libraries. Stevens had 50 copies printed and bound in cloth by Nov. 25, 1851, and sent copies to departing U.S. exhibitors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **46-**Copy to U.S. Pres. Fillmore. Through U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, GP gave a copy printed on vellum to Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74). Pres. Fillmore acknowledged receipt and wrote to Abbott Lawrence: "From all I have heard of Mr. Peabody, he is one of those 'Merchant Princes' who does equal honor to the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. This dinner must have been a most grateful treat to our American citizens and will long be remembered by the...guests...he entertained as one of the happiest days of their

lives.... The banquet shows that he still recollects his native land with fond affection, and it may well be proud of him." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **47-**Copies Sent to Dignitaries. U.S. Minister Lawrence also sent copies on vellum to Prince Albert, The Duke of Wellington, and Lord Granville. Lawrence wrote to GP: "I have a note from Colonel Grey [Charles Grey, 1804-70], the Secretary of Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of your beautiful volume with expressions of thanks to you for it, from his Royal Highness." •U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence's son, after sending copies to Boston dignitaries, wrote to GP that the book was "much talked of in Boston and has been greatly praised." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **48-**"quite a public character." GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) wrote his uncle from Harvard, where GP was paying for his college education: "Your parting entertainment to the American Exhibitors has caused your name to be known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic.... In fact, you have become quite a public character." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **49-**GP's Gift to the Md. Institute. Praise of GP's London dinners appeared in Baltimore newspapers. This publicity may have prompted the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts to make him an honorary member. After GP read a newspaper report of the Md. Institute's effort to raise funds for a school of chemistry, he wrote the Md. Institute's Pres. William H. Keighler, Oct. 31, 1851, enclosing a $1,000 gift for the chemistry school "as a small token of gratitude toward a State from which I have been mighty honored, and a City in the prosperity of which I shall ever feel the greatest interest." This (still) little known gift began his educational philanthropy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **50-**First Peabody Institute Library. The next year, June 1852, when his hometown of Danvers, Mass., celebrated its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass., GP, who could not attend, sent his first check to found his first Peabody Institute Library (now in Peabody, Mass.) accompanied by a motto, "Education--a debt due from present to future generations." •To Washington, D.C., friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), who had written to GP, GP answered: "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman. However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out, and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **51-**GP's Emergence. GP early told a few intimates of his intent to found an educational institution in towns and cities where he lived, worked or visited relatives. Public praise for his loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 and praise for his two Exhibition-connected dinners furthered that determination. In 1851 GP emerged socially as

sponsor of U.S.-British friendship dinners (mainly on July 4, U.S. Independence Day), and as a philanthropist in the U.S. and in Britain. In the 1860s he was the best known philanthropist of his time. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1852-53

U.S. Ministers. **52-**Oct. 12, 1852, Introduced Minister Ingersoll. Joseph Reed Ingersoll was U.S. Minister to Britain one year, 1852-53 (commissioned, Aug. 21, 1852; arrived in London Sept. 30, 1852; presented his credentials, Oct. 16, 1852; and relieved Aug. 23, 1853). GP gave a dinner in London on Oct. 12, 1852, to introduce incoming Minister Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner also honored the departing U.S. Minister to Britain, Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855). Guests included Joshua Bates, head of the Baring Brothers (mentioned in connection with London Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis above), and Russell Sturgis (1805-87), another U.S-born London resident merchant-banker. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **53-**Courtesies to Ingersoll. GP's dinner enabled the Ingersolls to meet U.S. residents in London and prominent Britishers. •GP's gifts of apples and tea, use of his opera box, and U.S.-British friendship dinners earned Minister Ingersoll's thanks in a letter on June 16, 1853: "I do but echo the general sentiment, in expressing to you the feelings of regard and esteem which you have inspired." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **54-**May 18, 1853, Dinner for Ingersoll. GP's May 18, 1853, dinner provided more contact with London society for U.S. Minister J.R. Ingersoll and his niece, Miss Wilcocks. The dinner was held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London, overlooking the Thames. The 150 guests (65 English, 85 Americans) included Harvard Univ. professor (and president in 1860) Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-62). He later wrote in his book, *Familiar Letters from Europe*, of being a guest "at a splendid and costly entertainment" in 1853 by GP with Martin Van Buren (1782-1862, eighth U.S. Pres., 1837-41) and "many very distinguished persons" present. A band and vocalists began and ended the dinner with the British and U.S. national anthems. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **55-**May 18, 1853, Dinner for Ingersoll Cont'd. After the sumptuous meal GP expressed his pleasure at bringing together U.S. and British friends. Minister Ingersoll then gave the toasts: "The Queen: the President of the United States: and the people of the United States and the United Kingdom: the two great nations, whose common origin, mutual interests and growing friendships, serve to cement a union created by resemblance in language, liberty, religion and law." Ingersoll's speech that followed his toasts contained complimentary references to former U.S. Pres. Martin Van Buren and to GP. These references evoked cheers. Pres. Van Buren rose and paid respects to the occasion and to GP as host. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **56-**May 18, 1853, Dinner for Ingersoll Cont'd. GP's friend, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873) rose to speak. A few years later he would help GP plan the Peabody apartments for London's working poor (from March 12, 1862, $2.5 million total gift). McIlvaine said, referring to GP's British-U.S. dinners: "When history should come to be written, and due weight should be given to all the influences which tend to perpetuate international concord, if history should consent to notice incidents apparently so trifling as social festivities and the interchange of friendly greetings, it would assign...a very high place to their host as one who had done very much in this way to promote mutual knowledge and goodwill between the people of the two great nations who were there represented." •The dinner and speeches received favorable transatlantic press coverage. What the dinner cost GP is not known, but one bill, only part of the total, was about $940. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister. **57-**Partner-to-be Junius Spencer Morgan Present. Also present at this GP dinner honoring Minister J.R. Ingersoll were Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) and Mrs. Morgan. Because GP was often ill, business friends had long urged him to take an American partner to give continuity to George Peabody & Co. Friends recommended J.S. Morgan as a likely partner of great probity, experienced in dry-goods importing and knowledgeable about securities and banking. GP and Morgan had been in correspondence about a possible partnership. The J.S. Morgans and their 16-year-old son, John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913), had come to London expressly to look into the possible partnership. The May 18, 1853, dinner allowed GP and Morgan to take each other's measure in a social setting. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister. **58-**Young J.P. Morgan. Young J.P. Morgan, who was not at the dinner, wrote to his cousin that night, "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond." GP and J.S. Morgan were both favorably impressed. The Morgans returned to Boston. J.S. Morgan visited U.S. firms with which George Peabody & Co. did business. Morgan decided to accept. He made another trip to London to examine the company books. The partnership took effect the next year, Oct. 1, 1854 (through Oct. 1, 1864). •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister. **59-**Miss Wilcocks and Elise Tiffany. Contact with Minister J.R. Ingersoll also brought speculation of a possible romance with Ingersoll's niece, Miss Wilcocks (about whom little is known). Although sometimes ill in the summer of 1853, GP's social entertainment included Miss Wilcocks and another lady, Elise Tiffany, daughter of Baltimore friend Osmond Capron Tiffany (1794-1851). From Paris in June 1853 Elise Tiffany's brother George Tiffany asked GP by letter to help get an apartment for them in London. He added, "I just asked Elise if she had any message for you. She says, 'No, I have nothing to say to him whilst Miss Wilcocks is there.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister. **60-**Miss Wilcocks and Elise Tiffany Cont'd. The Tiffanys had been invited to the May 18, 1853, dinner for the Ingersolls but Elise would not go. Her brother George Tiffany explained in a letter to GP: "Elise knows the entertainment is to the American Minister and Miss Wilcocks. The thing is impossible. Her trunks will not pack, nor her Bills pay.... As to the Scotch trip of a couple of weeks, Elise counts upon your making that sacrifice as a balm to her wounded feelings, caused by the various reports all through the winter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Minister. **61-**Miss Wilcocks and Elise Tiffany Cont'd. GP had gone to the opera with Miss Wilcocks and they appeared together at social functions. A London reporter for a NYC newspaper wrote about a possible romance: "Mr. Ingersoll gave his second soiree recently. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show...." •GP, then age 58, denied any matrimonial intentions in a letter to Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran. GP wrote: "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Ref. *Ibid.*

James Buchanan, (1791-1868), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1853-56

U.S. Ministers. **62-**Career. James Buchanan was born in Mercersberg, Pennsylvania, was a lawyer, U.S. Congressman (1821-31); U. S. Minister to Russia (1832-33), U. S. Senator (1834-45); U. S. Secty. of State (1845-49); U. S. Minister to Britain (1853-56); and the 15th U. S. president during 1857-61. •New Minister Buchanan appointed as U.S. Legation Secty. the controversial Daniel Edgar Sickles (1825-1914), who provoked an unfortunate incident, the Sickles Affair. A super patriot at a time of U.S. jingoism, Sickles, objecting to GP's toast to the Queen before a toast to the U.S. President, refused to stand, walked out at GP's July 4, 1854, dinner, and accused GP in the press of "toadying" to the British. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Daniel Edgar Sickles.

U.S. Ministers. **63-**Incoming Legation Secty. Sickles. In 1853 before he arrived in London, Sickles wrote GP to reserve rooms for himself, wife, and baby, a courtesy service George Peabody & Co. did for visiting Americans. GP consulted Sickles and others about his planned July 4, 1854, Independence Day banquet. Sickles suggested that it be a subscription dinner and that he, Sickles, arrange it. GP insisted on paying for the dinner as usual but let Sickles help select guests, send invitations, and help plan the entertainment. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **64-**Walk-Out, July 4, 1854, Dinner. As was the custom, GP first toasted Queen Victoria as British head of state and secondly the U.S. President. Sickles, an ultra-patriot, was enraged that the Queen should be toasted before the U.S. President. Considering this a national insult, Sickles sat while the other 149 guests stood for the two toasts. Stiff and red-gorged,

wrote his biographer, Sickles stormed out of the banquet. Buchanan, who had employed Sickles as legation secretary, remained. He was the guest speaker. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **65-**Attack in the Press. Sickles fanned U.S.-British press reports of the incident by attacking GP's lack of patriotism in the *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1, and chiding GP for "toadying" to the English. One reader swayed by this charge wrote GP: "If you had a grain of national feeling you wouldn't have done it.... You are no longer fit to be called an American citizen." Such reaction led GP and others to send the facts to the *Boston Post*. Pro and con letters were published for months, with most faulting Sickles and exonerating GP. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **66-**"most contemptible of all Americans." A friend wrote GP: "We are astounded that you lower yourself by a correspondence with the most contemptible of all Americans, Sickles, who was indicted by a New York Grand Jury for fraud, which indictment stands to this day." Another friend wrote GP that proof of Sickles' guilt in committing fraud was contained in letters stolen from the NYC post office by Sickles' direction. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **67-**Statement by Dinner Guests. Statements about the July 4, 1854, dinner by participants were published. •Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), Newburyport, Mass.-born genealogist, London resident, and GP's friend and sometime agent who helped arrange the dinner wrote: "At Mr. Peabody's request I drew up a series of toasts and submitted them to Mr. Buchanan.....[These] were returned to me as approved.... Mr. Sickles did indeed object to Englishmen being present. The Minister approved and Mr. Peabody's course was independent of Mr. Sickles' opinion." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **68-**Statement by Dinner Guests Cont'd. A letter from 26 Americans present at the dinner, including Henry Barnard (1811-1900), Conn. Superintendent of Common Schools (later first U.S. Commissioner of Education), read: "The undersigned have read Mr. Peabody's letter to the *Boston Post* of Aug. 16, 1854, and without hesitation affirm as true the events described by Mr. Peabody." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **69-**Lawrence on Sickles. Abbott Lawrence (he had left the diplomatic service in 1852) wrote to GP about the Sickles Affair: "The attack made upon you I deem unworthy of any man who professes to be a gentleman. Your misfortune was in having persons about you who were not worthy to be at your table. I had hard work to get rid of some men in England who hung about me, but cost what it would I would not permit a certain class of adventurer to approach me." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **70-**Corcoran on Buchanan. Longtime Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran, with whom GP had helped sell U.S. bonds abroad that financed the Mexican War, wrote GP that [U.S. Minister to Britain James] "Buchanan had not the slightest

respect" for Sickles but for political reasons could not reprove him. •Buchanan, with a less controversial new legation secretary, wrote to Sickles: "Your refusal to rise when the Queen's health was proposed is still mentioned in society, but I have always explained and defended you." •Two years later, while GP was in Washington, D.C., during his 1856-57 U.S. visit, and when James Buchanan was the 15th U.S. president, there was a coldness between the two men, who did not meet again. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 71-Sickles' Later Career. Always controversial, Sickles, on Feb. 27, 1859, while serving in the U.S. Senate (1857-61), shot to death Philip Barton Key (son of Francis Scott Key, 1779-1843) for Key's alleged attentions to Sickles' wife. Sickles was acquitted of the murder charge as of unsound mind. •In the Civil War Sickles, a Union general, lost a leg at Gettysburg. As Reconstruction commander of the Carolinas during 1865-67, Sickles' punitive actions against former Confederates were said to have been so severe that Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) transferred him to another command. Sickles was U.S. Minister to Spain (1869-73), served again in the U.S. Congress, helped establish Gettysburg as a national park, and helped secure the land for NYC's Central Park. Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 72-Last Tribute to Abbott Lawrence. Abbott Lawrence died in Boston Aug. 18, 1855. GP gave a last tribute to Lawrence a year after Lawrence's death. The occasion was a celebration in Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, to honor GP on his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London (since Feb. 1837). In his speech, turning to Edward Everett on the platform with him, GP said: "The cornerstone of the Peabody Institute [of South Danvers, renamed Peabody in 1868] was laid by Abbott Lawrence, now gone, who followed worthily in Mr. Everett's footsteps. I admired his talents, respected his virtues, loved him as a friend. He too worked for conciliation and goodwill between the two countries. I pay tribute to his memory." •See Danvers, Mass., GP celebration, Oct. 9, 1856.

George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1856-61

U.S. Ministers. 73-Career. George Mifflin Dallas was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Princeton College (1810), was a lawyer (from 1813), U.S. Sen. from Penn. (1831-33), Penn. Atty. Gen. (1833-35), U.S. Minister to Russia (1837-39), U.S. Vice President (1845-49) under Pres. James K. Polk (1795-1849, 11th U.S. president during 1845-49), and U.S. Minister to Britain during 1856-61.

U.S. Ministers. 74-June 13, 1856, Dinner. GP introduced incoming Minister G.M. Dallas at a U.S.-British friendship dinner and entertainment, June 13, 1856. The 130 guests included the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayoress; Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) and Mrs. Lampson (C.M. Lampson was a Vt.-born naturalized British subject and GP's longtime business friend); GP's partner; Mrs. J.S. Morgan; Crystal Palace architect Sir Joseph Paxton (1801-65);

and Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870). •J.P. Kennedy wrote in his journal about the June 13, 1856, dinner: "A great banquet given by Mr. P., with tickets to the Concert there at 3...we got to dinner about 7. We number nearly 130." •See Dinners, GP's, London.

U.S. Ministers. 75-Crimean War Difficulty. This dinner to introduce Minister Dallas was held soon after the Crimean War (1855-56, Russia vs. England, France, others). In the U.S. this European conflict created some anti-British feeling,. British Minister to the U.S. John Crampton indiscreetly tried to recruit U.S. volunteers for the British army. U.S. Secty. of State William Learned Marcy (1786-1857) objected and had Crampton recalled. •See Crimean War. •George Mifflin Dallas.

U.S. Ministers. 76-Crimean War Difficulty Cont'd. Former British Minister to the U.S. Henry Bulwer-Lytton (1801-72) was to have proposed the health of U.S. Minister Dallas at GP's June 13, 1856, dinner. But Bulwer-Lytton, being Crampton's colleague, explained to GP that to appear at this dinner and propose the health of U.S. Minister Dallas would be unfair to his dismissed colleague John Crampton and might evoke British public resentment. It was a tribute to GP that he could still successfully sponsor this U.S.-British friendship dinner at that tense time of misunderstanding and mistrust. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 77-July 4, 1856, Dinner. More than 100 Americans and a few Englishmen attended another of GP's U.S.-British friendship dinners, July 4, 1856, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, eight miles from London on the Thames. Minister G.M. Dallas gave a short speech. GP then prefaced his toast with some remarks. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 78-GP's Remarks: "I have before me two loving cups, one British the second of American oak, presented to me some years ago by Francis Peabody [1810-68, GP's distant cousin from Salem, Mass.] now present. Let me say a few words before passing these cups. The first dinner I gave in connection with American Independence Day was a dinner in 1850 at which the American Minister, American and English friends were present. In 1851, the Great Exhibition year, I substituted a ball and banquet. Some of my friends were apprehensive that the affair would not be accepted that year of Anglo-American rivalry but the acceptance of the Duke of Wellington made the affair successful. For twenty years I have been in this kingdom of England and in my humble way mean to spread peace and good-will. I know no party North or South but my whole country. With these loving cups let us know only friendship between East and West." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 79-Wm. Brown's Remarks. GP proposed "The Day We Celebrate," followed by "Her Majesty, the Queen," and "the President of the United States." MP from Liverpool William Brown (1784-1864) said: "The day we celebrate will ever be remembered in the history of the world. For we English derive as much satisfaction from it as you do. None of us are

answerable for the sins of statesmanship or the errors of our forefathers. George Washington, remembered with respect by England and the world, would rejoice to see the enterprising spirit of the country he brought into existence, a country which seeks to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific via canal and now explores the Arctic seas (cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **80-**Wm. Brown's Remarks Cont'd.: "I deny that England is jealous of the United States. We rejoice in your prosperity and know that when you prosper we share in it. It is not true that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another. While we have differences they can be amicably adjusted (cheers). I toast the American Minister, Mr. George M. Dallas (cheers)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **81-**Minister Dallas' Reply. Minister G.M. Dallas replied: "I rejoice to find so many patriots present to celebrate American Independence Day. We are, as a country, but eighty years old, yet how proud we are of her (cheers). Small and feeble at birth, she now contains twenty-seven million people. Once on the margin of the Atlantic she is now an immense continent. It is a matter of sincere regret that the free nations are not always the sincerest friends (hear, hear)." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **82-**Others Present. A complimentary toast was proposed to GP as host. His few remarks in response concluded by saying that the land of his birth was always uppermost in his mind. When he sat down the band played "Home, Sweet Home." •Present at this dinner was Irish-born sculptor John Edward Jones (1806-62), who made a bust of GP in 1856. Also present was U.S. inventor Samuel Finlay Breese Morse (1791-1872). A toast to "The Telegraph" was suddenly proposed. Not anticipating the toast and not having a reply at hand, Morse rose and modestly quoted from *Psalm* 19: "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." •See George Mifflin Dallas.

Charles Francis Adams (1807-86), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1861-68

U.S. Ministers. **83-**Career. Charles Francis Adams (1807-86) was born in Boston, grandson of the second U.S. Pres. John Adams (1735-1826) and son of the sixth U.S. Pres. John Quincy Adams (1767-1848). He was a Harvard College graduate, a law student under Daniel Webster (1782-1852), and U.S. Minister to Britain (1861-68) during GP's residence in London. •See Charles Francis Adams.

U.S. Ministers. **84-**U.S. Minister During Civil War. C.F. Adams and GP had friendly contact during strained U.S.-British relations over the Civil War, with British aristocrats favoring the South for socio-cultural and economic reasons (Lancashire mills needed southern cotton, purchases of which were cut off by U.S. naval blockade of Confederate ports, resulting in loss of jobs of British cotton mill workers). As U.S. Minister to Britain during 1861-68, C.F. Adams

helped prevent British recognition of the Confederacy. He also helped ease British-U.S. tensions over two major Civil War incidents, the *Trent* Affair and the *Alabama* Claims. •See topics mentioned.

U.S. Ministers. **85-***Trent* Affair. The *Trent* Affair began on the stormy night of Oct. 11, 1861, when four Confederate emissaries evaded the Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., went by ship to Havana, Cuba, and there boarded the British mail ship *Trent* en route to England. The Confederates sought aid and arms in England and France. On Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent* was illegally stopped in the Bahama Channel, West Indies, by Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the USS *San Jacinto*. Confederates James Murray Mason (from Va.), John Slidell (from La.), and their male secretaries, were forcibly removed, taken to Boston harbor, and jailed. Anticipating war with the U.S., Britain sent 8,000 troops to Canada. But U.S. jingoism subsided after Pres. Lincoln allegedly told his cabinet, "one war at a time," got the cabinet on Dec. 26, 1861, to release the Confederate prisoners on Jan. 1, 1862, and apologized to the British for the illegal seizure. •See persons and ships mentioned. •*Trent* Affair.

U.S. Ministers. **86-**Slidell's Secretary Married to Louise Morris Corcoran. GP's minor connection with the *Trent* Affair was with Confederate emissary John Slidell's secretary, George Eustice (1828-72), husband of Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), only child of GP's longtime Washington, D.C., business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **87-**GP Mentioned. When Capt. Richard Williams, *Trent* officer in charge of the mail, was asked at a dinner to give his version of what happened, it was published in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2. His reported account was that when the USS San *Jacinto*'s Lt. Donald McNeill Fairfax (1821-94) demanded to take Mason and Slidell into custody, they appeared before him with Slidell's daughter clinging to her father. When Lt. Fairfax tried to separate father and daughter, she slapped his face. The *Daily Post* article added that there was a contradiction to Capt. Williams' version from an MP who "had the contradiction from George Peabody, the well known banker and merchant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **88-**Allen S. Hanckel. The article added information from a Mr. Allen S. Kanckel (his last name, misspelled, was Hanckel), who claimed to have witnessed the *Trent* incident. He informed the editor that Slidell's daughter did not slap Lt. Fairfax but "put her hand twice on his face to keep him back." The article ended with: "Mr. Kanckel adds, that Mr. Peabody, uninvited, called on Mrs. Slidell, and behaved ungentlemanly." The editor sent GP the news article along with Allen S. Hanckel's calling card. Hanckel wrote to GP that the *Daily Post* editor had made a mistake, that it had been GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), who had burst

uninvited into Mrs. Slidell's room. Hanckel added with an implied threat, "I shall certainly call upon you and hope to receive an explanation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **89-***Trent* Stirred Passions. Mr. Hanckel's threatened visit to GP never materialized. The *Trent* affair stirred passions and worried GP, partly because it threatened his long-term U.S.-British friendship concern; partly because the *Trent* Affair threatened public announcement of his housing gift for London's working poor ($2.5 million total, 1862-69). Press announcement of this gift, delayed until March 12, 1862, was warmly received despite the *Trent* Affair. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **90-***Alabama* Claims. Without a navy and with its southern ports blockaded by the North, Confederate agents evaded the blockade, went to England, secretly bought British-built ships, armed them as Confederate raiders, renamed them *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and others, which sank northern ships and wrecked northern ports. The U.S. demanded reparations caused by these British-built raiders. This demand was not resolved until 1871-72 when a Geneva international tribunal determined that Britain should pay the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity. •See *Alabama* Claims.

U.S. Ministers. **91-***Alabama* Claims Settlement. In 1868, a year before his death, GP had been suggested but not chosen as a U.S. arbiter in the *Alabama* Claims controversy. In the final settlement, Charles Francis Adams represented the U.S., British jurist Alexander James Edmund Cockburn (1802-80) represented Britain, and three members were from neutral countries. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **92-***Trent* and *Alabama* Affected GP's Funeral Honors. As will be shown below, the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair and the lingering *Alabama* Claims were two of several Civil War related incidents that evoked near-war U.S.-British tensions. GP died Nov. 4, 1869, in London, at the height of these tensions. Letters from the public poured into the press requesting public honors for him. High British officials seized upon his death and the fact that his will asked for burial near his hometown. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

U.S. Ministers. **93-***Trent* and *Alabama* Affected GP's Funeral Honors Cont'd. Partly in appreciation for a foreigner who gave London, a city in a country not his own, $2.5 million for housing their working poor, partly because he publicly supported U.S.-British friendship, and politically to soften near-war U.S. angers--British officials heaped unprecedented transatlantic funeral honors on him. What British officials started, U.S. officials felt they had to emulate. •But all this lay ahead and is told through U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley, who followed U.S. Minister to Britain Reverdy Johnson below. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1868-69

U.S. Ministers. **94-**Career. Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) was born in Annapolis, Md., attended St. John's College in that city, was a Baltimore lawyer (from 1817, when he first knew and legally represented GP), became Md. State Sen. (1821-29), U.S. Sen. (1845-49), U.S. Atty. Gen. (1849), and was again U.S. Sen. (1863-68). •Reverdy Johnson-GP relations follow. •See Reverdy Johnson.

U.S. Ministers. **95-**Helped Plan the PIB. In 1854 when Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson was in London, GP, searching for an educational gift idea for Baltimore, asked Johnson's advice, and asked him to consult and plan with other Baltimoreans. Back in Baltimore, Reverdy Johnson told John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) of GP's wish for the three Baltimore leaders (Reverdy Johnson, John Pendleton Kennedy, and William Edward Mayhew), to help him plan what came to be the PIB. The PIB was largely Kennedy's plan, based partly on London's British Museum and made possible by GP's total gift of $1.4 million (1857-69). •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •Others named.

U.S. Ministers. **96-**Kennedy's Plan. Kennedy conceived of the PIB as a five-part institute: **1-**specialized reference library; **2-**lecture hall, lecture series, and lecture fund; **3-**academy (later called conservatory) of music; **4-**gallery of art; and **5-**annual prizes for best scholars in Baltimore public schools. Kennedy helped draft GP's Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter. The PIB building, delayed by the Civil War, was dedicated on Oct. 23-24, 1866, and was opened on Oct. 26, 1866, with GP present. •See PIB.

U.S. Ministers. **97-**U.S. Senate, 1867. GP founded the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867, $1 million, doubled on June 29, 1869) to promote public education in the former Confederate states. A few days later Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) called on GP in Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., to thank him for the PEF as a national gift. A month later, March 5, 1867, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.) introduced in the U.S. Senate resolutions of Congressional thanks and a gold medal to GP for the PEF. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP, 1867-69.

U.S. Ministers. **98-**Sen. Reverdy Johnson Defended GP. Radical Republican Senators Thomas Warren Tipton (1817-99, R Neb.) and James Wilson Grimes (1816-72, R-Iowa), believing GP to have been pro-Confederate, wanted to bury the resolutions in an investigating committee. Sen. Reverdy Johnson (Md.) rose to say that he had been GP's lawyer in Baltimore in 1817, had several later contacts with him in London, and defended GP as a staunch Unionist. The Senate voted 36 yeas for the resolutions, 2 nays (Senators Grimes and Tipton voting nay), with 15 Senators absent. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP, 1867-69.

U.S. Ministers. **99-**Congressional Praise Passed in the U.S. House. The resolutions were debated in the U.S. House of Representatives on Mar. 9, 1867. Rep. Abner Clark Harding (1807-74, R-Ill.) moved: "...to strike out the gold medal.... I am informed Mr. Peabody made profit from the rebellion which he aided and abetted." Harding's amendment failed. The U.S. House passed the resolutions March 14, 1867. They were announced and enrolled in the U.S. Senate March 15, and went for signature to Pres. Andrew Johnson on March 16, 1867. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 100-Congressional Gold Medal. Finished by NYC silversmiths and jewelers Starr and Marcus, May 1868, the gold medal went to the Dept. of State, was seen by Pres. Johnson's cabinet, May 26, 1868, and was exhibited in the U.S. Capitol Building. Informing U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) that the gold medal would be kept safe in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., GP added: "Knowing the uncertainty of life, particularly at my advanced age, and feeling a great desire of seeing this most valued token my countrymen have been pleased to bestow upon me, I beg...that the medal, with its accompanying documents, may be sent to me here, through our Legation." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. 101-GP Saw Gold Medal. On Christmas Day, 1868, in London, GP opened the package before gathered friends who admired the delicate workmanship. •A few months from death, he made his last trip to the U.S., June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, returned to London gravely ill, and died there on Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

U.S. Ministers. **102-**Last Reverdy Johnson-GP Contact, 1868. In Nov. 1868 GP was in Brighton, England, with Reverdy Johnson and Sir James Emerson Tennent, Irish-born MP and GP's longtime friend. Reverdy Johnson was appointed U.S. Minister to Britain (1868-69) in part to negotiate the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty to settle the *Alabama* Claims (the U.S. demanded indemnity for British-built Confederate ships, CSS *Alabama* and others, which cost Union lives and treasure). •See persons named.

U.S. Ministers. **103-**Public Dinner in Brighton. To honor GP, Tennent, and Reverdy Johnson, Brighton citizens held a public dinner, Nov. 21, 1868. GP was too ill but Tennent and Johnson attended. Reverdy Johnson spoke of his efforts to reconcile the *Alabama* Claims. He also complimented GP's past efforts to promote British-U.S. friendship. •On Nov 22, 1868, GP and Reverdy Johnson attended Brighton's Christ Church. The Rev. Robert Ainslie praised Reverdy Johnson for promoting peace and compared GP with British reformer John Howard (1726-90). •Ref. *Ibid.*

John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), U. S. Minister to Britain, 1869-70

U.S. Ministers. **104-**Career. John Lothrop Motley, statesman and historian of note, was U.S. Minister to Britain during GP's last illness, death, and funeral. His official position necessarily involved him in the early part of GP's transatlantic funeral. •J.L. Motley was born near Dorchester, Mass.; was a Harvard College graduate (1831); attended the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Germany; wrote two novels and articles for the *North American Review*; and is best known for his historical works, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* (3 vols., 1856) and *History of the United Netherlands* (4 vols., 1860-67). He was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives (1849), was U.S. Legation Secty. at St. Petersburg, Russia (1841-42); U.S. Minister to Austria (1861-67); and U.S. Minister to Britain (1869-70). •See John Lothrop Motley.

U.S. Ministers. **105-**Motley at Unveiling of GP's London Statue. Minister Motley and the Prince of Wales were the main speakers at the July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange. The statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was one of several honors given to GP for his housing gift for London's working poor (on March 31, 1999, 34,500 low income Londoners [59% white, 32% black, and 9% others] live in 17,183 affordable Peabody apartments in 26 boroughs). •See Statues of GP.

U.S. Ministers. **106-**GP in W.Va. When London Statue Unveiled. On the day of the unveiling, GP, on his last U.S. visit (June 8-Sept. 29, 1869) was at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. There by chance he met, dined with, and was photographed with Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70) and other northern and southern political, military, and educational leaders. GP was publicly praised for his $2 million PEF gift for public education in the South. A "Peabody Ball" was held in his honor. To Robert E. Lee, then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington & Lee College, 1871), he gave a gift of Va. bonds for a professorship of mathematics, later redeemed with interest, totaling $60,000. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

U.S. Ministers. **107-**GP London Statue Unveiling. Few of the thousands gathered in narrow inner London streets near Threadneedle St. were able to get within sight of the unveiling ceremonies. GP had often stood there to catch a horse-drawn omnibus from his nearby office to his simple lodgings. •The Prince of Wales eulogized GP, praised sculptor W.W. Story, and referred warmly to U.S. Minister Motley. Minister Motley said: "Of all men...he [GP] least needs a monument. I am proud it was made by an American sculptor. In Rome [at Story's studio] I saw Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side.... Now tens of thousands, generation after generation, will look upon his likeness." •See Statues of GP.

U.S. Ministers. **108-**GP Saw Photo of Statue Unveiling. Sculptor W.W. Story was asked to speak. He pointed to the statue and said, "There is my speech." A statue committee member,

who sent GP a photograph of the statue, ended his cover letter with: "Our work is now completed. This statue, like your philanthropy, is devoted to the good of men and the glory of God." •GP's Aug. 31, 1869, reply from Baltimore was signed in a shaky, barely legible handwriting. •A sick GP left NYC on the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, landed in England, and went directly to bed at the 80 Eaton Square, London, home of longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). The Lampsons, physician Sir William Withey Gull, M.D. (1816-99), medical attendant William H. Covey, Minister Motley, and a few friends attended GP until his death, 11:30 P.M., Nov. 4, 1869. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

U.S. Ministers. **109-**Minister Motley to Fish on GP's Death. Minister Motley and his Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) were heavily involved in GP's last illness, death, and prolonged funeral. On Nov. 6, 1869, in an official dispatch, Minister Motley described GP's last days to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (1809-93). Motley wrote: "It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of that good benefactor to humanity, George Peabody. •"The event took place on the night before last, the 4th inst. at half past 11 o'clock. Mr. Peabody, as you are aware, left the United States in broken health." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **110-**Motley to Fish on GP's Death Cont'd.: "For a few days after reaching London he was able to be taken down stairs daily to the family circle of Sir Curtis Lampson, No. 80 Eaton Square, at whose house he was residing and where he was tenderly cared for during his last illness but his strength soon failed him. He lingered some few days in a condition which enabled him occasionally while lying in his bed to receive visits from a friend or two. It was my privilege to see him thus two or three times." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **111-**Motley to Fish on GP's Death Cont'd.: "On the last occasion, which was about a fortnight before his death, he seemed in good spirits and was evidently encouraged about his health. He conversed fluently and in a most interesting manner about the great work of his life--his vast scheme for benefiting those needing aid in England and America--and narrated the way in which the project first grew up in his mind and generally developed itself into the wide proportions which it had at last assumed. •"I remarked to him that it must make him happy, lying there on his sickbed, to think of the immense benefits which he had conferred on the poor of two great countries, not only in his generation, but so far as we could judge as long as the two nations should exist." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **112-**Motley to Fish on GP's Death Cont'd.: "He observed with a placid smile that it made him very happy to think of it. He was sure that the institutions founded by him would do much good. •"Very soon after this interview Mr. Peabody became too weak to receive visits except from the family of Sir Curtis Lampson, the physicians and a clergyman. Bulletins of his condition were published regularly in the journals and inquiries as to his health were made regularly by the Sovereign of the country [Queen Victoria] and by persons of all classes.

•"During the last few days of his life, he was almost entirely unconscious and he passed away at last without pain and without a struggle." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **113-**Motley to Bismarck on GP's Death. U.S. Minister Motley also described GP's death in a Nov. 7, 1869, letter to Count von Bismarck (1815-98): "Our great philanthropist George Peabody is just dead. I knew him well and saw him several times during his last illness. It made him happy, he said, as he lay on his bed, to think that he had done some good to his fellow-creatures. •"I suppose no man in human history ever gave away so much money. •"At least two millions of pounds sterling, and in cash, he bestowed on great and well-regulated charities, founding institutions in England and America which will do good so long as either nation exists. •"He has never married, has no children, but he has made a large number of nephews and nieces rich. He leaves behind him (after giving away so much), I dare say, about half a million sterling." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **114-**A Funeral Service in London? Knowing that GP's last will requested burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Sir Curtis Lampson telegraphed GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, son of GP's younger sister Judith Dodge née Peabody Russell Daniels), who left for England to accompany GP's remains back to the U.S. •Since there would be two weeks' delay, Sir Curtis spoke about a funeral service in England with Minister Motley's Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran (Nov. 6, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **115-**Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran. U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran kept a secret journal. His entries on GP were critical. Among the first, soon after GP's return from an 1856-57 U.S. visit, was (Aug. 31, 1857): "He [GP] generally bags the new American Minister for his own purposes and shows him up around the town, if he can, as his puppet to a set of fourth rate English aristocrats and American tuft-hunters who eat his dinners and laugh at him for his pains." •Moran's views were best characterized by historian Henry [Brooks] Adams (1838-1918), U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams' son and private secretary, who wrote: "Benjamin Moran...had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended.... [His] diary...must be read from the point of view of his character...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **116-**Moran on Funeral Service in London. On a possible GP funeral service in London, Legation Secty. Moran recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson came and asked me if it were possible to have a funeral service performed here over Mr. Peabody's remains in view of the fact that they are to be conveyed to the United States and I said yes, instancing at the same time the particulars in the case of Horatio Ward and Mr. Brown[e], better known as Artemus Ward [1834-67, U.S. humorist writer-lecturer who used the name Artemus Ward and died in London].... •"These cases seemed to satisfy him and no doubt some funeral service will be performed here, probably in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **117-**Westminster Abbey Offered. Westminster Abbey's dean, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), was in Naples, Italy, when he read of GP's death. His telegraphed offer of the Abbey for a funeral service and burial was relayed by Sir Curtis Lampson to Legation Secty. Moran. Moran recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson has been to see me. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey has asked that Mr. Peabody be buried in the Abbey. This can hardly be assented to: But a funeral service will no doubt take place there, and has been fixed for Friday, inst., at 1 o'clock [Nov. 12, 1869]." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **118-**Westminster Abbey and a Royal Ship. Queen Victoria is said to have first proposed and PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) first mentioned to Sir Curtis Lampson on Nov. 9, 1869, the offer of a Royal Navy vessel to return GP's remains to the U.S. This offer was confirmed at Gladstone's Nov. 10, 1869, cabinet meeting at which HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest, largest warship, was chosen by the Admiralty as escort vessel. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **119-**Moran on Funeral Plans. U.S. Legation Secty. Moran recorded: "Sir Curtis Lampson called early to-day about the funeral ceremonies over Mr. Peabody in Westminster Abbey.... Tickets for spectators will be issued, and the Legation is to have a large supply. •"At his own request Mr. Gladstone is to be present in the Abbey in his capacity of Prime Minister but he will not follow as a mourner. He spoke to Sir Curtis Lampson about sending the remains home in a ship of war and asked [if] Mr. Motley would approve, saying that he might bring the subject officially to his notice." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **120-**Moran on Funeral Plans Cont'd.: "The suggestion is no doubt from the Queen; but Mr. Motley can give no opinion one way or another as to the proposal, and has decided after consulting with me to refer the question if made to the Govt. at Washington for their instructions. It is without precedent, and as Mr. Peabody was a copperhead and never gave a cent to the institutions founded for the widows and orphans of the war, and moreover is a private citizen--it is placing the Minister in embarrassing circumstances to ask him if he will accept the tender of one of Her Majesty's ships to convey the body to the United States. To accept such an offer would be to commit his Government and that he cannot do. It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government should determine the case for themselves and not bother us about it at all." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **121-**Moran's Journal. Legation Secty. Moran's journal entry described the carriage procession from 80 Eaton Square to the Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869): "At about 12 to-day Mr. Motley and I arrived in his carriage at Sir Curtis Lampson's, 80 Eaton Square, where we met Sir Curtis and his three sons, J.S. Morgan [GP's partner Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90], Russell Sturgis [1805-87, GP's fellow U.S. merchant resident in London], Mr. F.H. Morse [U.S. Consul, London], Mr. Nunn [Josiah Nunn, U.S. Vice Consul, London], Drs. Gull and Covey [medical men who attended GP], Horatio G. Somerby [1805-73,

U.S.-born genealogist in London; GP's friend and agent], and several other gentlemen, who were to act as mourners at the funeral of Mr. George Peabody in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **122-**Moran's Journal Cont'd.: "Mr. Charles Reed [1819-81, MP] did not reach the house on time, but we took him up in the street. Mr. Motley, Sir Curtis, Mr. Reed and I were in the first carriage. Two royal carriages followed those of the mourners and the Minister's carriages were immediately behind that of the executors. The cortege of private carriages was very long,...the streets all the way being crowded with spectators, the mass evidently being workingmen of the better class." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **123-**Moran on the Abbey Service.: "The day proved fine. Mr. Motley and I followed closely to the coffin and entered the grand old Abbey.... The scene was sacred. Beholding it as I did--being one of the actors--it was impressive.... I thought of Peabody as I stood by his coffin and heard the priests chanting over his remains, and...mentally remarked that I could now forget that I had ever warred with the dust before me. And then I reflected on the marvelous career of the man, his early life, his penurious habits, his vast fortune, his magnificent charity; and the honor that was then being paid to his memory by the Queen of England in the place of sepulcher of twenty English Kings...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **124-**Moran on the Abbey Service Cont'd.: "The Prime Minister of England and the United States Minister stood near the head participating in the ceremony, while Mrs. Motley, Lady Lampson, Mrs. Morgan, and other American ladies were grouped at the foot. 'Ashes to ashes,' said the priest, an anthem was sung, and the service was at an end--George Peabody having received burial in Westminster Abbey, an honor coveted by nobles and not always granted kings. •"A wreath of *immortelles* was thrown into the lap of Peabody's statue the other day, and loud cries were made to call the new street in the city from the Bank to Blackfriars Bridge after him...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **125-**Conflicting Messages. Before the decision to use HMS *Monarch* as funeral vessel, U.S. Minister Motley received two messages at the same time. British Foreign Secty. Lord Clarendon (Nov. 13, 1869) stated that Queen Victoria wished to show her respect by transporting GP's remains to the U.S. on a British ship of war. U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish (Nov. 12, 1869) asked Motley to inform the British government that U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford (1808-90), commanding the U.S. Naval European squadron in Marseilles, France, was sending a U.S. vessel as funeral ship. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **126-**Moran on Minister Motley's Dilemma. Legation Secty. Moran recorded Minister Motley's dilemma: "These communications threw Mr. Motley into one of his fits of indecision and when I arrived he hardly knew what to do. I advised that he should telegraph the substance of Lord Clarendon's note to Mr. Fish and ask for instructions. This he did and late

tonight he received a telegram from Washington saying the President yielded to the Queen's Govt..... •"And thus the matter for the present rests, more noise having been made over the old fellow dead than living. [Lord Clarendon] said that Her Majesty would have created Peabody a Peer had he been disposed to accept." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **127-**Moran's Journal (Dec. 6, 1869). When Minister and Mrs. Motley were invited to dine with the Queen at Windsor Castle, Legation Secty. Moran recorded (Dec. 6, 1869): "But it delays the departure of old Peabody's remains. Will that old man ever be buried? Indeed it seems as if he would not. He gives trouble to all classes of officials, royal, republican, state, diplomatic, naval, consulate, military, ecclesiastic, and civil, and has stirred up commotion all over the world." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **128-**Moran's Journal (Dec. 8, 1869). Because of high tide, transfer from Portsmouth dock to the HMS *Monarch* was rescheduled by the Admiralty for Dec. 11, 1869. Moran recorded (Dec. 8, 1869): "There is another hitch about sending away Peabody's remains. He must go on board the *Monarch* on Saturday morning, or not for ten days to come, as the tide will not serve as to get the ship out of the harbor, except at night, and the Admiralty don't want to risk taking her away in the dark." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **129-**Moran's Journal (Dec. 11, 1869). Moran described the hectic transfer events (Dec. 11, 1869): "[Minister Motley] has gone by special train to Portsmouth...and if no hitch takes place--about which I am not so sure--we shall get rid of the old fellow on Monday and the people on the other side will then have their time...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **130-**Moran's Journal (Dec. 11, 1869) Cont'd.: "Mr. Motley got back about 7:30 from Portsmouth.... As usual, Johnny Bull blundered in the arrangements.... Nobody knew what to do. Captain [John E.] Commerell [1829-1901, of the *Monarch*] seemed frightened and nervous. The remains were put on board pretty much as you would embark a bale of goods, only there was no invoice.... When ready to leave for their return every official had disappeared.... The consequence was that Minister, executors, and friends got refreshments at the railway station--the viands consisting of 'cakes and ale.' A tablet to Geo. Peabody is to be placed in Westminster Abbey." •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **131-**Moran's Journal (Dec. 15, 1869). On Dec. 15, 1869, Moran wrote his last entry on Minister Motley and GP: "He [Minister Motley] is long winded about Old Peabody's embarkation, and somewhat prosy." •Thus, Moran's journal entries on J.L. Motley's connection with GP ended, throwing light on GP's last illness, death, Westminster Abbey funeral service, and transfer to HMS *Monarch* for the funeral voyage to the U.S. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **132-**GP Funeral Overview: **1-**Funeral service and temporary burial in Westminster Abbey (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **2-**British cabinet Nov. 10, 1869, decision to return his remains on HMS *Monarch*. **3-**U.S. government sent USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. **4-**Impressive Dec. 11, 1869, ceremony transferring GP's remains from Portsmouth dock to HMS *Monarch*. **5-**Transatlantic voyage, Dec. 21, 1869 to Jan. 25, 1870. **6-**U.S. Navy's Jan. 14, 1870, decision to place Adm. David G. Farragut in command of a U.S. naval flotilla to meet HMS *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Maine. •Ref. *Ibid.*

U.S. Ministers. **133-**GP Funeral Overview Cont'd.: **7-**Final two-day lying in state aboard HMS *Monarch* (Jan. 26-28, 1870). **8-**Lying in state in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). **9-**Special funeral train to Peabody, Mass (Feb. 1, 1870). **10-**Lying in state at Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **11-**Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy, Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables. **12-**Burial ceremony at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •See particularly the "In Retrospect" part of Death and Funeral, GP's.

U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP. 1-1941. In 1941 Silver Springs, Md., real estate dealer William F. Carlin, a stamp collector, promoted the idea of a U.S. postage stamp to honor GP. Supporting this action were Sen. Kenneth Douglas McKellar (1869-1957, Tenn. Dem.), Rep. J. Percy Priest (1900-56, Tenn. Dem.), and Rep. Lawrence J. Connery of Mass. In Nashville there was talk of raising $5,000 for a memorial to GP. But these efforts failed. •Ref. *Nashville Tennessean*, May 25, 1941; and June 6, 1941. •See Honors, GP's, in Life and after Death.

U.S. Postage Stamp Honoring GP. **2-**1990s. A concerted but unsuccessful attempt at a GP U.S. postage stamp was initiated in Mass. In 1993 for the GP Bicentennial (Feb. 12, 1795-1995), supported by U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and others. More successful in 1999 was a GP U.S. postage pictorial cancellation stamp, led by U.S. Army retired Chief Warrant Officer Edward F. Nevins, a Peabody, Mass. Native, and a GP booster. The cancellation mark consisted of GP's name spelled out and his motto "Education-a Debt Due from Present to Future Generaltions," in capital letters, circling an outline of GP's face in old age, with his birth and death years (1795-1869). GP cancellation marked envelopes seen by the authors included one dated November 4, 1999, Lexington, Ky. 40506, and one dated Jan. 4, 2000, North Plainfield, N.J., 07060 (CWO E.F. Nevins's city of residence). •Ref. Correspondence with CWO Edward F. Nevins, 1999-2000.

U.S. Presidents. •See Presidents, U.S.

U.S. Sanitary Commission

U.S. Sanitary Commission (1861-65). **1-**GP Contributed $10,000. The U.S. Sanitary Commission was administered by the federal government on June 12, 1861, to aid sick and wounded Civil War soldiers, sailors, and their dependents. In the winter of 1863-64, some U.S. residents in London met at Westminster Palace Hotel to collect funds for the U.S. Sanitary Commission. Funds were donated by GP, his partner Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's Vt.-born business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85, who became a naturalized British subject), and other U.S. residents in London. In May 1864, GP sent $8,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission, having previously sent $500 each to the U.S. Sanitary Commission fairs in Boston, NYC, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. GP's total donation was $10,000. •Ref. GP, London, to John Pendleton Kennedy, May 7, 1864, Kennedy Papers, PIB. •NYC *Albion*, May 7, 1864, p. 224, c. 2. •London *Anglo-American Times*, Dec. 23, 1865, p. 8, c. 1-2.

U.S. Sanitary Commission. **2-**Origin. The U.S. Sanitary Commission, modeled in part on the British Sanitary Commission in the Crimean War (Oct. 1853 to Feb. 1855), was organized by Unitarian minister Henry Whitney Bellows (1814-82), its president during 1861-65. He was born in Boston, graduated from Harvard College (1831) and Divinity School (1837), and was pastor of NYC's First Congregational Society, Unitarian (later All Soul's Church), during 1838-82. He helped industrialist-philanthropist Peter Cooper (1791-1883) found Cooper Union in NYC in 1859. It was at a meeting at Cooper Union at the outbreak of the Civil War that Rev. H.W. Bellows and others discussed how to meet Civil War military relief needs. As president of the U.S. Sanitary Commission during 1861-65, Rev. Bellows supervised over $5 million expenditure in Civil War relief and over $15 million in relief supplies. •Ref. Boatner, p. 720. •See persons named.

U.S. Visits by GP (1795-1869). After his fifth European commercial buying trip (Feb. 1837), GP made three visits to the U.S. during **1-**Sept. 1856 to Aug. 1857 (11 months); **2-**May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867 (12 months); and **3-**June 8, 1869 to Sept. 29, 1869 (4 months). •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Lineage of PCofVU

Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), Tenn. **1-**Lineage. The Univ. of Nashville's lineage goes back to the building of Fort Nashborough on the Cumberland River (1779-80) to protect the earliest settlers. In 1784 surveyor Thomas Mallory divided a 640-acre land grant including Fort Nashborough into three tracts. The southernmost tract was set aside as public property to support a school. Davidson Academy (1785-1806) was chartered Dec. 29, 1785, as a collegiate institution by the N.C. legislature, eleven years before Tenn. statehood in 1796. The N.C. legislature endowed it

with 240 acres of land. •Ref. "The first Nashville, 1780's," Nashville *Tennessean*, Sept. 2, 1996. p. 6A.

Univ. of Nashville. **2-**Lineage Cont'd. On Sept. 11, 1806, Davidson Academy was rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26) by the Tenn. legislature. On Nov. 27, 1826, Cumberland College was rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), whose moribund Literary Dept. was rechartered as State Normal School (1875-1889, supported by PEF funds), was renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1909), rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79); and renamed PCofVU, since 1979. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Univ. of Nashville. **3-**15th U.S. Collegiate Institution after Harvard. The lineage makes PCofVU the 15th collegiate institution in the U.S. after the founding of Harvard College in 1636. There were temporary closings for lack of funds. Cumberland College was closed during 1816-22 (six years) because of financial problems. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) was Cumberland College president two years after its reopening (1824). The Univ. of Nashville (1826-75) was closed temporarily in 1850; its medical department began operation in 1851. The Univ. of Nashville, reopened in 1855, the year Pres. Philip Lindsley died, with Lindsley's son, John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), as chancellor. •Ref. *Ibid.* •Folmsbee, *et al.*, pp. 274-275. •see PCofVU, history of.

Upham, Nathaniel G. (1801-69). **1-**Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, April 19, 1850. Nathaniel G. Upham, a lawyer of Concord, N.H., proposed GP as a U.S. arbiter in a U.S.-British dispute in 1853-54 over the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, signed on April 19, 1850, concerning a possible future Atlantic-Pacific Central American canal. A British commissioner's gentle objection to GP as arbiter led to the appointment of GP's Baltimore friend Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) to arbitrate on behalf of U.S. interests.

Upham, N.G. **2-**Background. British-U.S. rivalry since the 1820s for political influence in Central America to build a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans led to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of April 19, 1850. U.S. Secty. of State John Middleton Clayton (1796-1856) and British Minister to the U.S. Sir Henry Bulwer (1801-72) agreed that neither country would exert exclusive control over a possible canal. •Ref. Bailey, pp. 295-298.

Upham, N.G. **3-**GP Proposed. Minor disputes over this treaty led to the naming of possible arbiters to meet in London in 1853-54 to resolve differences. Nathaniel G. Upham proposed GP. A British commissioner declined to accept GP, saying (as sent in a letter to GP by Upham): "He [GP] had honorably earned a high character for integrity & uprightness & reflects credit on the country of his birth; but he is essentially an American standing at the head of the American commercial firms in this country [Britain]--and is looked upon here as *par excellence*--The representative of the American Commercial community in this country." •Ref. Nathaniel G. Upham, London, to GP, London, Sept. 30, 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Upham, N.G. 4-GP Proposed Cont'd.: "To take him therefore from his proper sphere, & to erect him into an impartial arbiter, between the government of this country, & the very class of men, of whom, as I have stated, he is considered the fitting & honourable head, would create an impression, however unfounded it might be, that impartiality was not sufficiently regarded." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Upham, N.G. 5-Reverdy Johnson Chosen. The U.S. arbiter chosen was GP's Baltimore friend Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876). Reverdy Johnson was a Baltimore lawyer from 1817, when he first knew and legally represented GP. Reverdy Johnson was a Md. state senator during 1821-29, Md.'s U.S. Senator during 1845-49, and U.S. Atty. Gen. from 1849. •See Reverdy Johnson.

Upham, N.G. 6-Reverdy Johnson-GP Contacts. In 1854 GP asked Reverdy Johnson, then visiting London, to help plan with leading Baltimoreans GP's intended philanthropic gift to Baltimore. Reverdy Johnson discussed the matter with important Baltimoreans, including John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who was the chief planner of the PIB, 1857 (to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million). •See Charles James Madison Eaton. •PIB.

Upham, N.G. 7-Reverdy Johnson-GP Contacts Cont'd. On March 5, 1867, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74, R-Mass.), introduced resolutions for Congressional thanks and a gold medal to GP for founding the PEF ($2 million total gift, 1867-69). When two senators objected, asking that the resolutions be sent to an investigating committee, it was U.S. Sen. Reverdy Johnson of Md. who rose to defend GP as a loyal Unionist. Johnson's defense led to passage of the resolutions in the Senate that day, passage in the House on March 9, 1867, and signing by Pres. Andrew Johnson on March 16, 1867. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP. •Persons named.

V

GP-Vanderbilt Connection

Vanderbilt, Cornelius (1794-1877). **1-**1853 Contact with GP. Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, N.Y., and made his fortune in ferry boats, steamship lines, and railroads (N.Y. Central, 1867). The only known Vanderbilt-GP personal contact was in June 1853 when Vanderbilt secured credit from George Peabody & Co. for himself and his party on a European trip. Returning to NYC, Oct. 1853, Vanderbilt wrote to thank GP for extending kindnesses to himself and his party while in London. •Sixty-one years later, in 1914, Vanderbilt Univ. and GPCFT would occupy adjoining campuses in Nashville, Tenn., exchanging students, using common library facilities, and amalgamating on July 1, 1979. •Ref. Cornelius Vanderbilt to GP, June 14 and Oct., 1853, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius. **2-**GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ. Connection. In brief, in Nashville, 11 years before Tenn. statehood, Davidson Academy was founded (1785-1806), was rechartered as Cumberland College (1806-26), rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville (1826-75), from whose moribund Literary Dept. first PEF administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80) helped create State Normal School (1875-1889, financed by PEF funds), renamed Peabody Normal College (1889-1911), rechartered as GPCFT (1914-79), which relocated from South Nashville to the Hillsboro area adjacent to Vanderbilt Univ. •See GPCFT. •PCofVU, history of. •PEF.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius. **3-**Vanderbilt Univ. Vanderbilt Univ.'s origin goes back to Feb. 1873 when Methodist Bishop Holland N. McTyeire (1824-89) of Nashville visited Cornelius Vanderbilt in NYC. Their wives were cousins and intimate friends from girlhood in Mobile, Al[illegible] (she was Cornelius Vanderbilt's second wife, his first wife having died). Bishop McTyeire ha[illegible] led in chartering (Aug. 6, 1872) in Nashville the Central Univ. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which needed money for buildings. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Vanderbilt, Cornelius. **4-**PCofVU, 1979. The McTyeire-Vanderbilt talks about the South's higher educational needs, and particularly the building needs in Nashville, induced Cornelius Vanderbilt to give $500,000 on March 12, 1873, later doubled to $1 million to Nashville's Central Univ., renamed Vanderbilt Univ. on June 6, 1873. After 65 years of academic cooperation and student exchanges, GPCFT, on July 1, 1979, was amalgamated with Vanderbilt Univ. as PCofVU (Vanderbilt's ninth school). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Vansant, Joshua (1803-84), was president of the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, when he praised GP at the Md. Institute's reception for GP on Feb. 2, 1857. He was also Baltimore mayor (1871-75). •Ref. Browne, G.L., p. 373. •See Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore. •Thomas Swann.

Vatican. GP and Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) visited Rome, Italy, Feb. 19-28, 1868; had an audience with Pope Pius IX; and GP gave a $19,300 gift to the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital in Rome. •See persons mentioned.

Venice, Italy. GP's second European buying trip of some 19 months was made April 1830 to Aug. 15, 1831, with an unknown American friend. They went by carriage and with frequent change of horses covered some 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy (including Venice), and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniel (GP's sister).

Verneuil, Philippe-Èdouard Poulletier de (1805-73), was a French geologist visited by GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) in 1864-65. GP paid for this nephew's education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; science education at Yale College (B.A., 1860), Yale's graduate Sheffield School of Science (M.A., 1862), and the German universities of Berlin,

Heidelberg, and Breslau (1862-65, Ph.D.). GP also paid for nephew Marsh's science library and fossil collection, both gathered in Europe, in preparation for Marsh's career as first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. Marsh also conferred with English scientists Sir Charles Lyell (1795-1875), British Museum Keeper of Geology Henry Woodward (1832-1921), Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95), and Charles Darwin (1809-82). •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

Verona, Italy. •See Venice, Italy (above).

Vicksburg, Miss. George Peabody & Co. had early news in London of the fall of Vicksburg, Miss. (July 4, 1863) to Union forces, indicating the ascendancy of the Union Army. The news came from 26-year-old John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), son of GP's partner (Junius Spencer Morgan, 1813-90). Young Morgan was then junior partner in Dabney, Morgan & Co., which acted as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co., London. J.P. Morgan's cousin James Goodwin (1835-1915) telegraphed the news to Halifax, N.S., Canada, where it was placed aboard a steamer crossing to England. Telegraphic communication with Halifax broke down after the ship left port. GP was thus the first one able to share the news with U.S. Legation in London officials and others. •Ref. Satterlee, p. 347.

Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Profits from the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair, built the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. GP's timely loan of $15,000 to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition, which the U.S. Congress repaid three years later, enabled U.S. industry and arts products to be seen by over six million visitors to best advantage. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Queen's Letters of Thanks and Miniature Portrait

Victoria, Queen (1819-1901). **1**-Peabody Homes of London Background. GP's honors in England came from his March 12, 1862, gift of apartments for London's working poor ($2.5 million total). **1**-On April 7, 1857, in Baltimore about to found the PIB, GP first confided to John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) and others his intended gift to London. **2**-GP first considered with business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) in London in 1858 a network of drinking fountains with purified water piped in. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Victoria, Queen. **2**-Peabody Homes of London Background Cont'd. **3**-GP next considered with another friend, visiting Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), late 1858-early 1859, aiding Lord Shaftesbury's (Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl, 1801-85) Ragged School Union, which managed charitable schools for poor children. **4**-The housing decision was made when Bishop McIlvaine reported Shaftesbury's opinion that the London poor's greatest need, more than schools, was affordable housing near their work. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 3-GP's British Honors. Despite delay and worry caused by the Nov. 8, 1861, *Trent* Affair (U.S. illegal seizure of Confederate agents from a British mail ship), GP's housing gift won praise in the British and U.S. press. British honors showered on GP included: **1-**The first U.S. citizen to receive the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862 (also later given to Pres. U.S. Grant, June 15, 1877; Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, May 31, 1910; Gen. John Joseph Pershing, July 18, 1919; and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 12, 1945). **2-**Honorary membership in the ancient guilds of the Clothworkers' Co, of London, July 2, 1862; and **4-**the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866. •See persons, organizations, and topics mentioned.

Victoria, Queen. 4-GP's British Honors Cont'd. **5-**Sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) seated GP statue erected near the Royal Exchange, Threadneedle Street, London, paid for by popular subscription and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869, with a replica statue erected in front of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, 1890 (London has four statues of Americans: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948). **6-**Honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree, Oxford Univ., June 26, 1867. •See Statues of GP.

Victoria, Queen. 5-GP's British Honors Cont'd. **7-**Queen Victoria's letter of thanks, March 28, 1866 (quoted below), followed by **8-**a miniature portrait of Queen Victoria by artist F.A.C. Tilt (fl. 1866-68), which she had made especially for GP (cost $70,000) and had delivered to him by the British ambassador in Washington, D.C., in March 1867. •See Honors, GP's.

Victoria, Queen. 6-How Can the Queen Honor GP? As Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter to GP (below) shows, he was earlier asked on her behalf if he would accept either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He declined, knowing that U.S. citizens could not accept a foreign title without renouncing U.S. citizenship and becoming a British subject. This, GP indicated, he could not do. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 7-GP Added to his Housing Gift. Nothing was done until in Feb. 1866 Queen Victoria received the Peabody Donation Fund trustees' proceedings showing that he had increased his original March 12, 1862, $750,000 gift by another $500,000. Knowing he could not be honored as a British subject, she asked her private secretary Charles Beaumont Phipps (1801-66) to consult Foreign Secty. Lord John Russell (1792-1878) about how best to honor GP. •Ref. Queen Victoria's Secty. C.B. Phipps to Foreign Secty. Lord Russell, Feb. 12, 1866, Royal Archives, L. 18/20a, Windsor Castle, England.

Victoria, Queen. 8-The Queen's Secty. to Lord Russell. Secty. Phipps wrote to Lord Russell, Feb. 12, 1866: "Private. My dear sir, There has been sent to the Queen the report of the proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund and also the statement of that gentleman

having added [another $500,000] to his former splendid donation, thus making up a sum of a quarter of a million [English pounds] which he has presented for the benevolent object of improving the condition of the poor of London--a magnificent liberality, I believe, wholly unexampled." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 9-Queen's Secty. to Lord Russell Cont'd.: "The Queen is disposed to think that it would be becoming that she should in some way make her affirmation of this benevolence shown by a foreigner to the poor of the metropolis of this country, but the fact that Mr. Peabody being a citizen of the United States makes the mode of doing this rather difficult, as it is not possible to offer him any of the marks of distinction usually bestowed upon subjects. •"Her Majesty has authorized me to consult you upon this subject. What would you think of the Queen writing him a letter expressing her admiration of his magnificent charity--or if you agree that it is desirable that something should be done, can you suggest any preferable measure? Yours sincerely, C.B. Phipps." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 10-Lord Russell Consulted GP's friend, Tennent. Lord Russell consulted (by letter) British statesman James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), known to be intimate with GP. Besides a letter of thanks from the Queen both thought that GP might be presented with a miniature portrait of the Queen made especially made for him. It was the custom to give such a gift to foreign ambassadors who signed treaties with Great Britain. •Ref. Foreign Secty. Lord Russell, Belgrave Sq., London, to Queen Victoria, Feb. 26, 1866, Royal Archives, L. 18/20b, Windsor Castle, England.

Victoria, Queen. 11-Lord Russell to the Queen. Lord Russell made these suggestions in a Feb. 26, 1866, letter to Queen Victoria: "Lord Russell recommends to Your Majesty's attention the letter of Sir Emerson Tennent, and he would observe that if Your Majesty's portrait in miniature, such as used to be given to foreign ambassadors who signed a treaty, could be presented to Mr. Peabody with an autographed letter of Your Majesty it would gratify that very generous man exceedingly." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 12-Lord Russell on the Queen's Letter and Portrait. Lord Russell wrote the Queen again on March 21, 1866: "It may be as well that Your Majesty should write to Mr. Peabody, and send the letter to Lord Russell. The miniature [portrait] if not ready can be sent afterwards." He added: "Mr. Peabody is going back to America and it is necessary therefore that Your Majesty should write this week the autographed letter that has been promised. •"The picture will be paid for out of public money. •"Either Lord Russell or Sir Emerson Tennent can be entrusted with Your Majesty's letter." The Queen drafted her letter to GP on March 26, 1866. •Ref. Foreign Secty. Lord Russell, Belgrave Sq., London, to Queen Victoria, March 21, 1866, Royal Archives, A. 34/60, Windsor Castle, England. Other •Refs. below.

Victoria, Queen. 13-Lord Russell on the Queen's Letter and Portrait Cont'd.: •Ref. Draft of letter, Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle, England, to GP, London, March 26, 1866, Royal Archives, L. 18/20c, Windsor Castle, England. •Ref. Lord Russell, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, S.W. London, to Queen Victoria, March 28, 1866, Royal Archives, L. 18/20d, Windsor Castle, England.

Victoria, Queen. 14-The Queen to GP, March 28, 1866. The Queen's letter to GP on small black-bordered paper (she was still in mourning for her late husband, Prince Consort Albert, 1819-61) read: "Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866. •The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America; and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act, of more than princely munificence, by which he has sought to relieve the wants of her poor subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel; and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves." •Ref. Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle, to GP, March 28, 1866, original in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., widely reproduced, with GP's April 3, 1866, reply (below).

Victoria, Queen. 15-The Queen to GP, March 28, 1866, Cont'd.: "The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence; and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. •"It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feeling; which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will have painted for him, and which when finished, can either be sent to him in America, or given him on the return which she rejoices to hear he meditates to the country that owes him so much." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 16-GP's Reply to the Queen, April 3, 1866. GP was at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London, preparing to leave for the U.S. He answered Queen Victoria (April 3, 1866): "Madam: I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which Your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting to me by the Earl Russell. •"On the occasion which has attracted Your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under Your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness." •Ref. GP, London, to Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle, April 3, 1866, Royal Archives, L. 8/20e, Windsor Castle, England.

Victoria, Queen. 17-GP's Reply to the Queen, April 3, 1866, Cont'd.: "Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which Your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects. •"The portrait which Your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most gracious heirloom that I can leave to the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which Your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom toward a citizen of the United States. •"I have the honor to be Your Majesty's most obedient servant, George Peabody to Her Majesty the Queen." •Refs. below.

Victoria, Queen. 18-•Ref. GP, London, to Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle, April 3, 1866, reprinted in Cochrane (comp), pp. 60-61. •Hanaford, pp. 144-145. •Bryant, p. 18. •Wilson, P.W., p. 56. •London *Times*, April 12, 1866, p. 11, c. 4-6. •*New York Herald*, April 27, 1866, p. 7, c. 3. *New York Times*, April 27, 1866, p. 1, c. 6.

Victoria, Queen. 19-GP's 1866-67 U.S. Visit. GP's U.S. visit, May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, was a whirlwind of visits to family and friends. He strengthened his institutes with further gifts and created new philanthropies including the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867) to aid public education in the former Confederate states. That year in the U.S. his 17 philanthropic gifts totaled some $2,312,000. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP. •GP Philanthropy.

Victoria, Queen. 20-GP Received the Queen's Miniature Portrait. GP was in Washington, D.C., in March 1867, when British Ambassador Sir Frederick Bruce (1814-67) presented him with Queen Victoria's miniature portrait. It had been painted especially for him by British artist F.A.C. Tilt. The 14" long by 10" wide portrait, baked on enamel, was set in a solid gold frame, and was said to have cost $70,000. •See F.A.C. Tilt. •GP Illustrations (for sources where the miniature portrait is reproduced).

MP John Bright and GP

Victoria, Queen. 21-John Bright, 1867-68. British statesman John Bright (1811-89) was a longtime MP who befriended GP from 1867. At GP's invitation, they fished together in Ireland and shared thoughts and concerns. Bright wrote his impressions of GP in his diary which was later published. Bright also dined with and talked to Queen Victoria about GP, also recorded in his diary. •See John Bright.

Victoria, Queen. 22-John Bright's Career. John Bright was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, the son of a Quaker cotton manufacturer. He represented Durham, England, as MP from 1843, Manchester from 1847, and Birmingham from 1858. He was anti-slavery and pro-

North during the U.S. Civil War and was president of the Board of Trade in 1868 in PM William E. Gladstone's (1809-98) cabinet. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 23-John Bright and GP in Ireland. In 1867 GP rented the Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon River where he liked to fish. John Bright, whom he invited for a visit, wrote in his diary on June 4, 1867: "Call from Mr. Peabody, on proposed visit to him at Castle Connell on the Shannon. Agreed to go there on Saturday next, nothing unforeseen preventing. A fine looking man and happy in the review of his great generosity in the bestowal of his great wealth." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 24-Bright and GP again in Ireland. John Bright was again GP's guest for a week at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, in July 1868. Bright described his visit and wrote of GP in his diary: "Went to Ireland on a visit to Mr. P at Castle-Connell on the Shannon. Spent more than a week with him pleasantly. Weather intensely hot; river low; fishing very bad. •"Mr. Peabody is a remarkable man. He is 74 years old, large and has been powerful of frame. He has made an enormous fortune, which he is giving for good objects--chiefly for education in America and for useful purposes in London. He has had almost no schooling and has not read books, but has had much experience, and is deeply versed in questions of commerce and banking. He is a man of strong will, and can decide questions for himself. He has been very kind to me, and my visit to him has been very pleasant." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 25-John Bright and Queen Victoria on GP. On Dec. 30, 1868, John Bright went with Lord and Lady Granville to dine with the Queen. In his diary Bright recorded his and the Queen's remarks on GP. Bright wrote: "To Osborne with Lord and Lady Granville to dine with the Queen. Some remarks were made about Mr. Peabody: it arose from something about Ireland, and my having been there on a visit to him. She remarked what a very rich man he must be, and how great his gifts." •Ref. Bright, p. 334.

Victoria, Queen. 26-John Bright and the Queen on GP Cont'd.: "I [John Bright wrote in his diary] said he[GP] had told me how he valued the portrait she had given him, that he made a sort of shrine for it, and that it was a thing of great interest in America. I thought nothing in his life had given him more pleasure than her gift of the miniature, and that he had said to me, 'The Americans are as fond of your Queen as the English are.' To which she replied, 'Yes, the American people have also been kind to me.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 27-John Bright and the Queen on GP Cont'd. Note: Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl (1815-91), with whom John Bright dined with the Queen, was a British statesman, an MP (from 1836), and foreign minister during 1851-52, 1870-74, and 1880-85. He had attended GP's Oct. 27, 1851, London dinner honoring the departing U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London (first world's fair). •See John Bright.

Last U.S. Visit

Victoria, Queen. 28-GP's Last U.S. Visit, 1869. In London, often ill, GP determined in May 1869, at age 74, not to delay what might be his last U.S. visit. He wanted to add to his institutes and double his gift for southern education (PEF). He wrote to Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), May 22, 1869: "I fear if I postpone this visit until next year it will be too late." •Ref. GP, London, to John Pendleton Kennedy, May 22, 1869, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Victoria, Queen. 29-GP's Last U.S. Visit, 1869, Cont'd. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) also expressed concern about GP's health in a May 20, 1869, letter to U.S. Secty. of State and PEF trustee Hamilton Fish (1808-98): "Recent advices from Mr. Peabody make me very apprehensive that he is more ill than we had anticipated." •Ref. Robert Charles Winthrop, Brookline, Mass., to Hamilton Fish, May 20, 1869, "Correspondence of Hamilton Fish," LX, Nos. 7930 and 7931, Library of Congress Ms.

Victoria, Queen. 30-Arthur Helps to Queen Victoria. About to leave England for what might be the last time, GP was troubled by a delicate matter involving Queen Victoria. He let the Queen's Privy Counselor Arthur Helps (1813-75) know that he wished to see him. Arthur Helps reported GP's concern in a note to the Queen: "Before Mr. Peabody left England he expressed a wish to see Mr. Helps. Mr. Helps accordingly went to see him. He found him very unwell, and that he had rather suddenly determined to go to America, to settle certain affairs there, and then, in about a year's time, to return to England." •See Arthur Helps.

Victoria, Queen. 31-Arthur Helps to Queen Victoria Cont'd.: "The object of the interview which was, of course, brought out with some hesitation, and at some length was practically to this effect:" •Helps explained: "Mr. Peabody would find it very uncomfortable to him, and it would put him in an awkward position, to be asked, as he knew he should be asked perpetually, whether he had an interview with the Queen. He also thought and feared much that when he should reply in the negative, it might occasion some unpleasant remark, and might in some minds, diminish the affectionate respect with which Your Majesty is regarded in the United States." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 32-Arthur Helps to Queen Victoria Cont'd.: "He then suggested that a letter from Your Majesty might be useful." •Helps enclosed with his report to the Queen a draft of a letter which the Queen, if she decided to write GP, might use as a guide. This correspondence was reviewed by the Queen's advisor Gen. Charles Grey (1804-70), who suggested a few changes. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 33-Queen Victoria to GP, June 20, 1869. Queen Victoria's June 20, 1869, letter to GP, her second letter written to him, reached GP in Salem, Mass. It read: "Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869. •The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it

impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 34-Queen Victoria to GP, June 20, 1869, Cont'd.: "She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people. Queen Victoria." •The *New York Times* printed the Queen's letter and added: "Queen Victoria has paid our great countryman a delicate and graceful compliment. Mr. Peabody left England unexpectedly, his departure known only to a few friends. His feeble health became known to the Queen through London newspapers. With her goodness of heart which Americans never fail to appreciate she sent him a personal letter." •Ref. *Ibid.*

With Robert E. Lee in W. Va.

Victoria, Queen. 35-GP's Last U.S. Visit, 1869, W.Va. Sick and five months from death GP saw his U.S. relatives, friends, and trustees for the last time. On June 29, 1869, he doubled his PEF to $2 million. Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) urged GP to join him for rest and relaxation at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. •Gathered there by chance during GP's visit (July 23 to Aug. 30, 1869) were leading political, military, and educational leaders, including Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871). •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Visits to the U.S. by GP. •White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Victoria, Queen. 36-GP's Last U.S. Visit, 1869, W.Va, Cont'd. Publicity on his doubling the PEF to $2 million and his advanced age and ill-health made GP the center of affectionate attention. His presence and that of Robert E. Lee, both heroes and education advocates, led to informal talks on southern educational needs. These informal talks set the stage for the later important Four Conferences on Education in the South (1898-1901). Those conferences led in turn to other PEF-like foundations, some vastly wealthier, all dedicated to uplifting the South through public education and health education. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 37-GP and R.E. Lee in W.Va., 1869. It was the last summer of life for GP and next to the last summer of life for Robert E. Lee. They talked, walked arm in arm, ate together in the "Old White" public dining hall, were applauded, and were photographed with others. Resolutions of praise were publicly read to GP who rose painfully to express his gratitude. A Peabody Ball was held in his honor whose merrymaking he heard from his bungalow. GP and Lee departed together on the same train. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last Hurrah

Victoria, Queen. 38-The Peabody Ball. Of GP's presence and of the Peabody Ball historian Perceval Reniers, authority on the southern springs, wrote: "The affair that did most to revive their [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...[that] was given to honor the king of philanthropists, Mr. George Peabody, the Yankee-born millionaire of London. Everything was ripe for the Peabody Ball, everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Perceval Reniers.

Victoria, Queen. 39-GP to Queen Victoria, July 19, 1869. GP was in NYC when he dictated his July 19, 1869, reply to Queen Victoria's June 20, 1869, letter to him. His letter read: "Madam, I have had the honor to receive the very kind [letter] which Your Majesty addressed to me from Windsor Castle on the 20th ultimo. Nothing could have afforded me greater satisfaction than such an expression of interest and regard from one whose character has commanded a homage far [greater] even than her own sovereignty, and for whom, in common with all Americans, whether residing at home or abroad, I have ever entertained so profound a respect." •Ref. GP, NYC, to Queen Victoria, July 19, 1869, Royal Archives, L.18/32, Windsor Castle, England.

Victoria, Queen. 40-GP to Queen Victoria, July 19, 1869, Cont'd.: "I am most deeply sensible to the favor which Your Majesty has so signally exhibited, both now and heretofore, towards my humble efforts for ameliorating the condition of the Poor of London, and I pray Your Majesty to accept this feeble assurance of my heartfelt gratitude." •Ref. GP, NYC, to Queen Victoria, July 19, 1869, Royal Archives, L.18/32, Windsor Castle, England. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 41-GP to Queen Victoria, July 19, 1869, Cont'd.: "I am sorry to be obliged to say, in reply to Your Majesty's most gracious expression of concern, that my health has not improved since I left England. I know not how soon I may be able to return there. •"Should a kind Providence spare my life, and allow me once more to return to the land in which I have enjoyed so many happy and prosperous years, I shall esteem it the highest privilege to avail myself of Your Majesty's permission to wait upon you in person and to renew the expression of my grateful acknowledgment of your thoughtful considerations and kindness. •"I have the honor to be, Madam, With greatest respect[,] Your Majesty's most humble subject [,] George Peabody[,] to the Queen Most Excellent Majesty." •GP shaky signature to this dictated reply to the Queen was barely legible. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last Return to London

Victoria, Queen. **42-**Return to London. PEF trustees saw GP leave NYC aboard the *Scotia* on Sept. 29, 1869, for England. He reached Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, Oct. 8, 1869, and hurried to London. Gravely ill, he rested at the home of long-time business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 80 Eaton Sq., London. The London *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, reported: "Mr. Peabody has been lying all week very ill at 80, Eaton Square.... There has been no improvement.... Every one, from the Queen downward, has been making inquiries about the eminent American philanthropist." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Victoria, Queen. **43-**Invitation to Windsor Castle. Queen Victoria learned of GP's return to London. Before she knew of his precarious condition, she asked her privy councilor Arthur Helps to invite GP to visit her at Windsor Castle. Helps transmitted the Queen's message to Sir Curtis Lampson on Oct. 30: "'Regarding Mr. Peabody, the Queen thinks the best way would be for her to ask him down to Windsor for one or two nights, where he could rest--and need not come to dinner, or any meals if he feels unequal to it; but where she could see him quietly at any time of the day most convenient to him.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. **44-**Invitation to Windsor Castle Cont'd. Helps added in his cover letter to Lampson: "You will be the best judge whether this should be mentioned to Mr. Peabody, and, if you think it should, will doubtless choose a favorable time for doing so." •Helps concluded with: "Hoping to hear a better account of our good friend's health today...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. **45-**Death, Nov. 4, 1869. But it was too late. Newspaper health bulletins constituted a veritable death watch. Largely unconscious his last days, GP died Nov. 4, 1869, 11:30 P.M., at Lampson's London home. His last will became public, requesting burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. Lampson telegraphed the sad news to GP's sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) whose son George Peabody Russell (1835-1909) left for England to convey the remains to the U.S. for burial. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GP Funeral Affected by *Alabama* Claims Angers

Victoria, Queen. **46-**GP Died During *Alabama* Claims Angers. Letters descended on London newspaper editors demanding public honors for GP. Circumstances conspired to make British officials first and then U.S. officials outdo each other in an unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral. •The immediate motive was sincere appreciation for GP's philanthropy. A second more pervasive motive, important first to British, then to U.S. officials, was to ease angers over the then disputed *Alabama* Claims. Britain, officially neutral in the U.S. Civil War, had turned a blind eye to Confederate agents who secretly bought British-built ships, like the CSS *Alabama*, outfitted them with armor and guns and used them as Confederate raiders to sink Union ships

with Union lives and treasure lost. U.S.-British angers, at near war intensity at GP's death, needed to be softened. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 47-Mounting British Honors. PM W.E. Gladstone (1809-98), after eulogizing GP in a public address on Nov. 9, 1869, ended with the statement: "With the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel." Hearing of GP's death, learning that his will requested burial near his hometown, Queen Victoria suggested returning his remains in a royal vessel. On Nov. 10, 1869, PM Gladstone's cabinet approved HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest, largest warship, as funeral ship. Not to be outdone, U.S. officials felt they had to equal and even outdo British honors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 48-Transatlantic Funeral Overview. GP's unprecedented transatlantic funeral included: **1-**Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869) and temporary burial there for 30 days (Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869). **2-**British cabinet decision (Nov. 10, 1869) to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S. on HMS *Monarch*, somberly repainted as a funeral vessel, with a specially built mortuary chapel. **3-**U.S. decision to send the USS *Plymouth* from Marseilles, France, to accompany HMS *Monarch* to the U.S. **4-**Impressive transfer (Dec. 11, 1869) of GP's remains from London's Westminster Abbey to Portsmouth dock, and from Portsmouth dock to the *Monarch*. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 49-Transatlantic Funeral Overview Cont'd. **5-**HMS *Monarch* and the USS *Plymouth*'s transatlantic voyage (Dec. 21, 1869-Jan. 25, 1870) from Spithead near Portsmouth, past Ushant, France, to Madeira island off Portugal, to Bermuda, and north to Portland, Me. **6-**Adm. David Glasgow Farragut (1801-70) in command of a U.S. Naval flotilla to meet the *Monarch* in Portland harbor, Me. (Jan. 25, 1870). **7-**The *Monarch* captain's request, on behalf of Queen Victoria, that the coffin remain aboard for two days as a final mark of respect, while Portlanders viewed the coffin in the ship's mortuary chapel (Jan. 27-28, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 50-Transatlantic Funeral Overview Cont'd. **8-**Lying in state of remains in Portland City Hall (Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1870). **9-**Special funeral train from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass. (Feb. 1, 1870). **10-**Lying in state of remains at the Peabody Institute Library (Feb. 1-8, 1870). **11-**Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., attended by several governors, mayors, Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, and other notables (Feb. 8, 1870). **12-**Final burial ceremony at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 8, 1870). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 51-The Queen's Involvement in GP's Funeral. GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch's article stated: "The Queen, in fact, was personally grieved, and it was her own request that a man-of-war be employed to return Peabody to his homeland." •HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, and its escort, USS *Plymouth*, were kept at Spithead near Portsmouth,

England, by blowing gales during Dec. 12-20, 1869. On Dec. 18, 1869, 1:00 P.M., the royal yacht *Albert* with Queen Victoria aboard passed Spithead to view the funeral ships. USS *Plymouth* saluted with 21 guns and raised the British ensign. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 52-Congress Orders a U.S. Naval Flotilla to Receive GP's Remains at U.S. Landing Port. The Queen's name was used in U.S. House Resolution No. 96, passed in the Senate, Dec. 23, 1869, signed into law by Pres. Grant, which read in part: "Whereas, in the death of George Peabody...our country and the world have sustained [great] loss.... •"And whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land; therefore, •"It is resolved...[that] the President was authorized to order as many ships as were convenient to meet at sea the European convoy conducting George Peabody's remains home." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 53-Portland, Me. Receiving Port. In solemn proceedings at the U.S. receiving port, Portland, Maine's Gov. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828-1914) accepted GP's remains from HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. John E. Commerell (1829-1901). Gov. Chamberlain said: "I receive this sacred trust and express the appreciation of the American people for the tender honors with which the Queen of England restored to its native land this precious dust. England honored this man while he lived. When he ceased, she laid him with her Kings. You return without him but you bear a nation's gratitude, reverence, and love." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Prince Arthur at GP's Funeral

Victoria, Queen. 54-Prince Arthur at GP's Funeral. Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur's presence (William Patrick Albert Arthur, 1850-1942, Duke of Connaught) added a dramatic royal touch to GP's final funeral and eulogy in Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870. Prince Arthur was on a Canadian tour when in mid-Nov. 1869 British Ambassador to the U.S. Sir Edward Thornton (1817-1906) received Queen Victoria's approval for Prince Arthur to visit the U.S. Prince Arthur left Montreal, Canada, on Jan. 20, 1870, went to Washington, D.C., where he met Pres. U.S. Grant, and was in NYC on Jan. 29, 1870. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 55-Prince Arthur at GP's Funeral Cont'd. A Jan. 27, 1870, letter from the Prince's military aide, Lt. Col. Howard Cawfurd Elphinestone (1829-90, later Sir), to Queen Victoria's advisor in England, contained the first mention of Prince Arthur's attendance at GP's funeral: "Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinstone thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend." Prince Arthur left NYC on Feb. 5, 1870, for Boston and left Boston on Feb. 8 for Peabody, Mass. The presence of British Ambassador Thornton, Prince Arthur, and the prince's retinue at the funeral service and at PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop's funeral eulogy attracted wide favorable press coverage. •Ref. [Elphinestone, Howard Cawfurd]. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Victoria, Queen. 56-British Officials Outnumbered U.S. Officials. Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine and PEF trustee Pres. R.C. Winthrop expressed concern that British officials far outnumbered U.S. officials at GP's final Feb. 8, 1870, funeral service and eulogy in Peabody, Mass. The *Monarch's* officers were honored and dined in Portland, Me., and in Annapolis, Md., but were not invited officially to Washington, D.C. Noting this inattention from the U.S. president, cabinet, and Congress led a perceptive writer on GP's funeral to conclude with the plaintive statement: "The coldness at the White House remained substantially unthawed by Queen Victoria's efforts to send a private American citizen back to his homeland in 'an almost royal state.'" •Ref. *Ibid.*

Victoria, Queen. 57-GP Centennial, Feb. 18, 1895. Twenty-five years later, the Queen, then age 76 and in the 58th year of her reign, remembered GP on his 100th birthday. She had become queen in 1837, the year GP went permanently to London. Her cablegram, sent to the GP Centennial Celebration Committee, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 18, 1895, read: "On this, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the grateful remembrance of him and of his noble munificent deeds of charity in this country, is fresh in my heart and in that of my people." •See GP Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895).

Gift to R.E. Lee's College

Va. Bonds, GP's. 1-Gift to Lee's College. In Aug. 1869, GP gave to Gen. Robert E. Lee's (1807-70) Washington College (see entry below) a gift of Va. bonds to be used for a mathematics professorship. Background: On the foggy night of Sept. 27, 1854, the Collins Line steamship *Arctic* collided with the smaller French ship *Vesta* 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. Of the 408 passengers aboard the *Arctic*, 322 drowned. Lost on the *Arctic* were GP's Va. bonds worth $35,000. After waiting for years for Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP presented their value with accrued interest in Aug. 1869 as a gift for a mathematics professorship to Gen. Robert E. Lee's Washington College (renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871), Lexington, Va. •See persons, ships, and institutions named.

Va. bonds. 2-Bonds Redeemed. In 1883, the state of Va. honored the value of these bonds with accrued interest and gave the univ. GP's gift in the amount of $60,000. •R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wryly described GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •Ref. *Ibid.* •Flood, pp. 215-216.

Visits to Canada

Visits to Canada by GP. 1-Toronto & Montreal, 1856 and 1857. During his Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return in nearly 20 years since leaving for England in Feb., 1837, GP visited Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1856. He suffered gout attacks on this visit. •On May 29, 1857, he was in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. •See cities named.

Visits to Canada by GP. 2-Montreal, July 1866. GP visited Montreal, Canada, again in early July 1866 during his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. That year, 1866-67, his 17 philanthropic gifts totaled $2,310,450. Sometimes ill, wanting seclusion before attending the opening of the PIB, Oct. 25, 1867, he went to Montreal, Canada, to rest and to fish. John Gregory Smith (1818-91), former Vt. governor (1863-65), arranged GP's travel on a special railway car on the Vermont Central Line.

Visits to Canada by GP. 3-Montreal, July 1866 Cont'd. GP was greeted on arrival in Bonaventure Station, Montreal, July 7, 1866, and greeted again at the St. Lawrence Hotel. On Sunday, July 8, 1866, he attended Christ Church Cathedral and in the evening the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). To accommodate Canadians who wanted to meet and speak with him he held a public levee (open house), talking longest with Canadian MP Robert Bell about public affairs, Anglo-American relations, and Queen Victoria's gift to him of her portrait, being specially prepared, which he received in Washington, D.C., in March 1867. •See persons named. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Visits to Canada by GP. 4-Salmon Fishing, Marguerite River. GP left Montreal, Monday, July 9, 1866, for the Saguenay River on the steamer *Quebec* which flew the U.S. flag in his honor. He enjoyed 12 days of salmon fishing on a Marguerite River stream reserved for him by a friend, Alexander Urquart. Out of 12 days in the fishing lodge, he slept under a tent 10 nights. •Ref. GP, Clayton, NY, to Horatio Gates Somerby, July 23, 1866, Somerby Papers, Mass. Historical Society. •*Montreal Gazette* (Montreal, Canada), July 10, 1866, p. 4, c. 5. •London *Times*, July 17, 1866, p. 10, c. 1, and Aug. 2, 1866, p. 9, c. 2. •*New York Herald*, July 9, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; July 10, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; July 11, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; and July 22, 1866, p. 11, c. 6. •NYC *Albion*, July 14, 1866, p. 332, c. 1.

Visits to Europe

Visits to Europe by GP. 1-Five Commercial Buying Trips. GP made five commercial buying trips from the U.S. to Europe: **a**-Nov. 1, 1827 through Aug. 1828 (nine months). **b**-April 1830 to Aug. 1831 (15 months). **c**-May 1, 1832, to May 11, 1834 (two years). **d**-Aug. 1835 to July 1836 (one year). **e**-From early Feb. 1837, to his death in London on Nov. 4, 1869 (for 32

years), GP lived in London, as head of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64), and thereafter as an American resident in London, except for three U.S. visits: **a**-Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857 (nearly a year), **b**-May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867 (exactly a year), and lastly **c**-June 8-Sept. 29, 1869 (four months).

Visits to Europe by GP. **2**-First European Trip: 1827-28 (nine months). In the fall of 1827, while GP was junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), he saw an opportunity to negotiate the sale of a crop of southern cotton in Lancashire, England and, while in England, to locate, purchase, and ship to his warehouses salable prints, woolens, linens, and other dry goods. He secured a passport dated Oct. 22, 1827. As he packed for his first transatlantic crossing (left Nov. 1, 1827, returned Aug. 1828) he took with him gifts of a Bible, an Isaac Watts Hymnal, and the accompanying letter marked "Baltimore Oct. 26, 1827," from Mary Elizabeth Shaw and Anna Marie Shaw. The girls, believed to be the daughters of a Baltimore business friend, gave him the volumes. •Ref. (Bible & Isaac Watts Hymnal gifts): Mary Elizabeth and Anna Marie Shaw, Baltimore, to GP, Oct. 26, 1827, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Visits to Europe by GP. **3**-First European Trip: 1827-28 Cont'd. GP left NYC, Nov. 1, 1827, on a packet ship, *Florida*, with 20 passengers aboard. He landed in Liverpool, England, 25 days later, Nov. 25, 1827, ill from seasickness, greatly weakened, and having lost considerable weight. He suffered the worst seasickness on this the first of his five voyages to England, 1827-37, and subsequent three crossings from England to visit the U.S.: Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857; May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867; and June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869. •Ref. GP, NYC, to sister Mrs. Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh, Nov. 1, 1827, Peabody Papers, Yale Univ. •Ref. GP, Liverpool, to Riggs, Peabody & Co., Nov. 26, 1827, Peabody Papers, Rare Book Room, Ms. Collection, Boston Public Library.

Visits to Europe by GP. **4**-First European Trip: 1827-28 Cont'd. On this his first nine-month commercial buying trip to Europe GP wrote of poverty he saw in rural Ireland. On April 16, 1828, he wrote to his sister Sophronia Peabody (b.1809): "As soon as you leave this city [Dublin] the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages are in the most deplorable state of Poverty and wretchedness. It was not unusual, on leaving a public house in a country town, to be [surrounded] by 20 or 30 beggars at a time, which always excited in my mind feelings of congratulations, that I lived in a country where such things are unknown, but where industry and economy never fail to procure the comforts of life." •Ref. GP, Paris, to Sophronia Peabody, April 16, 1828, quoted in •Schuchert and LeVene, pp. 70-71. •See Dublin, Ireland. •Ireland.

Visits to Europe by GP. **5**-Second European Trip: 1830-31. In a lengthy Aug. 25, 1831, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), GP described His second commercial trip to Europe during April 1830 to Aug. 1831 (15 months). He went with a traveling companion (name not

known) by carriage and with frequent change of horses, he covered 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. •See Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels.

Visits to Europe by GP. 6-Third European Trip: 1832-34. GP's third commercial trip to Europe was made during May 1, 1832, to May 11, 1834, two years. When GP died (Nov. 4, 1869) his obituary in the London *Morning Herald* stated that he first came to England in 1837. To correct this error, A Mr. M.J. Powell wrote to the editor of the *Morning Herald* to say that he had seen GP in Manchester in 1832 and remembered his good face, kind manner, and the good impression GP had made on him. GP was then on his third European trip. •Little is known of GP's fourth European trip during Aug. 1835 to July 1836.

Visits to Europe by GP. 7-Fifth European Trip: Feb. 1837. On his fifth trip abroad, beginning early Feb. 1837, GP went as one of three agents to sell Md.'s $8 million in bonds abroad to finance the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s internal improvements. In the Panic of 1837 the other two agents were unsuccessful and soon returned to the U.S. GP remained in London for the rest of his life (1837-69), 32 years, except for three U.S. visits. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Visits to Europe by GP. 8-Fifth European Trip: Feb. 1837 Cont'd. GP eventually sold in London his portion of Md.'s bonds, made a transition from merchant to securities broker to international banker, established George Peabody & Co. in London (Dec. 1838-Oct. 1, 1864), took as partner on Oct. 1, 1854, Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), whose son John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) began his international banking career as NYC agent of George Peabody & Co. •Ref. *Morning Herald* (London), Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4. c. 5-6, and Nov. 8, 1869, p. 3, c. 4.

Visits to Rome and Paris by GP, 1868. 1-Audience with the Pope. With philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) GP visited Rome, Italy, Feb. 19-28, 1868, had an audience with Pope Pius IX (1792-1878), and soon after gave a $19,300 gift to the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital, Rome, through Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76). •See persons and hospital named.

Visits to Rome and Paris by GP, 1868. 2-Visit with G. Eustis. GP and Winthrop then went to Cannes, France, where about March 16, 1868, GP visited the family of George Eustis (1828-72), William Wilson Corcoran's son-in-law (Corcoran's only child, a daughter, Louise Morris née Corcoran Eustis, died three months before, Dec. 4, 1867). •See persons named.

Visits to Rome and Paris by GP, 1868. 3-Received at the French Court. GP and Winthrop then went to Paris, France, where GP was introduced at the court of Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and the Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). •See persons named.

Three Visits to the U.S.

Visits to the U.S. by GP. 1-Overview. After Feb. 1837 GP remained in London and made three U.S. visits: **a**-Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857 (nearly a year), **b**-May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867 (exactly a year), and lastly **c**-June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869 (four months). For GP, frequently ill with crippling gout, these three U.S. visits were busy seeing family, friends, consulting advisors on philanthropic plans and gifts, and observing socio-political-economic conditions with a merchant's eye and an investment banker's mind. (Note: at end of each unit below, •See listing(s) indicate where fuller accounts with •Refs. may be found. Where relevant, •See persons, places, and institutions mentioned).

1: Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857

Visits to the U.S. by GP. 2-Met by Delegations. GP first returned to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence as a London banker (Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857). He was greeted on arrival, NYC, on the *Atlantic*, Sept. 15, 1856, by NYC, Boston, and South and North Danvers delegations. His sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) had written him not to accept public dinners before the Oct. 9, 1856, public affair planned for him by his hometown friends. South Danvers, Mass., people, she wrote, had voted $3,000 for a public welcome for him and they "will be extremely disappointed if they do not do much more than anybody else and do it first. They are tenacious of their right to you." •Ref. *New York Daily Times*, Sept. 16, 1856, p. 4, c. 4. •*New York Herald*, Sept. 16, 1856, p. 3, c. 6. •Ref. Mrs. Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell to GP, Sept. 10 and 22, 1856, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 3-Declined NYC Dinner. GP declined a proposed NYC public dinner offered by author Washington Irving (1783-1859), Edward Cunard (1816-69), August Belmont (1816-90), and others. He explained that he had promised this honor to citizens of his hometown of South Danvers. He said to the NYC greeters: "Like Rip Van Wrinkle I stare amazed at the changes before my eyes." The *New York Herald*, Sept. 16, 1856, greeted him with: "He returns to his native country after an absence of about 20 years." He stayed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, NYC. •Ref. (Declined NYC public dinner): *New York Daily Times*, Sept. 24, 1856, p. 1, c. 5.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 4-Newport to Providence, R.I. to Georgetown, Mass. On Sept. 18-19, 1856, GP visited business friend William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) in Newport, R.I. •During Sept. 20-Oct. 9 he went from Newport, R.I., to Providence, R.I., to Georgetown, Mass., to be with his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell and her family.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 5-Newburyport, Mass. On Oct. 2 he visited the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass., where he recognized and greeted merchant and former mayor Moses

Davenport (1806-61). A man stepping from the crowd said to GP: you don't know me. Shaking the man's hand GP replied, "Yes, I do, Prescott Spaulding [1781-1864]," explaining to all that this was the Newburyport merchant who stood surety for his first $2,000 goods on consignment from Boston merchant James Reed in early 1812 when at age 17 he left Newburyport, Mass., with paternal uncle John Peabody (1768-before 1826) to open a store in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812. •Ref. *Daily Herald* (Newburyport, Mass.), Oct. 7, 1856, p. 1, c. 2. •Currier, II, p. 406. •See Moses Davenport.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 6-Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration, S. Danvers. On Oct. 9 GP went from Georgetown, Mass., by carriage with sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell and her son, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), to their gaily decorated hometown of South Danvers, Mass. At the Maple St. Church from which flags flew, GP was greeted by a gun salute and shook hands with the committee on arrangements. He was greeted by crowds of over 20,000 people, amid bands playing and marching school children. The welcoming address was by Alfred Amos Abbott (1820-84). •See South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 7-Oct. 9, 1856, GP Celebration, S. Danvers Cont'd. Later, GP told 1,500 dinner guests, including Edward Everett (1794-1865), U.S. Minister to Britain during 1841-45: "Heaven has been pleased to reward my efforts with success, and has permitted me to establish...a house in a great metropolis of England.... I have endeavored...to make it an American house; to furnish it with American journals; to make it a center for American news, and an agreeable place for my American friends visiting England." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 8-Canada and Ohio. In mid October GP visited Toronto and Montreal, Canada. He suffered gout attacks in Canada. •During Oct. 21 to Nov. 3, 1856, he was in Zanesville, Ohio, with his younger brother Jeremiah Peabody's (1805-77) family, and in Cleveland to visit Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). •He spent election night, Nov. 4, 1856, with former U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74) in Buffalo, N.Y. •See persons named

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 9-Nov. 7-Dec. 24, 1856. During Nov. 7-24, 1856, he was confined to bed with boils on his knees at NYC's St. Nicholas Hotel. •He spent Thanksgiving, Nov. 25 to Dec. 4, 1856, in Georgetown, Mass., with his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. •During Dec. 5-11, 1856, he visited his sister, Sophronia Phelps (née Peabody) Little (b.1809) and family in Pembroke, N.H. **7**-In Boston during Dec. 23-24, 1856, he met with Edward Everett (1794-1865), Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner (1818-92), Boston Mayor Alexander Hamilton Rice (1818-95), and historian John Lothrop Motley (1814-77). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 10-Late Dec. 1856-Feb. 14, 1857. In late Dec. 1856 to Jan. 9, 1857, GP spent three days in Providence, R.I; one day in Hartford, Conn.; and 12 days in NYC. •He was

in Philadelphia during Jan. 10-18, 1857, was entertained in Baltimore Jan. 26 to Feb. 14, 1857, with receptions at the Md. Historical Society (Jan. 30) and the Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts (Feb. 2). •See cities, persons, and organizations named.

Visits, U.S. 1856-57. 11-Baltimore 1857. GP attended several private dinners in Baltimore. He planned his Feb. 12, 1857, letter founding the PIB with PIB trustees John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), William Edward Mayhew, and Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 12-War of 1812 Land Bounty. In Washington, D.C., during Feb. 14-23, 1857, he visited William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888). With the help of Corcoran's colleague, Anthony Hyde, a justice of the peace, GP prepared affidavits to apply for a land bounty War of 1812 veterans were entitled to by Act of Congress, March 3, 1855. The application requested the land bounty as a memento and not for profit. •See War of 1812.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 13-March-April 1857 Tour. GP's motive for his 1856-57 U.S. visit, besides seeing relatives and friends and founding the PIB (Feb. 12, 1857), was also as an investment banker to observe recent growth in the U.S. South and West. Declining public dinners, his March-April 1857 itinerary took him to **a**-Charleston, S.C., March 7, 1857, then by water on the steamer *Le Grande* to **b**-Augusta, Ga., March 9, to **c**-Mobile, Ala., March 15-18, where he stayed at the Battle House for a few days to recover from illness. •See Augusta, Ga.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 14-March-April 1857 Tour Cont'd. From Mobile, Ala. he went to **d**-New Orleans, La., on March 19-23, where he stayed at the St. Charles Hotel, declined a public dinner but attended a private dinner, and was made a Chamber of Commerce member. He was in **e**-Cairo, Ill., on March 30, in **f**-St. Louis, Mo., on April 3, where he attended a Chamber of Commerce reception; in **g**-Terre Haute, Ind., and **g**-Indianapolis, Ind., on April 7, where he stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard (1820-60). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 15-March-April 1857 Tour Cont'd. On April 10, he was received at the Indianapolis Merchants Exchange, **h**-went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he again declined a public dinner but received and acknowledged resolutions of praise. In **i**-Pittsburgh, Penn., during April 14-16, he stayed with Capt. Edward Schenley and attended a large private dinner. On April 25 he was in **j**-Oswego, N.Y., joined by Vt.-born but naturalized British business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 16-March-April 1857 Tour Cont'd. GP was back in **k**-Baltimore, May 20, ill with rheumatism in his feet. On May 25 he was in **l**-Georgetown, Mass., with sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell. On May 28 he visited the Thomas Shaw family in Portland, Me., and on May 29 was in **m**-Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; on July 16 in **m**-Concord, N.H. On

Aug. 10, 1857, he was in n-Newport, R.I, where William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62) gave an elaborate farewell banquet, said to be the greatest entertainment fashionable Newport had seen to that time. Nine days later GP departed NYC (Aug. 19, 1957) on the *Persia* for England •The hectic 1856-57 visit, his first return to the U.S. in nearly 20 years abroad, was over. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 17-Hostile *N.Y. Herald*, Oct. 3, 1856, p. 4, c. 3. Press reports of GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit were mainly laudatory except for hostility in editor James Gordon Bennett's (1795-1872) *New York Herald.* The *Herald*'s coverage of GP's arrival was fair and objective but soon became sarcastic and hostile. The Oct. 3, 1856, *Herald* article, titled "Taking the Starch Out of Him," read: "For 20 years in London he has been in grand entertainments with high society, much publicized. In one month after Mr. Peabody arrived here, we have taken the starch out of him, and made him quite a respectable person. We shall send him back to John Bull quite a different man."

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 18-*N.Y. Herald*, Oct. 6, 1856, p. 4, c. 6: "...the purer air of this country is taking silly notions from Americans corrupted abroad. We wish his dinners, balls, feasts in Richmond Hill [in greater London] had been conducted with equal modesty and propriety. Had he done this he would not be the jest of London and the sorrow of thinking people here. But he grows wiser as he grows older." •The *Herald* of Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 4-6, and p. 8, covering the Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration in South Danvers, had unusually large coverage, three columns on page 1 and continued inside, costing, the article writer complained, between $200 and $300 in telegraph bills.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 19-*N.Y. Herald*, Oct. 11, 1856, p. 4, c. 3: "Last spring we [James Gordon Bennett] were in London and received one of the first invitations to Mr. Peabody's entertainment at Richmond Hill on River Thames at which were Americans, a few silly baronets, and a noodle of a Lord. Ex-President Fillmore and W. W. Corcoran were there. We could not accept it, because about that time [we] were busy with Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon; but we have now the pleasure of returning the generous, though sometimes silly, Peabody."

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 20-*N.Y. Herald*, Oct. 11, 1856, p. 4, c. 3 Cont'd.: The sarcasm in the article continued: "Besides conferring on Danvers the favor of being born there, he gave thirty or forty thousand dollars for a lyceum. Peter Cooper gave a larger sum of $200,000 yet New York never made such a fuss over him as Danvers over George Peabody. His speech was good. He did not break down as he does in London, which shows he has acquired more strength in his backbone and more continuity in eloquence...."

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 21-*N.Y. Herald*, Oct. 13, 1856, p. 4, c. 4: "The philosophy of Mr. Peabody's dinners is that he who gives the finest dinners to his customers makes the most money. Being a shrewd Yankee George Peabody does his own drumming, banquets his

customers and their friends, sprinkles in a lord or two, a knight or baronet, sometimes a hungry member of Parliament. Inferior speeches and toasts do not matter as long as the turtle is good and the champagne sparkling. The immense sum spent for this purpose, to advertise the house of Peabody and bring trade to the shop, brings a hundred-fold return. The idea that his dinners had the least influence on Anglo-American diplomatic relations is so amusing that Edward Everett had to laugh when his speech touched upon it."

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 22-*N.Y. Herald* Cont'd. One of GP's newspaper friends, F.C. Adams, called on *Herald* editor James Gordon Bennett and took him to task for the scurrilous articles. Bennett stopped for awhile. GP's cousin, Joseph Peabody, in NYC, irate over the *Herald*'s slurs, sent GP this explanation: "I exceedingly regret that your pleasure in this country should be marred by the wretched leaders in the 'Herald.' You certainly have given no occasion for their remarks which disgust everybody with their wanton unreasonableness." •Ref. F.C. Adams to GP, Nov. 5, 1856, and Joseph Peabody, NYC, to GP, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 18, 1856, both in Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 23-Cousin Joseph Peabody to GP on Bennett's Hostility. "I fear that any attempt to influence Bennett would make the matter ten times worse. He knows better than anybody that you never invited him to the Fillmore dinner, he also knows that he was not in England at the time, so he published this falsehood expressly to provoke a reply....It seems to be well known in this community that he makes it a system to attack some prominent person, it matters little who that person may be!...as regards the 'Herald,' it is even better to be abused than be praised by such a rascal as Bennett." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 24-*N.Y. Herald* Cont'd. Bennett's *Herald* continued to ridicule GP long after his return to London (end of Aug. 1857), particularly GP's July 22, 1858, dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond Hill, London. That dinner, attended by 30 Briton and 60 Americans, had as guest of honor U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason (1799-1859). Other guests included Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy and *New York Times* editor Henry Jarvis Raymond (1820-69). •Ref. *New York Herald,* Aug. 15, 1858. For *Herald* editor Bennett's charge of George Peabody & Co. difficulties in the Panic of 1857, •see Junius Spencer Morgan.

Visits, U.S., 1856-57. 25-*N.Y. Herald* Cont'd. Bennett's criticism of GP's July 22, 1858, London dinner is best seen through the private journal entry of U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), also antagonistic to GP. Moran wrote: "The New York Herald of the 15th inst. just at hand has an article ridiculing Peabody's dinner to old Mason at Richmond on the 29th of July [July 22, Moran's error], and very properly says Peabody is not admitted to good Society here, that the titled snobs who sit at his table are merely nobodies & only go for a dinner, & that any nobleman would consider himself insulted to receive an invitation to dine at a tavern. This is a sore cut to the old fool." •See Benjamin Moran.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 26-Bennett's *N.Y. Herald* Characterized. A recent respected author wrote that "The *Herald* was the spiciest paper in America, laced with sex, scandal, and James Gordon Bennett's erratic opinions…. Bennett was sinful and unscrupulous…. Gideon Welles [1802-78, Lincoln's Navy Secty.] despised him…as 'an editor without character whose whims are often wickedly and atrociously levelled against the best man and the best causes, regardless of honor and right.'" •Ref. Waugh, pp. 138-139.

2: May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 27-Georgetown and Boston, Mass: Ten years later on his second U.S. visit GP arrived in NYC on the *Scotia*, May 1, 1866. •On May 3, 1866, he went to Georgetown, Mass., to visit his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels and family (Judith's first husband Jeremiah Russell died May 2, 1860; she married Robert Shillaber Daniels in 1862). •On May 8, 1866, to soften differences that had developed, GP humbly wrote to the Md. Historical Society trustees to ask their withdrawal from PIB administration. •On May 9, 1866, he consulted with advisor Robert Charles Winthrop on philanthropic plans (he also consulted with Winthrop in June, Sept., and Oct. 1866). •On May 25, 1866, 50 Boston officials and merchants invited him to a public dinner, which he declined.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 28-Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass. On June 19, 1866, ground was broken for the Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., costing $70,000, GP was having built in memory of his mother, born in Georgetown when it was named Rowley. His sister Judith lived there. He also gave $30,000 for a Peabody Institute Library of Georgetown, Mass. •On June 29, 1866, he consulted with John Pendleton Kennedy in NYC on the PIB inauguration scheduled for Oct. 26-27. •On July 7-22, 1866, he visited in Montreal, Canada; traveled on the Saguenay River, and fished for salmon on the Marguerite River.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 29-In Massachusetts. On Sept. 19, 1866, he laid the cornerstone of the Memorial Church and library in Georgetown, Mass., in his mother's name. •On Sept. 22, 1866, he added $100,000 to his first Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, Mass. (renamed Peabody April 13, 1868), founded June 16, 1852, total gift $217,600.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 30-Peabody Museums, Harvard & Yale. On Oct. 1, 1866, Harvard Univ. scientist Louis Agassiz (1807-73) proposed, through Robert Charles Winthrop, that GP finance a science publication series. •GP's letter of Oct. 8, 1866, was read donating $150,000 to establish the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. •On Oct. 15, 1866, GP spoke to South Danvers, Mass., schoolchildren. •On Oct. 19, 1866, he added $500,000 to the PIB, founded Feb. 12, 1857, total gift $1.4 million. •GP's letter of Oct. 22, 1866, was read donating $150,000 to establish the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale

Univ. •He left NYC Oct. 22, 1866, stopped in Philadelphia on Oct. 23 where some PIB trustees met him and described PIB dedication arrangements.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 31-Baltimore 1866. On Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, 1866, in a special railway car arranged by B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), GP and guests left Philadelphia on the Philadelphia & Wilmington RR, with a brief stop at Havre-de-Grace near the Susquehanna River. •He was joined on the train at Havre-de-Grace by PIB trustees George Nathaniel Eaton (1811-74), Enoch Pratt (1808-96), George Washington Dobbin (1809-91), and others who escorted GP and guests into Baltimore.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 32-Baltimore 1866 Cont'd. In Baltimore, Oct. 24, 1866, Mayor Chapman and city council members greeted GP and his guests. These guests included Charles Macalester (1798-1873) of Philadelphia, Capt. Charles H.E. Judkins of the *Scotia*, GP's nephew George Peabody Russell and wife, nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), and George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921) of Newport, R.I. (later R.I. governor, 1885-87, and U.S. senator. 1895-1913); and some PIB trustees. They were taken by carriage to Barnum's City Hotel, guests of the city (GP had lived at Barnum's from its opening [about 1836] until his departure for London in Feb. 1837). •See persons, cities, institutions named.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 33-Baltimore 1866 Cont'd. GP spoke at the dedication of the PIB on Oct. 25, 1866. •On Oct. 26, 1866, standing on the PIB steps he was greeted by 20,000 marching Baltimore schoolchildren. •On Oct. 27, 1866, he shook hands with 3,000 to 4,000 Baltimoreans. •He attended First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, on Oct. 28, 1866. •On Oct. 30, 1866, he visited B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore, Md. He added $40,000 to the Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers, Mass., and gave $25,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for a professorship of mathematics and natural science. •See Charles James Madison Eaton.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 34-Nov. 1866. During Nov. 2-10, 1866, GP was in Zanesville, Ohio, visiting relatives. •On Nov. 5, 1866, he gave a $20,000 publication fund to the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore. •On Nov. 6, 1866, he gave $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering. •During Nov. 12-13, 1866, he was with John Work Garrett in •Md., was in •Philadelphia during Nov. 15-16, 1866, and in •NYC and •Mass. during Nov. 19-27, 1866.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 35-Dec. 1866-Feb. 3, 1867. Also in autumn 1866 GP gave $450 for church repair in Barnstead, N.H., in the name of a resident relative, and $10,000 for a library in Thetford, Vt., where his grandparents had lived and where he had visited at age 15 in 1810. •During Dec. 1866 to Jan. 1867 he was in Salem and Georgetown, Mass. •On Jan. 1, 1867, he

gave a $20,000 publication fund to the Mass. Historical Society, Boston. •On Feb. 3 he was with Robert Charles Winthrop in Baltimore.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 36-Founding the PEF. On Feb. 4, 1867, GP was in Washington, D.C., preparing his Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF for public education in the eleven former Confederate states plus W.Va. ($1 million, doubled to $2 million on June 29, 1869). •On Feb. 8, 1867, GP was present at the first meeting of the PEF trustees, held at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C. •On Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson called on GP in his Willard's Hotel rooms in Washington, D.C., to thank him for the PEF as a national gift. •On Feb. 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 for the Peabody Library Book Fund, Newburyport, Mass., where he had worked in his oldest brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) dry goods store in 1811.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 37-Feb. 26 to April 25, 1867. On Feb. 26, 1867, he gave $140,000 to found what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., combining maritime history with Essex County, Mass., historical documents. •On March 8, 1867, in the U.S. Senate Mass. Sen. Charles Sumner introduced a joint Congressional resolution of praise and the award of a gold medal to GP for founding the PEF. •On March 22, 1867, GP hosted a banquet for Gen. U.S. Grant and other PEF trustees in NYC. •On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 for the Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C., now the GP Room of the Georgetown, D.C., branch of the Public Library of Washington, D.C. •GP attended the wedding of Reverdy Johnson's (1796-1876) daughter (c. April 24, 1867) and on April 25, 1867, with a few friends, called on Pres. Andrew Johnson in the White House. •Ref. (wedding): *Baltimore Gazette*, April 25, 1867, p. 1, c. 6. •(White House): *New York Herald*, May 1, 1867, p. 4, c. 6.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 38-Influenced Johns Hopkins. April 25, 1867, was also the most likely date when B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett deliberately brought together at dinner at his home near Baltimore GP and Johns Hopkins. Garrett knew that Hopkins sought advice on a philanthropic gift to leave in his will. GP explained how and why he became a philanthropist. The next day Hopkins is said to have drafted his will leaving $8 million to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school in Baltimore. •On May 1, 1867, GP sailed on the *Scotia* for Ireland and England. •See persons named.

Visits, U.S., 1866-67. 39-Begging Letters. GP was deluged with begging letters toward the end of his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. These begging letters were prompted by newspaper accounts of the 17 philanthropic gifts he made during 1866-67, totaling some $2,310,450. He received hundreds of letters each day. His sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Daniels opened and sent him only those of a business or personal nature. He sent a March 7, 1867, circular letter to newspaper editors stating that in strict confidence and sworn secrecy he had delegated the opening of his mail to others and had about 4,000 begging letters burned in his presence that day. •See Begging Letters to GP.

3 (Last): June 8-Sept. 29, 1869

Visits, U.S., 1869. 40-Weakened GP's Arrival. On June 8 a greatly weakened GP arrived in NYC on the *Scotia*. He was met by five trustees of the Peabody Institute of Peabody, Mass., and two nephews, who took him to rest with business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), 15 Waverly Place, Greenwich Village. His intimates sensed that this might well be his last visit (he died Nov. 4, 1869, five weeks after his return to London).

Visits, U.S., 1869. 41-"in advanced age and declining health." The *New York Times*, June 9, 1869, reported GP's arrival "in advanced age and declining health," evaluated the Peabody Homes of London, and closed with remarks about begging letters. "Wherever he goes," the article read, "he is worried by begging letters from individuals expecting him to get them out of some scrape. When these letters went unanswered abuse is heaped on Mr. Peabody. He was much persecuted in this way in England. Now that he is in America he should be left to the quiet and repose he so greatly needs." •Ref. *New York Times*, June 9, 1869, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 42-June 9-10, 1869. On June 9, 1869, GP rested with the Wetmores, took a drive with nephew Arthur J. Peabody and Wetmore and saw a few visitors. •On June 10 he left for Boston, where he was met at the railway station by PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), PEF first administrator Barnas Sears (1802-80), and Mass. Gov. John Clifford (1809-76), and was taken to rest at the home of Boston merchant Samuel Turner Dana (1810-77). •See Samuel Turner Dana.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 43-June 11-16, 1869. On June 11 he was in Salem, Mass., resting at nephew George Peabody Russell's home (sister Judith Dodge [née Peabody] Daniels' son). •On June 16 he dictated a letter which nephew George Peabody Russell wrote to B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84), who arranged GP's train travel. GP let Garrett know that he was ill and under the care of Dr. Charles Gideon Putnam (d. 1875, age 69) of Boston and that he could not visit Baltimore until the autumn. •Ref. (Dr. Putnam): Mass. Medical Society.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 44-To Join Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. On July 6 his nephew wrote on GP's behalf to William Wilson Corcoran, who was at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.: "...Mr. Peabody...is weaker than when he arrived.... He has...decided to go to the White Sulphur Springs...[and asks you to] arrange accommodations for himself, and servant, for Mrs. Russell and myself." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 45-Boston Peace Jubilee and Music Festival. In mid-June 1869 Boston held a Peace Jubilee and Music Festival to which GP paid an unannounced visit and quietly listened to the chorus. At intermission, Mayor Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff's (1810-74) announcement of GP's presence brought "a perfect storm of applause." •On Sunday, June 20, Unitarian minister,

the Rev. William Rounseville Alger (1822-1905), in his sermon closing the Boston Peace Jubilee, mentioned that GP had done more to keep the peace between Britain and America than a hundred demagogues to destroy it. •Ref. (Rev. Wm. R. Alger): *Boston Post*, June 21, 1869, p. 3, c. 4. •See Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 46-Peabody Education Fund. GP invited PEF Administrator Barnas Sears to Salem for a conference, drafted his third letter to the PEF trustees, and went over the draft with PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop at the Mass. Historical Society offices in Boston. See persons mentioned.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 47-Librarian Fitch Poole. On June 22 Librarian Fitch Poole of the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., called on GP in Salem and found him looking better than he had expected. GP gave Fitch Poole three photographs of himself and spoke of visiting the Institute soon. •Ref. (Fitch Poole's Diary, June 22, 1869): [Poole, Fitch]. His diary is in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 48-Doubling the PEF. On June 29, 1869, GP wrote his third letter to the PEF trustees, which he read to them at an early July meeting in Newport, R.I.: "I now give you additional bonds [worth] $1,384,000..... I do this [hoping] that with God's blessing...it may...prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country...." •On July 12 when GP visited the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., Librarian Fitch Poole remarked privately in his diary how feeble GP looked. •See Fitch Poole.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 49-Passing Irritation. During July 12-13 in Georgetown, Mass., he visited the Peabody Institute Library and the Memorial Church he had built in memory of his mother. He joined the choir in singing the "Old Hundredth" (Psalm 100, in English use from 1561). •On July 14 he met early and briefly with the trustees of his first (June 16, 1852) Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., gave way to passing irritation at their spending too much on their lecturers, but soon brightened and said, "Well, well, I must give you $50,000 more to get you out of trouble. And I must say that none of my foundations have given me so much satisfaction as this one at my native place." •GP gave a total of $217,600 to this, his first Peabody Institute Library in the town of his birth. •Ref. *New York Tribune*, quoted in •Hanaford, pp. 295-296.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 50-Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass. At 3 p.m. July 14 he spoke at the dedication of the Peabody Institute in Danvers (note: GP's first institute [1852] was in the south parish of Danvers, his birth place, later named South Danvers, and renamed Peabody in April 13, 1868. It was at the dedication of the Peabody Institute in Danvers [formerly called North Danvers] that he spoke). He said (in part): "I can never expect to address you again collectively.... I hope that this institution will be...a source of pleasure and profit." •To what is

now the Peabody Institute Library of Danvers, Mass., begun as a branch library (Dec. 22, 1856), GP gave a total of $100,000. •Refs. below.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 51-Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass. Cont'd. •Ref. *New York Times*, July 16, 1869, p. 1, c. 6. •*Peabody Press* (Peabody, Mass.), July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5; July 21, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-6; July 28, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-5. •*Boston Sunday Courier*, July 18, 1869, p. 2, c. 1-2. •*New York Tribune*, July 16, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3; and July 20, 1869, p. 4, c. 5. •*New York Herald*, July 16, 1869, p. 5, c. 5-6. •London *Times*, July 30, 1869, p. 4, c. 3.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 52-Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., Reception. On July 16, 1869, he gave a reception at the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., to which he had invited 30 friends from Boston who arrived by special train. They included former Mass. Gov. Clifford Claflin (1818-1905), Boston Mayor Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner (1811-74), and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94). Oliver Wendell Holmes later read aloud a poem titled "George Peabody" written specially for the occasion. •See persons named.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 53-Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., Reception Cont'd. Also present were Robert Charles Winthrop and former U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams (1807-86). Alfred A. Abbott (1820-84) introduced the speakers. GP's friends went by carriages to the home of Francis Peabody (1801-68) near the boundary between the towns of Peabody and Danvers, then on to the Peabody Institute of Danvers for more speeches. There Gov. Claflin praised GP's education gift to the South (PEF). •See Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 54-"the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom." Poet Oliver Wendell Holmes's letter two days later echoed what all GP's friends thought--that GP looked very ill. Holmes referred to GP in one letter as, "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 55-July 1869. On July 18 GP left Salem, Mass., and stayed with the Samuel Wetmores in NYC. •On July 19 he left NYC to visit Charles Macalester in Philadelphia. •During July 20-21 he stopped one night at John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore and then went by train to join William W. Corcoran at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. •During this interim, GP replied to Queen Victoria's June 20, 1869, letter and received news of and a photograph of the July 23, 1869, unveiling of his seated statue made by William W. Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St., London, near the Royal Exchange.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 56-GP's "cough is terrible." On July 22 Charles P. McIlvaine wrote to Robert Charles Winthrop: "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year." •See William Wilson Corcoran.

In W. Va.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 57-White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. GP arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., on July 23, 1869. Present was Tenn. Superintendent of Public Instruction and later U.S. Commissioner of Education John Eaton, Jr. (1829-1906). He wrote in his annual report: "Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Gov. Wise the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Taggart, and others.... Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at the cottage.... His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 58-Resolutions of Praise. GP's confinement to his cottage prompted a meeting on July 27 at which former Va. Gov. Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) drew up resolutions which were read publicly in GP's presence amid a crowd on July 28 in the "Old White" hotel parlor: "On behalf of the southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" •GP, seated, replied, "If I had strength, I would speak more on the heroism of the Southern people. Your kind remarks about the Education Fund sound sweet to my ears. My heart is interwoven with its success." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 59-Peabody Ball. On Aug. 11 merrymakers at the "Old White" held a Peabody Ball, whose gaiety GP, too ill to attend, heard in his cottage. Historian Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 60-GP and R.E. Lee. During Aug. 15-19, 1869, GP and Robert E. Lee were central figures in several remarkable photographs of the Reconstruction Era. In the main photograph, five sat on cane-bottomed chairs: GP front middle, Robert E. Lee to GP's right; William Wilson Corcoran to GP's left; at the right end Turkish Minister to the U.S Edouard Blacque Bey (1824-94); at the left end Richmond lawyer James Lyons (1801-82). Standing behind the five seated figures were seven former Civil War generals (mainly Confederate), from left to right: James Conner (1829-83) of S.C., Martin Witherspoon Gary (1831-73) of S.C., Robert D. Lilley of Va., P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-93) of La., Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-96) of Ga., Henry Alexander Wise (1806-76) of Va., and Joseph Lancaster Brent (1826-1905) of Md. There is also a photo of GP sitting alone and a photo of Lee, GP, and Corcoran sitting together. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 61-Barnas Sears on GP's Presence. PEF first administrator Barnas Sears described why GP's presence at White Sulphur Springs that July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, was important to the PEF's work in promoting public education in the South: "...both on account of his unparalleled goodness and of his illness among a loving and hospitable people [he received] tokens of love and respect from all, such as I have never before seen shown to any one. This visit...will, in my judgment, do more for us than a long tour in a state of good health...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 62-Gift to Lee's College. On Aug. 16 GP dined in the Old White and left on Robert E. Lee's arm. Both were soon surrounded by well wishers. Barnas Sears wrote of GP's public appearance: "Yesterday he went to the public dinner-table (about 1500 persons are here and dine in a long hall) and then sat an hour in the parlor, giving the ladies an opportunity to take him by the hand...." •R.E. Lee was then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee College in 1871). In late Aug. 1869 GP gave Lee's college a gift of Va. bonds, redeemed in the 1880's at $60,000, for a mathematics professorship. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 63-Last Sept. in U.S. GP stayed at John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore. •During Sept. 1-2, 1869, he visited PEF trustee Charles Macalester at Torresdale near Philadelphia. •During Sept. 3-9 he was in NYC with Samuel Wetmore. •On Sept. 9 he wrote his last will. •On Sept. 10 he was in Salem, Mass., ordered a granite sarcophagus, and had a tomb built for his burial. •On Sept. 13, from Salem, Mass., he added $50,000 to the Peabody Institute of Peabody, Mass., making his total gift to that institute $217,600. •On Sept. 19 he was in Boston; then to the Samuel Wetmores in Newport, R.I., where he spoke to John Pendleton Kennedy then visiting from Baltimore. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Visits, U.S., 1869. 64-Last GP-Kennedy Talk. Kennedy's journal entry for Sept. 20 read: "I had an interview with Mr. P...[for] about an hour, which was [as] long as he had strength to talk to us. He was very feeble and lay on the sofa apparently short of breath....." GP wanted Kennedy to accompany him to Baltimore, but Kennedy was himself too ill. Kennedy's last journal entry about GP, whom he had first known 55 years before as a brash soldier marching and drilling during the War of 1812, with a plume in his hat, read: "E. [Elizabeth, his wife] and I called upon him and after a short interview, took an affectionate leave, which both parties felt was probably a final one." •Ref Kennedy's journal, Sept. 21, 1869, pp. 372-375, Kennedy Papers, PIB.

Visits, U.S., 1869. 65-Last U.S. Departure. During Sept. 20-21, 1869, leaving Kennedy in Newport, R.I., GP went to John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore, dictated a letter to sculptor William W. Story to tell him how much his friends admired GP's seated statue on Threadneedle St., near the Royal Exchange, London, since its July 23, 1869, unveiling by the Prince of Wales. •On Sept. 22 a committee of PIB trustees escorted GP to the PIB building. He gave them a last

$400,000 gift, making his total to the PIB $1.4 million. •On Sept. 23 he left Baltimore, spent a few days in Philadelphia, and went to New York to spend two hours with Thurlow Weed (1797-1882). Finally, PEF trustees Samuel Wetmore, Charles Macalester, Hamilton Fish, and a few others saw GP aboard the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, on his last return to London where he died Nov. 4, 1869. •Refs. (below).

Visits, U.S., 1869. **66-**Last U.S. Departure Cont'd. •Ref. (With J.W. Garrett, Baltimore): Baltimore *Sun*, Sept. 21, 1869, p. 1, c. 8; and Sept. 27, 1942, Sect. 1, p. 5, c. 6. •Ref. (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure): Baltimore *Sun*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 2. •*New York World*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 3, c. 6. •*New York Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 4. •*New York Herald*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 7, c. 2. Baltimore *American & Commercial Advertiser*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 6. •*Anglo-American Times* (London), Oct. 9, 1869, p. 11, c. 2.

U.S. House Debate: U.S. Navy Reception for GP's Remains

Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey (1827-97). **1-**U.S. Naval Reception for GP's Remains. Rep. Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (D-Ind.), participated in the Dec. 21, 1869, U.S. House debate on House Resolution No. 96 requesting Pres. U.S. Grant (1822-85) to order a naval reception to receive GP's remains at the U.S. receiving port. •Rep. Robert Cumming Schenck (1809-90, R-Ohio), who led the opposition to the resolution, moved that the House adjourn to allow time to consider if it should go to this expense at all. Rep. D.W. Voorhees said he regretted that a move to adjourn was made, in view of GP's vast gifts to U.S. education and science. •See Death and funeral, GP's.

Voorhees, D.W. **2-**Career. The House refused to adjourn and, with Rep. Schenck objecting, passed the resolution that day. The Senate passed the resolution on Dec. 23, 1869. It was signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. •Rep. D.W. Voorhees was born in Liberty, Ohio; graduated from what is now De Pauw Univ. (1849); practiced law in Covington, Ind.; was U.S. district attorney for Ind. (1858-61); and served in the U.S. House (1861-66, 1869-71, 1877-97). •Ref. *Ibid.*

W

Waite, Morrison Remick (1816-88). **1-**PEF Trustee. Morrison Remick Waite was a PEF trustee for nearly 14 years, succeeded PEF trustee Charles Macalester (1798-1873), and was himself succeeded as PEF trustee by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Melvin Weston Fuller (1833-1910). •Ref. Curry-b, pp. 74, 102, 137.

Waite, M.R. **2-** Career. M.R. Waite was born in Lyme, Conn., graduated from Yale College (1837), was a lawyer in Ohio (1839), served in the Ohio legislature (1849), was appointed by Pres. U.S. Grant, with others, to represent the U.S. in the *Alabama* Claims (the U.S. was

awarded $15.5 million from Britain in reparation for damage from British-built Confederate ships [*Alabama* and others] which cost Union lives and treasure). As Chief Justice of the U.S. (1874-88), he led in interpreting the U.S. Constitution in the post-Civil War period. •Ref. *Ibid.* See persons named.

Wales, Prince of, later Edward VII (1841-1910), unveiled GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange, July 23, 1869. •See Statues of GP.

Peabody Museum of Harvard

Walker, James (1794-1874). **1-**GP's Harvard Museum Gift. Unitarian clergyman and educator James Walker was Harvard Univ.'s past president (during 1853-60) when GP's philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) asked his advice about GP's intended gift to Harvard. •A codicil in GP's 1860 will shows that his first thought was to leave $100,000 for a Harvard Astronomical Observatory. He discussed this idea in letters to Francis Peabody (1801-68) of Salem, Mass., and William Henry Appleton (1814-84) of Boston. His second thought, to endow a Harvard "School of Design," probably for art or for architecture, was suggested to GP by former Harvard Pres. Edward Everett (1794-1865). •Ref. A codicil to GP's 1860 will is in the Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Science: GP's Contributions to Science and Science Education. •Harvard Univ. •Othniel Charles Marsh

Walker, James. **2-**GP's Harvard Museum Gift Cont'd. GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) finally turned GP's thoughts toward science. GP paid for nephew Marsh's education through Phillips Academy, Yale College, Yale's graduate Sheffield Scientific School, and doctoral study at the German universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Breslau. GP also paid for Marsh's purchase in Europe of many books on geology and paleontology and a fossil rock collection weighing 2.5 tons. Marsh, the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale and the second such professor in the world, influenced GP to found science museums at Harvard, Yale, and what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Walker, James. **3-**Peabody Museum of Harvard. Contemplating a Peabody museum at Harvard to study what is now anthropology, GP asked Winthrop to inquire about its acceptability among Harvard authorities. •Winthrop had a series of meetings on the proposed Peabody museum of Harvard: with GP on June 1, 1866, at the Tremont House, Boston; on June 4, 1866, with GP's nephews, Yale Prof. O.C. Marsh and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, Harvard graduate class of 1856) at the Massachusetts Historical Society; and on June 17, 1866, again with GP who gave Winthrop permission to consult confidentially with Harvard friends. Winthrop especially sought the advice and approval of Louis Agassiz (1807-73), leading U.S. scientist and Harvard zoologist, and of past Harvard Pres. James Walker. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Walker, James. **4-**Peabody Museum of Harvard. Agassiz, Winthrop, and Walker knew that Harvard officials preferred new gifts of money to go to its library and to its Museum of Comparative Zoology rather than for GP's proposed museum. Pres. Walker said to Winthrop: "...When a generous man like Mr. Peabody proposes a great gift, we...had better take what he offers and take it on his terms, and for the object which he evidently has at heart.... There...will be, as you say, disappointments in some quarters. But the branch of Science, to which this endowment is devoted, is one to which many minds in Europe are now eagerly turning.... This Museum...will be the first of its kind in our country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Walker, James. **5-**Peabody Museum of Harvard Cont'd. Winthrop communicated his conversation with Pres. Walker to GP on July 6, 1866. On Sept. 24 Winthrop again met with GP and his nephews, Prof. O.C. Marsh and G.P. Russell. On Sept. 28, 1866, Winthrop called the first meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. The trustees accepted GP's gift of $150,000. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Walker, James. **6-**Peabody Museum of Harvard Cont'd. GP's Oct. 8, 1866, founding letter ended with these suggestions: "...In view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent, the labor of exploration and collection be commenced at as early...as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study, and their comparison with those found in other countries." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Walker, James. **7-**Peabody Museums of Harvard and Yale. The founding of GP's Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. followed on Oct. 22, 1860, also $150,000. •James Walker, born in Burlington, Mass., graduated from Harvard College (1814), studied divinity at Cambridge, Mass., under Henry Ware (1764-1845), was pastor at the Unitarian Church, Charleston, Mass. (1818-39), was a founder of the American Unitarian Assn. (1825), edited the *Christian Examiner* (1831-39), was a Harvard prof. of religion (1839-53), Harvard president (1853-60), and the leading exponent of early 19th century Unitarian metaphysics. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wallace, Lewis (Lew Wallace, 1827-1905). **1-**Union General. Lewis Wallace was a Union general and later author of the novel *Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ* (1880). •One source (Freeman-a, 1935, appendix) is most likely in error in listing Gen. Lewis Wallace as one of seven Civil War generals photographed between Aug. 15-19, 1869, with GP, then visiting White Sulphur Springs mineral health spa at W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. The generals in the photo, correctly named by Leonard T. Mackall of Savannah, Ga., in 1935, do not include Gen. Lew Wallace. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •GP Illustrations. •Robert E. Lee. •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Wallace, Lewis. **2-**Career. •Gen. Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Ind., was a journalist, lawyer, served in the Mexican War, was a member of the Ind. legislature, was active in the Ind. militia, and became a Union Maj. Gen. After the Civil War he returned to his law practice, was governor of the Territory of New Mexico (1878-81) and Minister to Turkey (1881-85). His novels, besides *Ben Hur*, include *The Fair God* (1873) and *Prince of India* (1893). •Ref. Boatner, p. 887.

Wallis, Severn Teackle (1816-1894), was born in Baltimore, Md.; graduated from St. Mary's College, Baltimore (1832); admitted to the bar in 1837; served in the Md. legislature (1861) where as an anti-Unionist he was imprisoned for 18 months; then resumed his law practice in 1870; and was elected as Univ. of Md. provost. By invitation on Feb. 18, 1870, on what would have been GP's 75th birthday (GP died Nov. 4, 1869), Severn Teackle Wallis lectured at the PIB on "Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody," which he was invited to repeat Feb. 25, 1870, to the Md. Senate and House of Delegates. •Ref. Wallis.

Walter, Jane, of Sutton, Mass., who married Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) in NYC on Nov. 30, 1827, became Lady Lampson when he was created a baronet (Nov. 16, 1866) for his work as a director (since 1856) and later vice chairman of the Atlantic Cable Co. (GP was also a director). •See Lady Lampson. •Curtis Miranda Lampson.

Walther, Charles H. (1879-1937), was a Baltimore artist, a showing of whose paintings was the PIB Gallery of Art's first one-man exhibit in 1912. •See PIB Gallery of Art.

War of 1812

War of 1812. 1-How GP Became a Merchant in the South. Two calamities befell GP, age 16, in May 1811 which led him to become a merchant in the South. His father died May 13, 1811, in his 49th year, after an accident in which his leg was broken. GP's mother was left without support, with six children needing care, in a mortgaged home to be vacated, burdened with her late husband's debts. Eighteen days later, on May 31, 1811, occurred the Great Fire in Newburyport, Mass. All business prospects were ruined including oldest brother David Peabody's (1790-1841) drapery shop, where GP worked as assistant clerk. •Ref. *An Account of the Great Fire...Newburyport ...31st of May, 1811.* •Smith, E.V., pp. 188, 190-191.

War of 1812. 2-Merchant in the South Cont'd. Also ruined was his paternal uncle John Peabody's (1768-d. before 1826) store, stock, and credit. Newburyport became an exporter of young people. GP's uncle John Peabody, somewhat of an adventurer but without credit, suggested that he and GP open a store in Georgetown, D.C. Needing goods to sell, GP, age 17, asked and got Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding (1781-1864) to stand surety for $2,000 worth of goods on consignment from Boston merchant James Reed. •Ref. Hanaford, p. 43.

War of 1812. 3-Merchant in the South Cont'd. GP and his Uncle John left Newburyport May 4, 1812, on the brig *Fame* under Capt. Davis. They sailed south along the Atlantic coast to the mouth of the Potomac, then up the Potomac to Washington, D.C. On May 15, 1812, with the goods on consignment in GP's name, GP and his uncle opened a mercantile store (also in GP's name) on Bridge St., Georgetown, D.C. GP thus began his first two years as a Yankee storekeeper in and dry goods peddler around Georgetown, D.C. •See Georgetown, D.C.

War of 1812. 4-Merchant in the South Cont'd. Forty-five years later this turning point in GP's life was described at an Oct. 9, 1856, dinner honoring GP in his hometown, South Danvers (renamed Peabody on April 13, 1868). Speaker Alfred A. Abbott (1820-84) said: "He found himself, by his father's and his brother's misfortune, an orphan, without means, without employment, without friends, and all in the most gloomy times, but...buoyed up by a firm resolve and a high endeavor he turned his back upon the endeared and now desolate scenes of his boyhood, and sought under a southern sun the smile of fortune." •Ref. (A.A. Abbott's speech about GP in 1811): *Proceedings...Dinner...George Peabody...Danvers, October 9, 1856*, p. 149. *New York Times*, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 3, and Oct. 11, 1856, p. 2, c. 1-5. •Chapple, p. 4. •Wilson, P.W., pp. 24-25.

War of 1812. 5-Fourteen Days as a Soldier. Washington, D.C., was under threat of British attack. All able-bodied men were conscriptable. Before being called, GP enlisted in Capt. George Peter's (1779-1861) artillery company. On June 28, 1813, GP wrote from Georgetown, D.C., to his sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879) of his situation. His letter, with errors of a largely self-taught 18-year-old, related that he was burdened with the running of the store, of the military situation in the area, and of his military service. •Ref. below.

War of 1812. 6-GP, Age 18, To Sister Judith (in part): "...But in my Situation I cannot feel that ease & tranquillity I should wish as the management of the business in which I am engaged entirely devolves on me, and subjects me to all the cares and anxieties that generally attends it. We are also under considerable apprehensions of an attack from the British upon this district, So much so that the President has made a requisition of 500 men which have been ordered on duty and are now encamp.d within sight of this place. I was one of the detach.d members, but fortunately the day previous to the draft attach.d myself to a choir of Artillery, otherwise it would have cost me from 50 to 75$ for a Substitute. My duty however now is not the easyest having to meet every other day for the purpose of drill exercise and which is the case with every person capable of military duty in the district...." •Ref. below.

War of 1812. 7-GP, Age 18, To Sister Judith Cont'd. •Ref. GP, Georgetown, D.C, to sister Judith Dodge Peabody, Thetford, Vt., June 28, 1813, Peabody Institute Library Archives, Peabody, Mass. •Also printed copy in newspaper clipping pasted back of a GP portrait, Print Dept., Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. •"George Peabody-a," *Hunt's*..., p. 430, reprinted as •*A*

Biographical Sketch of George Peabody of London From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine For April, 1857 (New York: Baker and Godwin, 1857), p. 8.

War of 1812. 8-Fellow Soldier: E. Riggs, Sr. One account listed among GP's mess mates a gunner in the battery at Fort Warburton, Md., a young lawyer named Francis Scott Key (1779-1843) who, the next year, composed "The Star Spangled Banner." •GP also came in contact with Elisha Riggs [Sr.] (1779-1853), 16 years older than GP and an established merchant in Georgetown, D.C., who took GP as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), first in Georgetown, D.C. (1814-15), with a consequent move to Baltimore (1815-29). •See persons named.

War of 1812. 9-Fellow Soldier: J.P. Kennedy. GP also met John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), novelist, statesman, planner and trustee of the PIB, to which GP gave a total of $1.4 million (1857-69). Kennedy conceived of the five-part PIB, based in part on the British Museum of London: a lecture hall and fund, art gallery, reference library, academy (later conservatory) of music, and prizes to Baltimore's best public school students. Fifty years after the War of 1812 Kennedy recorded in his journal his remembrance of GP in that war: "My remembrance of him oddly enough now brings him to view in the character of a rather ambitious and showy, well-dressed and trig young soldier...--an apparition strangely incongruous with that peaceful aspect and solid gravity we are accustomed to...." •Ref. "Sketch of George Peabody," John Pendleton Kennedy's Journal, Vol. 73 (n.d.), Kennedy Papers, PIB.

War of 1812. 10-Land Bounty, 1857. GP served 12 days as a private soldier in the military district of Washington, D.C., July 15-26, 1813. The next year, on a trip to Newburyport, Mass., he served two additional days as a private in Capt. Joseph T. Pike's company, Col. Merrill's regiment (Oct. 5-7, 1814), a total of 14 days. •Ref. GP's War of 1812 land bounty warrant application, Feb. 25, 1857, Veterans Records of the War of 1812, Record Group No. 15A, BL wt. 56 861-160-55, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

War of 1812. 11-Land Bounty, 1857 Cont'd. Forty-three years later, during his Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, GP was with longtime business associate and friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14-23, 1857. With the help of Corcoran's colleague, Anthony Hyde, a justice of the peace, GP prepared affidavits to apply for a land bounty War of 1812 veterans were entitled to by act of Congress, March 3, 1855. GP's application requested the land bounty as a memento and not for profit. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See William Henry Winder.

Horatio G. Ward & GP

Ward, Horatio G. (c.1810- May 1868). **1-**Merchant Friend. Horatio G. Ward was a U.S.-born merchant and longtime London resident. His business connection and friendship with GP went back to at least 1834 when Ward, on business in Bologna, Italy, wrote GP in a teasing manner about getting married. Ward wrote (his underlining), "How do you get on? I don't mean in business matters for they are always right with you; but as prospects that search after a wife that you thought of setting about when we parted.--Don't by any means give it up, for I rely on you to make my path in the same line, smooth... [John] Cryder tells me they are fine women, and so let me persuade you...to make a beginning." •Ref. Horatio G. Ward, Bologna, to GP, Nov. 26, 1834, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Ward, Horatio G. 2-Died in London. Horatio G. Ward was also intimate with U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86), with whom he often dined and whom he named as one of his executors of his will. After Ward died in London, May 1868, Secty. Moran recorded in his journal (May 28, 1868) "Mr. George Peabody came to tell me that Horatio Ward went out as super cargo for him more than 40 years ago; but that he [Ward] quarreled with him in London and afterwards apologised [sic] for his behavior. He said Ward was very unjust and abusive and might have left on record a statement of the quarrel. That was untrue. He saw I was one of the Executors and came to say how the matter stood, and if need be to show me Ward's apology. I said his statement was sufficient and the papers not needed." •See Benjamin Moran.

Ward, Samuel G., was U.S. agent for the Baring Brothers, GP's chief competitor in London for U.S. trade in goods and securities. When GP was in the process of taking as partner (during Oct. 1, 1854-Oct. 1, 1864) Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90) into George Peabody & Co., London, Samuel G. Ward wrote to his superior, April 11, 1854: "Mr. Morgan is highly thought of here as a man of talent, energy, & labor. If Mr. Peabody was safe before, he will be much safer now with Mr. Morgan at his side." •Samuel G. Ward was one of eight children of Thomas Wren Ward of Salem, Mass. (below). •See Junius Spencer Morgan.

Ward, Thomas Wren (1786-1858), born in Salem, Mass., worked for the import and export firm of Ropes & Ward, Boston, before becoming the resident U.S. agent for the Baring Brothers, London, leading British banking firm (1830-53). He was the father of Samuel G. Ward (above) and seven other children. •Ref. "Ward, T.W.," p. 561.

Warnford Court, London. George Peabody & Co.'s first London office (called "counting house" in English parlance) was at 31 Moorgate St., Dec. 1, 1838 to c.1845, then moved to 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton St., 1845-55, then moved to 22 Old Broad St. (1855), all in London's inner city near the Royal Exchange and near Threadneedle St., where GP's seated

statue by William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869. •See named streets. •Statues of GP. •William Wetmore Story.

Warren Prison of Boston Harbor. On Nov. 8, 1861, a Union ship captain stopped the British mail ship *Trent* in the West Indies Bahama Channel, removed Confederate agents James Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and John Slidell (1793-1871) of La., and their male secretaries, on their way to seek recognition, arms, and aid in Britain and France. The Confederates were taken to Warren Prison in Boston Harbor, amid northern jubilation and British anger. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Abraham Lincoln's cabinet disavowed the seizure. The Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •The *Trent* Affair delayed GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund press announcement, leading to the Peabody Homes of London. •See *Trent* Affair. Peabody Homes of London.

Washington and Lee Univ. (formerly Washington College), Lexington, Va. In late Aug. 1869 GP gave his Va. bonds lost on the sunken Collins Line steamship *Arctic*, Sept. 27, 1854, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, Washington College president (Washington and Lee College after 1871) for a mathematics professorship, which Va. redeemed in 1883 at $60,000. •R.E. Lee's biographer C.B. Flood thus wrote of GP's gift of these lost Va. bonds: "It was generosity with a touch of Yankee shrewdness: you Southerners go fight it out among yourselves. If General Lee can't get [this lost bond money] out of the Virginia legislature, nobody can." •See *Arctic* (ship). •Collins Line. •Persons named. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Washington College, renamed Washington and Lee College in 1871, to which GP gave $60,000 in Aug. 1869, for a mathematics professorship. •See Washington and Lee University (above).

Washington, George (1732-99, first U.S. Pres., 1789-97). London, England, has only four statues of U.S. nationals: GP's seated statue by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95) was unveiled July 23, 1869. The other three statues are of U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln, statue unveiled 1920; U.S. Pres. George Washington, statue unveiled 1921; and U.S. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, statue unveiled 1948. •See Statues of GP.

Washington Land. U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), who headed the Second U.S. Grinnell expedition (1853-55) in search of lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1820-57), named Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's $10,000 gift (March 4, 1852) for scientific equipment. In his official report Kane wrote to the U.S. Navy Secty.: "The large bay which separates it (Washington Land) from the coast of Greenland and the Glacier I have described bears on my chart the name of our liberal country-man and contributor to the expense of the expedition, Mr. George Peabody." •See Elisha Kent Kane.

Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. **1-**GP Gave $1,000. On July 4, 1854, GP gave $1,000 toward construction of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. The suggestion came from GP's longtime Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), with whom GP had helped sell U.S. bonds abroad to finance the Mexican War. Corcoran wrote to GP, then in London, June 19, 1854: "Would you like to donate to the Washington Monument now being organized? Donors of $1,000 have their names inscribed on a tablet in the monument." GP replied that he had just returned from a July 4, 1854, British-U.S. friendship dinner he gave at London's Star and Garter Hotel for 150 guests: "While seated beneath the portrait of [George] Washington...it recalled to my mind the magnificent Monument now being erected in your city to the Father of his Country.... That I might have a hand in its construction...I...authorize you to place my name on the subscription list for one thousand dollars." •Ref. *Washington Weekly Reporter* (Washington, Penn.), Aug. 9, 1854, p. 2, c. 5. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. **2-**Brief History. The Washington Monument originated in a 1783 congressional resolution to honor the first U.S. president with an equestrian statue. Because George Washington himself objected to the expense, nothing was done until after his death in 1799, when Chief Justice of the U.S. John Marshall (1755-1835) suggested a George Washington tomb. In 1832 a Washington National Monument Society began to raise funds. The obelisk monument was designed by U.S. Architect of Public Buildings Robert Mills (1781-1855). The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1848, but construction was halted for lack of funds. Congress did not appropriate funds until 1876. The 555 foot and five eighths inch monument on the Mall south of Constitution Ave. and west of 14th St. was completed in 1880 and was opened to the public in 1888. •Ref. Journal entry, July 25, 1854, Board of Managers, Washington National Monument, National Archives. •See persons named.

Waterloo Station, London. After a Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service, GP's remains lay in the Abbey to Dec. 11, 1869 (30 days). At 7:00 A.M., Dec. 11, 1869, with the Abbey's Dean Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81) present, the coffin was taken by carriage to Waterloo Station, placed on a special funeral train, taken to Portsmouth dockyard, where amid solemn ceremony, it was placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for a transatlantic crossing for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Waterlow, Sir Sidney Hedley (1822-1906), first proved that low-rent housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury, London, soon after publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Waters, Mary (née Marsh) (c1829-c1852), was the daughter of GP's younger sister Mary Gaines Peabody (1807-34, seventh born of eight children) and Caleb Marsh (b. c1800). The Marshes lived in Lockport, N.Y., where Mary Gaines (née Peabody) Marsh died of cholera, Aug. 27, 1834, age 27. She died soon after the birth of her third child, George Marsh who died in his first year (c1834- c1835). Caleb Marsh, who soon remarried, was left with two children, Mary Marsh, age 5, and Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), approaching age 3. Mary Marsh, who married Mr. Waters, died at age 22. Her death shocked her brother O.C. Marsh, who had been drifting without direction. He devoted himself to private study, entered and won honors at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Yale College; Yale's newly opened (1861) graduate Sheffield Scientific School; and three German universities--all at uncle GP's expense. O.C. Marsh became the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale, the second such professor in the world, a renowned discoverer of fossil remains, praised by Charles Darwin and others. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Waters, Robert Henry, Jr. (b.1852), was the son of Mary (née Marsh) Waters (see above).

Waverly Place, No. 15, Greenwich Village, NYC, was the home of Samuel Wetmore (d.1884). During GP's last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, he stayed several times at business friend Samuel Wetmore's NYC home at 15 Waverly Place, Greenwich Village, Manhattan. GP stayed there when he arrived in NYC on the *Scotia*, June 8, 1869, again on Sept. 9, 1869, and again on Sept. 29, 1869, the day he boarded the *Scotia* to return to London. •See Samuel Wetmore.

Webb, James Watson (1802-84), was editor of the NYC *Courier and Enquirer* during 1827-61. In 1854 he was in London with Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) when GP asked their advice about an educational institution he planned to establish in Baltimore. Back in Baltimore, Reverdy Johnson told John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) that GP wanted the three Baltimore leaders (Reverdy Johnson, John Pendleton Kennedy, and William Edward Mayhew) to help him plan what came to be the PIB to which GP gave $1.4 million total, 1857-69. The PIB, largely Kennedy's plan, was based partly on London's British Museum and consisted of a five-part institute: **1**-specialized reference library; **2**-lecture hall, lecture series, and lecture fund; **3**-academy of music; **4**-gallery of art; and **5**-fund for best scholars' prizes in Baltimore public schools. Kennedy helped GP draft his Feb. 12, 1857, founding letter. Delayed by the Civil War, the PIB building was dedicated and opened, Oct. 24-25, 1866, with GP present. •See PIB. •Persons named.

Webster, Daniel (1782-1852), was a N.H.-born lawyer, orator of note, N.H Rep. In the U.S. House of Representative (1813-17), then Mass. Rep. In the U.S. House (1822-27), Mass. Sen. in the U.S. Senate (1827-41, 1845-50), and U.S. Secty. of State (1841-43, 1850-52). •Daniel Webster sent GP on March 31, 1852, a letter introducing a Mr. Ebenezer Seeley. Daniel Webster's letter read: "Although I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet

your public and private character is so well known to me, that I take the liberty of presenting..." •Ref. Daniel Webster, Department of State, to GP, London, March 31, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Thurlow Weed

Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882). **1**-Was GP Pro-Confederate? In 1866 and 1869 when GP was denounced as pro-Confederate and anti-Union in the Civil War, his longtime friend Thurlow Weed defended him as solidly pro-Union during the Civil War. Background: GP was accused, without substantial proof, of pro-Confederate sympathy and anti-Union bond sale activities. These charges, which he hotly denied, were made by individuals and in the press in **1**-1861; **2**-during GP's May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit; **3**-during his June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, last U.S. visit; **4**-at his Nov. 4, 1869, death in London; and **5**-during his 96-day transatlantic funeral and final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •Critics faulted GP for **1**-living and working as a merchant in Baltimore and the South for 23 years (1815-37); **2**-for aiding the South with his $1.4 million total PIB gift (1857-69), for his $2 million PEF gift for public education in the South (1867-69), and for having been honored and fêted in southern cities. •See Civil War and GP.

Weed, Thurlow. **2**-Defended GP as Staunch Unionist. A letter writer identifying himself as "S.P.G." attacked GP's Union loyalty in the NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, the day the PIB was dedicated and opened with GP present. Two days later editor-owner Samuel Bowles, Springfield (Mass.) *Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, agreed with and added to the "S.P.G." attack. An anonymous defender of GP, identifying himself as "A Twenty-Five Years Acquaintance" in the *New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1866, was almost certainly Thurlow Weed. •GP's patriotism was again questioned amid the publicity of his last illness, death, and 96-day international funeral. Thurlow Weed again sprang to GP's defense in his widely reprinted "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3.

Weed, Thurlow. **3**-Career. Thurlow Weed, born in Cairo, N.Y., began as a printer, served in the War of 1812, and founded and edited *The Agriculturist*, Norwich, N.Y.; *The Republican*, Manlius, N.Y.; and *The Telegraph*, Rochester, N.Y., 1822. He was twice elected to the N.Y. state legislature; founded, edited, and made the *Evening Journal*, Albany, N.Y. (1830-65), the leading Whig Party and later Republican Party journal. •Weed masterminded the election of William Henry Harrison (1773-1841) as ninth U.S. president in 1841; helped get the presidential nomination for Henry Clay (1777-1852) in 1844; backed Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) as 12th U.S. president during 1849-50; and guided William Henry Seward's (1801-72) political career as N.Y. state legislator, governor, and senator; worked for Seward's nomination as presidential nominee in 1860 but backed Abraham Lincoln after Lincoln won the nomination.

Weed, Thurlow. **4-**Pres. Lincoln's Emissary. In Nov. 1861, to offset Confederate agent intrigues for British arms and recognition, Pres. Lincoln sent Thurlow Weed, who had European influence, to meet with British leaders. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran (1820-86) recorded Weed's visit to the Legation (Dec. 6, 1861): "Thurlow Weed...has been up to pay us a visit. He is a tall, slender man, with grey hair, a marked & intellectual face, a good head, and evidently possesses a strong mind. I...confess myself favorably impressed by him. Mr. Weed must be over 60 years of age...." Secty. Moran saw Weed again Dec. 9 and 30 (along with GP), Feb. 10 and March 8, 1862, noting on May 7, 1862: "Thurlow Weed has returned to London on his way home...." •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, pp. 918-920, 932, 952, 963, and 997.

Weed, Thurlow. **5-**Weed Vindicated GP. In Weed's Dec. 23, 1869, vindication of GP, he told how he conferred with GP (Nov. 1861-May 1862) whom he had known intimately since 1843. Weed explained to GP the issues that had forced the Union into Civil War. Weed then told how GP helped him meet such leaders as Lord Clarence Edward Paget (1811-95), Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878), and Members of Parliament James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), and William W. Torrens (1813-94). (Note: In 1863 Irish-born barrister and MP during 1847 to 1885, William Torrens McCullagh, took his mother's surname, Torrens). •Ref. (Torrens): Wallace and Gillespie, eds., II, p. 933, footnote 17. •See Civil War and GP.

Weed, Thurlow. **6-**Weed's Vindication Endorsed by McIlvaine. Weed's Dec. 23, 1869, vindication of GP was publicly endorsed by another of Pres. Lincoln's emissaries to Britain, Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873). •Despite Weed's firm pro-Union vindication of GP and McIlvaine's strong endorsement, GP's Civil War loyalties continued to be questioned. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Weld, Charles R., Mrs. (née Frances Eaton, d. March 13, 1947). She donated a portrait of GP by U.S. artist Chester Harding (1792-1866) to the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore. A print of this GP portrait is in "Baltimore's 150th Birthday," *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2. Under the copy of Chester Harding's portrait of GP (on p. 1) is printed: "Painted during the early years of his maturity," probably in GP's early thirties. It is an oil painting on canvas, 30" x 25," in an oval frame. Mrs. Weld (née Frances Eaton) may have been related to Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93), one of the original PIB trustees. •See persons named. •GP Illustrations.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of (1769-1852). GP's July 4, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner during the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London was successful largely because the Duke of Wellington agreed to be the guest of honor. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Wells, Alfred (1814-67). Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), GP's partner in George Peabody & Co., London, from Oct. 1, 1854, was apprenticed in merchant-banker Alfred Wells's wholesale dry goods business in Boston and was briefly Wells's partner. J.S. Morgan then became a partner in Morris Ketchum's private bank on Wall St., NYC; and then was a partner in the dry goods house of Howe Mather & Co., Hartford, Conn. (which became Mather Morgan & Co.). J.S. Morgan was a partner in J.M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. of Boston during 1851-54, dealing in dry goods and commodities, when he came to GP's attention. GP had dealings with this firm and particularly valued James Madison Beebe's (1809-75) high regard for J.S. Morgan as GP's partner. J.S. Morgan's son, John Pierpont Morgan, Sr. (1837-1913), began his international banking career as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co., London. •See persons named.

West, Henry. GP's last will of Sept. 9, 1869, left $11,000 (*£*2,200) to his London office clerk Henry West or wife Louise West. •See Wills, GP's.

West, Louise. •See above.

West Point (ship). •See *George Peabody* (ship).

West Virginia. 1-With Gen. Lee at the Springs. Four months before his Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, an ailing GP visited the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., mineral springs health spa, July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. There by chance he met northern and southern political, military, and educational leaders, including Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871). GP and Lee talked, dined, walked, and were photographed together and with others; resolutions of praise were presented to GP; and a Peabody Ball was held in his honor. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Robert E. Lee.

West Va. 2-PEF Aid. W. Va. became a state in 1863. The PEF Trustees included it along with the 11 former Confederate states because of its poverty.

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey, London. **1-**Westminster Abbey Funeral Service for GP. The Dean of Westminster Abbey, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-81), was in Naples, Italy, on Nov. 5, 1869, when he read in the newspapers of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London. He telegraphed Abbey colleagues his wish that GP be interred there. His entry in his "Recollections," compiled 12 years later (1881), records: "The next funeral of which I was cognizant was the only one that I made an exception to my general rule of not proposing anything as from myself, and it was then done under very peculiar circumstances. I was in Naples, and saw in the public papers that George Peabody had died. Being absent, considering that he was a foreigner, and at the same time, by reason of his benefactions to the City of London [the word 'fully' follows and is scratched out] entitled to a burial in Westminster Abbey, I telegraphed to express my wishes that

his interment there should take place. Accordingly it was so arranged." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Westminster Abbey, London. **2-**Dean Stanley's Career. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Aldersley, Cheshire, England; educated at Rugby, where he was influenced by the liberalism of headmaster Thomas Arnold (1795-1842). He entered Balliol College, Oxford Univ. (1834), was a Fellow of University College, Oxford (1838), took deacon's orders (1839) and priest's orders (1843), became a University College tutor (1843) and Oxford Univ. preacher (1845), was Canon of Canterbury (1851), traveled in Palestine and Egypt, was Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford Univ. (1856), Canon of Christ Church College (1858), and Dean of Westminster Abbey (1863).

Westminster Abbey. **3-**GP's Abbey Burial Marker. The stone marker for GP in Westminster Abbey consists of nine stone blocks containing these words carved in stone, all in capital letters: "HERE WERE DEPOSITED FROM NOV. 12 TO DEC. 11 1869 THE REMAINS OF GEORGE PEABODY, THEN REMOVED TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY AND BURIED AT DANVERS NOW PEABODY MASSACHUSETTS. 'I HAVE PRAYED MY HEAVENLY FATHER DAY BY DAY TO SHEW MY GRATITUDE FOR THE BLESSINGS WHICH HE BESTOWED UPON ME BY DOING SOME GREAT GOOD TO MY FELLOW MEN.' 'LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE BEFORE MEN, THAT THEY MAY SEE YOUR GOOD WORKS AND GLORIFY YOUR FATHER WHICH IS IN HEAVEN.'" •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Westminster Abbey. **4-**GP's Abbey Burial Marker from Winthrop's Eulogy. The words on GP's Abbey burial marker are from philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop's (1809-94) eulogy on GP, given Feb. 8, 1870, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass. Winthrop said (italics added): "...when I expressed my amazement at the magnitude of his purpose [GP's intended gifts, which GP first shared with Winthrop most likely on May 9, 1866, or in Oct. 1866] he said to me with guileless simplicity: 'Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men." •Ref. (Photo of GP's Westminster marker): Crichton, pp. 14-17. •Ref. (GP to Winthrop quotation, 1866): Winthrop-a, III, pp. 48-50. •Winthrop-b. •PEF, *Proceeding*, I, pp. 151-167. •*New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 4-7. •London *Times*, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 5, c. 1. •*New York Herald*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 4, c. 1-4.

The Wetmores

Wetmore, George Peabody (1846-1921), was born in London while his parents were abroad. His father, William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62), was a partner in the NYC-based mercantile firm of Wetmore & Cryder with which GP dealt in corn, grain, and other commodities during 1844-47. •G.P. Wetmore was educated at Yale Univ. (B.A., 1867; M.A., 1871), studied law at Columbia Univ. (LL.B., 1869), was a lawyer, entered politics as a Republican (1880), was a Presidential Elector, was R.I. Gov. (1885-87), U.S. Sen. from R.I. (1895-1913), and trustee of the PEF and of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. •Ref. Sobel and Raimo, eds., p. 1357. •George Peabody Wetmore, p. 24. •See William Shepard Wetmore.

Wetmore, Samuel (d. 1884). **1-**GP's Business Friend. Samuel Wetmore was one of the 16 original PEF trustees and PEF treasurer. He was the uncle of William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62), of Wetmore & Cryder, a NYC-based mercantile firm with which GP dealt in corn, grain, and other commodities in South America, China, and North Atlantic trade during 1844-47. •Samuel Wetmore was present at the PEF's first meeting when trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read aloud GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF. It was in an upper room at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 8, 1867, with 10 of the 16 original trustees present. •See PEF.

Wetmore, Samuel. **2-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP. On Feb. 9, 1867, Samuel Wetmore, his wife, and their 16-year-old son were in GP's Willard's Hotel rooms when U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75), his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others called on GP. With GP and the Wetmores were PEF trustees Robert Charles Winthrop, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), and former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87); along with GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. Hidy, M.E.-c, p. ix. •See persons named.

Wetmore, Samuel. **3-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand and said he thought to find GP alone. He called, he said, simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South. He said he thought the gift would help unite the country, and was glad to have a man like GP represent the U.S. in England. He invited GP to visit him in the White House. GP thanked Pres. Johnson with some emotion, said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt only goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •See PEF.

Wetmore, Samuel. **4-**Pres. Johnson Called on GP Cont'd. Besides genuine appreciation for the PEF as a national gift, Pres. Johnson had another motive. He faced impeachment by hostile

radical Republicans in Congress angered by his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete change of cabinet, with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. *Ibid.* For others in the proposed Cabinet change, •see John Albion Andrew.

Wetmore, Samuel. **5-**GP Visited the White House. Before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House on April 25, 1867. They spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP at the White House were B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) and Samuel Wetmore's 16-year-old son. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Wetmore, Samuel. **6-**GP's Last U.S. Visit, 1869. During GP's last U.S. visit, June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, he stayed several times at Samuel Wetmore's NYC home at 15 Waverly Place, Greenwich Village, Manhattan. He stayed there when he arrived on the *Scotia*, June 8, 1869, again on Sept. 9, 1869, and Sept. 29, 1869, when he boarded the *Scotia* to return to London. In London he rested at the home of business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), where he died Nov. 4, 1869.

Wetmore, William Shepard (1802-62). **1-**GP's Business Associate and Friend. William Shepard Wetmore was born in Saint Albans, Vt., was educated in schools in Vt. and Conn., and began his business career with Edward Carrington & Co., Providence, R.I., in which his uncle Samuel Wetmore (d. 1884) was a partner. He established several mercantile firms in South America, China, and was a partner in Wetmore & Cryder, NYC. •GP had longtime dealings with W.S. Shepard in corn, grain, and other commodities. Because he was then in London, GP used Wetmore's help in NYC in 1853 to transfer his (GP's) $10,000 donation for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55. This expedition, led by U.S. Navy Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), failed to find lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) but did initiate U.S. Arctic exploration. •See persons named.

Wetmore, W.S. **2-**GP's Visit to W.S. Wetmore, Newport, R.I., Sept. 1856. W.S. Wetmore retired early to a palatial home in Newport, R.I. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, his first return after nearly 20 years in London (since Feb. 1837), he made several visits to Wm. S. Wetmore in Newport, R.I., an early one on Sept. 18-19, 1856, leaving for Providence, R.I. (Sept. 20-Oct. 9, 1856), and then to Georgetown, Mass., to be with his sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell (1799-1879) and her family. •Ref. "William Shepard Wetmore," p. 25. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Farewell Banquet

Wetmore, W.S. 3-GP's Visit to W.S. Wetmore, Newport, R.I., Aug. 10, 1857. Nine days before GP's return to London, Wm. S. Wetmore held an elaborate farewell banquet for him at Newport (Monday, Aug. 10, 1857). From 1,200 to 2,500 guests attended (accounts vary) the four-hour program of entertainment, food and dancing on a specially built 100 square foot pavilion near the palatial Wetmore home, a veritable chateau, on 40 acres of cultivated lawns. Forty yachts had arrived at Newport harbor bringing guests. GP had entertained lavishly in London. But the Newport affair was one only a U.S. millionaire could arrange. A NYC *Evening Post* article called it the greatest entertainment fashionable Newport had seen to that time. News accounts called it "the Great Fête Champêtre at Newport." •Ref. NYC *Evening Post*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 1; and p. 2, c. 2-3. •*New York Daily Times*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 6. •*Newport Mercury* (R.I.), Aug. 15, 1857.

Wetmore, W.S. 4-GP Farewell Banquet, Newport, R.I., Aug. 10, 1857, Cont'd. News accounts described the dining tables, loaded with the finest foods, with crystal, porcelain, glass of every description, expensive silver, and a fabulous array of flowers. Flags, wreaths, and bouquets dominated the scene. Boston carpenters had used 32,000 feet of lumber to build the pavilion. Tentmakers spent $3,000 for canvas alone. Ladies were everywhere in their best millinery and crinoline. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wetmore, W.S. 5-GP Farewell Banquet, Newport, R.I., Aug. 10, 1857, Cont'd. Guests included the British and Russian ambassadors and at least two members of the English peerage. A musical group, the Germanians, directed by Wm. Schultze, played the coronation march, an overture, another march, sixteen dances, waltzes, polkas, quadrilles, and galops. Refreshments included ice cream and fancy ices; 24 baskets of champagne, sherry, madeira, cognac, and other liqueurs. Present and awed by the opulent splendor were GP's two nephews, Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909). GP slipped away from the crowd for a time for business talk with Wetmore and other friends. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wetmore, W.S. 6-Father of R.I. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore. Of W.S. Wetmore's three children, his son, George Peabody Wetmore (1846-1921), was born in London while his parents were abroad, was named after GP, attended Yale College (1867) and Columbia College Law School, NYC (1869), was R.I. Gov. (1885-87), U.S. Sen. from R.I. (1895-1913), and trustee of the PEF and of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. His father, William Shepard Wetmore, died at home in Newport, R.I., June 16, 1862. •Ref. (On G.P. Wetmore): Representative, p. 24. •Ref. (On W.S. Wetmore): Hidy, M.E-c, p. ix. •R.I. State Archives Death Register, Vol. 1862, p. 772 (listed W.S. Wetmore's death at home, Newport, R.I., June 16, 1862). •See persons named.

Wetmore and Cryder, was a NYC-based mercantile firm with which GP dealt in corn, grain, and other commodities in South America, China, and North Atlantic trade during 1844-47. •See William Shepard Wetmore.

Whipple, Henry Benjamin (1822-1901), was the Episcopal Bishop of Minn. and a PEF trustee. Born in Adams, N.Y., ill-health kept him from college. After some business years, he studied a theological program privately (from 1847), became a priest in the Episcopal Church (1850), was rector of Zion Church, Rome, N.Y. (1850-57), and of Holy Communion Church, Chicago (1857-59). He was consecrated first bishop of Minnesota (Oct. 1859) and in 1860 with Episcopal minister James Lloyd Breck (1818-76) founded in Faribault, Minn. Seabury Divinity School and also founded a church boys' school and a church girls' school. He became widely known as "the apostle to the Indians," who called him "Straight Tongue." U.S. presidents from Lincoln to McKinley sought his advice on Indian affairs. •Ref. "Whipple, H.B." p. 2317. •See PEF.

On GP & the Pope

White, Andrew Dickson (1832-1918). **1-**GP and the Pope. Andrew Dickson White was president of Cornell Univ. when he heard the following story from U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story (1819-95), who had a studio in Rome, Italy. GP was in Rome, Italy, with his philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), Feb. 19-28, 1868, mainly for sittings in Story's studio for the GP seated statue Story was preparing for placement on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales). •See San Spirito Hospital, Rome, Italy. •Persons named.

White, Andrew Dickson. **2-**GP and the Pope Cont'd. About Feb. 24-25, 1868, GP and Winthrop, accompanied by former Secty. of the U.S. Legation in Rome, Mr. Hooker (who arranged the visit), had an audience with Pope Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, 1792-1878, Pope during 1846-78), GP's only audience with the Pope and Winthrop's second audience (Winthrop's first audience with the Pope was in 1860). Winthrop introduced GP to the Pope "as a gentleman who though unmarried, had hundreds of children; whereupon the Pope, taking him literally, held up his hands and answered, 'Fi donc! Fi donc!" •Ref. *Ibid.*

White, Andrew Dickson. **3-**GP and the Pope Cont'd. The remark was clarified and the talk turned to charity and philanthropy. •Leaving the Pope, Mr. Hooker introduced GP and Winthrop to Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli (1806-76) through whom GP donated $19,300 to the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital, Rome. •A.D. White was born in Homer, N.Y.; attended Geneva (now Hobart) College and Yale Univ. (1853); studied in France, Germany, and toured Europe; was in the N.Y. state senate (1864-67), where he helped plan and was first president (1867-85) of land grant Cornell Univ. He wrote *History of the Warfare of Science*

with Theology in Christendom (1896) and was U.S. Minister to Russia (1892-94) and Germany (1879-81, 1897-1902). •Ref. *Ibid.*

White House, Washington, D.C. GP gave $10,000 toward the expenses of the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, led by U.S. Naval Commander Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), searching for the lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). HMS *Resolute* was a British ship abandoned in the Arctic ice in the decade-long search for lost Sir John Franklin. A Capt. Buddington of the U.S. whaler *George Henry* found and extricated the *Resolute*. The U.S. government purchased the damaged *Resolute*, repaired it, and returned it to Britain as a gift. When the *Resolute* was broken up, Queen Victoria had a massive desk made from its timbers and gave it to the U.S. President. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-94) found the desk in a storeroom in 1961 and had it refurbished for Pres. John F. Kennedy's (1917-63) use. Famous photos show Pres. Kennedy's young son "John-John" playing under that desk. Pres. Clinton returned the desk to the Oval Office in 1993. •See persons named.

White House, Washington, D.C., GP's Visit. On April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, return to London, GP and a party of friends called on Pres. Andrew Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House and they spoke of the work of the PEF. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

In W. Va.

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. 1-GP's Visit, July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. During GP's last U.S. visit he stayed at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. There by chance he met southern and northern educators, statesmen, and military leaders including Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871). Lee and GP talked, dined, walked, and were photographed together. Having just doubled to $2 million his PEF, resolutions of praise were read in GP's presence, and a Peabody Ball was held in his honor. •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Confederate Generals. •John Eaton, Jr. •Greenbrier Hotel. •Robert E. Lee. •"Old White." •Visits to the U.S. by GP.

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. 2-GP's Visit, July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, Cont'd. Historian of the springs of Va. Perceval Reniers wrote of this Peabody Ball: "The affair that did most to revive [the Southerners'] esteem was the Peabody Ball...given to honor...Mr. George Peabody.... Everything was right for the Peabody Ball. Everybody was ready for just such a climax, the background was a perfect build-up. Mr. Peabody appeared at just the right time and lived just long enough. A few months later it would not have been possible, for Mr. Peabody would be dead." •Ref. *Ibid.*

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. 3-Cold War Use. During the cold war years of the Eisenhower Administration a large bunker was built under the wing of The Greenbrier Hotel. The 720-foot deep bunker, whose existence was made public in 1992, was meant to house members of the U.S. House and Senate in case of nuclear attack. It was code named Project Greek Island, could accommodate 1,000 people, had a medical clinic complete with operating room, a 400-seat cafeteria, and dormitory facilities. Although never used, its personnel were on alert during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. The Greenbrier Hotel today remains an active conference and recreation site in rolling green surroundings, with three golf courses, 20 tennis courts, riding stables, and a 29,000 foot spa on 6,500 acres. •Ref. Marialisa Calta, "Gimme Shelter," *New York Times*, July 14, 1996, pp. xx, 29.

Brother Thomas Peabody's Rent Debt

Whitehorne, Sarah. **1-**NYC Boarding House Keeper. In advanced age Sarah Whitehorne, a NYC boarding house keeper, wrote to GP, July 19, 1853, about a debt owed her by GP's younger brother Thomas Peabody (1801-35), fifth born in a family of eight children. "Mr. George Peabody, " she wrote, "I take the liberty of address[ing] you a few lines presuming you are the Mr. Peabody who was formerly of the firm of Riggs & Peabody and who the Papers say is possessed of great wealth and much benevolence. I wish to call to your recollection many years ago when your Brother David and family boarded with me and his wife died at my Home. Two or three years after that your brother Thomas boarded with me and went away thirty dollars in my debt." •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Whitehorne, Sarah. **2-**Brother Thomas Peabody's Rent Debt. "I know not whether he is living but I am very destitute, far advanced in life, and with very feeble health, would you be so kind as to send me that small sum, it would be of great service to me for I need it now more than ever--when your Brother David with his Wife and Son George boarded with me, it was just after the yellow fever was in New York and I recollect your calling there of an evening in Greenwich Street--be assured Sir it is exactly as I have stated and you will not I trust refuse me. Address me No. 75 Fulton Avenue, Second door from Joy Street, Brooklyn, New York." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Poets Whitman & Whittier

Whitman, Walt (Walter, 1819-92). **1-**Poem on GP's Death and Funeral. U.S. poet best known for his *Leaves of Grass* (1855, 1856, 1860) also wrote the following poem about GP's death and burial, considered less than his best:

"Outlines for a Tomb [G.P., Buried 1870]"
by Walt Whitman.

1. What may we chant, O thou within this tomb?
What tablets, outlines, hang for thee, O millionaire?

The life thou lived'st we know not,
But that thou walk'dst thy years in barter, 'mid the haunts of brokers,
Nor heroism thine, not war, nor glory.

2. Silent, my soul,
With drooping lids, as waiting, ponder'd,
Turning from all the samples, monuments of heroes.

While through the interior vistas,
Noiseless uprose, phantasmic, (as by night Auroras of the north,)
Lambent tableaus, prophetic, bodiless scenes,
Spiritual projections.

In one, among the city streets a laborer's home appear'd,
After his day's work done, cleanly, sweet-air'd, the gaslight burning,

The carpet swept and a fire in the cheerful stove.

In one, the sacred parturition scene,
A happy painless mother birth'd a perfect child.

In one, at a bounteous morning meal,
Sat peaceful parents with contented sons.

In one, by twos and threes, young people,
Hundreds concentring, walk'd the paths and streets and roads,
Toward a tall-domed school.

In one a trio beautiful,
Grandmother, loving daughter, loving daughter's daughter, sat,
Chatting and sewing.

In one, along a suite of noble rooms,
'Mid plenteous books and journals, paintings on the walls, fine statuettes,
Were groups of friendly journeymen, mechanics young and old,
Reading, conversing.

City and country, women's, men's and children's,
Their wants provided for, hued in the sun and tinged for once with joy,
Marriage, the street, the factory, farm, the house-room, lodging-room,
Labor and toil, the bath, gymnasium, playground, library, college,
The student, boy or girl, led forward to be taught,
The sick cared for, the shoeless shod, the orphan father'd and mother'd,
The hungry fed, the houseless housed;
(The intentions perfect and divine,
The workings, details, haply human.)

3. O thou within this tomb,
From thee such scenes, thou stintless, lavish giver,
Tallying the gifts of earth, large as the earth,
Thy name an earth, with mountains, fields and tides.

Nor by your streams alone, you rivers,
By you, your banks Connecticut,
By you and all your teeming life old Thames,
By you Potomac laving the ground Washington trod, by you Patapsco,
You Hudson, you endless Mississippi--nor you alone,

But to the high seas launch, my thought, his memory.

Whitman, Walt. 2-Whitman's biographer, David S. Reynolds, wrote of this poem: "...He [Whitman] produces an obsequious, procapitalist poem like 'Outlines for a Tomb," eulogizing the millionaire philanthropist as a 'stintless, lavish giver' who funds the arts and feeds the poor." Ref. (Poem is in): Untermeyer, pp. 358-359; (poem is mentioned in): •Reynolds, p. 505.

Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807-92). 1-Poem on GP's Memorial Church for his Mother. During 1867-68, at a cost of $70,000, GP had a Memorial Church built in Georgetown, Mass., his mother's birthplace (then called Rowley). His sister Judith Dodge (née Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) also lived in Georgetown. Wanting to honor GP's and his sister's devotion to their mother's memory, Quaker poet John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a special poem entitled "Memorial Hymn," read by the Rev. George W. Campbell of Bradford, Mass., Jan. 8, 1868, at the dedication of this Memorial Church. When Whittier later learned of GP's restriction--that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes," he stated that the poem would never have been written nor his name lent to the occasion had he known of this restriction. The background of this controversy is given below. Whittier's poem follows in full:

"Memorial Hymn"
by John Greenleaf Whittier

Thou dwellest not, O Lord of All:
In temples which Thy children raise;
Our work to thine is mean and small,
And brief to thine eternal days.

Forgive the weakness and the pride,
If marred thereby our gift may be,
For love, at least, has sanctified
The altar which we rear to Thee.

The heart and not the hand has wrought
From sunken base to tower above;
The image of a tender thought,
The memory of a deathless love!

And though should never sound of speech
Or organ echo from its wall,
Its stones would pious lessons teach,
Its shade in benedictions fall.

Here should the dove of peace be found,
And blessing and not curses given;
Nor strife profane, nor hatred wound,
The mingled loves of earth and heaven.

Thou, who didst soothe with dying breath
Thy dear one watching by Thy cross,
Forgetful of the pains of death

In sorrow for the mighty loss;
In memory of that tender claim
O mother-born, the offering take,
And make it worthy of Thy name,
And bless it for a mother's sake!

Whittier, J.G. 2-Georgetown, Mass.: Mother's Birthplace. Georgetown, Mass., is 28 miles northeast of Boston, not far from GP's birthplace of Danvers (renamed Peabody since April 13, 1868), Mass. GP's mother, Judith (née Dodge) Peabody (1770-1830) was born there when it was called Rowley, Mass. GP's sister Judith Dodge (Peabody) Russell Daniels (1799-1879) lived in Georgetown, Mass., with her first husband, Jeremiah Russell, a lawyer. They married in 1831. Jeremiah Russell died May 2, 1860, in debt and with his affairs in disarray. GP took over Jeremiah Russell's debts (about $16,000) and, because Jeremiah Russell had handled family legal affairs, GP asked his Vt.-born friend, sometime agent, and fellow London resident genealogist Horatio Gates Somerby (1805-72), then visiting the U.S., to go over Jeremiah Russell's books. Sister Judith, a widow for two years (1860-62), married her second husband, Robert Shillaber Daniels (b.1791). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 3-Split in the Congregation. GP used sister Judith's home on Main St. in Georgetown as his home while in Mass. during his second U.S. visit (May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867). During this visit GP decided to build a Memorial Church in Georgetown in memory of his and his sister Judith's mother. •GP had this Memorial Church built because a split had occurred in the orthodox Congregational Church in Georgetown, Mass., in which Judith was a member and in which their mother had been a member. Some 85 parishioners differed with the pastor, the Rev. Charles Beecher (1815-1900), over doctrine. On Jan. 17, 1864, the dissenters formed a separate congregation, met in a small chapel, and had little money to build another church. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 4-Sister Suggested Memorial Church. Judith sympathized with the dissenters, wrote her brother GP about what had occurred, and suggested that he might like to build a church in Georgetown in honor of their mother. Thus in May 1866, soon after he arrived in NYC from London (May 1, 1866), GP had a site selected and named a building committee (consisting of Judith's son and GP's nephew, George Peabody Russell [1835-1909], and a family friend, George J. Tenney). Ground was broken on June 19, 1866. The cornerstone was laid on Sept. 19, 1866. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 5-GP's April 18, 1867, Speech. GP was to return to London May 1, 1867. Georgetown citizens chose April 18, 1867, to bid him farewell. He asked particularly that schoolchildren be present. That afternoon, following introductions, GP said: "This reception is gratifying.... Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived and died. More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I

distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 6-GP's April 18, 1867, Speech Cont'd.: "The church will soon be completed which will preserve my mother's name. While I have the most kindly feelings for all religious societies in this town, I will place this church under that affiliation in which she worshipped [Orthodox Congregational].... It is now and has always been my belief that nothing is as depreciating as unkindly feelings in matters of religious differences. In our country all religious denominations and political parties may enjoy their beliefs. The church and library now being built, I hope, will be an influence in this direction." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 7-GP's April 18, 1867, Speech Cont'd.: "Religion and education should go hand in hand. The library and the church should assist each other in the great work of teaching men mortal and immortal things, of life here and life hereafter. No education is complete which does not extend to eternity. The buildings envisioned here, I earnestly pray, will fulfill this mission." •"Now I turn to the children.... On you I rely for success in what I am attempting to do. The management of the church and library will in time fall to you. I pray that you use it as an instrument of great good.... Farewell." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 8-GP's Restrictions Read at Dedication. The Peabody Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., was dedicated Jan. 8, 1868. After the invocation and scripture reading, the Rev. George W. Campbell of Bradford, Mass., read poet John Greenleaf Whittier's specially written poem entitled "Memorial Hymn." His poem was followed by the sermon. GP, Oct. 18, 1867, in London, sent a letter to be read. Judith (née Peabody) Daniels' son George Peabody Russell read GP's letter: "...In the building of this church my sister and I desire two things, to consecrate the memory of our mother and to build a house of worship to Almighty God in the Orthodox Congregational faith to which she belonged." •"We convey this building to you subject to four conditions: that it always be called 'The Memorial Church' in memory of our mother; that it exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes; that the minister shall be chosen from the Orthodox Congregational Church; and that tablets be installed to commemorate our mother and your former pastor....." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 9-Whittier Objected. When he learned of GP's restriction, that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purposes," Whittier objected. A New York *Independent* article entitled "A Marred Memorial," stated that the poem would never have been written nor the poet's name lent to the occasion had Whittier known of this restriction. Whittier published a similar statement in the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* stating that he wrote the "Memorial Hymn" for the sole purpose of paying a brother's and sister's tribute to their mother. He thought this tribute was beautiful but had since learned with surprise and

sorrow of GP's restrictions. •Thus the matter ended. In 1866, GP gave $30,000 for a Peabody Institute Library in Georgetown, Mass. His well-intended Memorial Church gift in Georgetown, Mass., to honor his mother (cost $70,000), was among his lesser known and less appreciated gifts. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Whittier, J.G. 10-Career. John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass.; was a Quaker, abolitionist, fighter for peace, temperance, and woman's suffrage. He served in the Mass. legislature (1834-35). After the Civil War he turned from politics completely to poetry. His "The Barefoot Boy" is a perennial favorite. "Snowbound" is his most famous poem. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wiesbaden, Germany. From Wiesbaden, Germany, early 1863, GP wrote his nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99), then specializing in vertebrate paleontology at the Univ. of Berlin, to meet him in Hamburg in mid-May 1863. Marsh talked about developments in paleontology and the need for an endowed museum to find and reconstruct the antecedents and cultural history of man. Marsh influenced his uncle's later founding of three Peabody museums at Harvard and Yale universities, Oct. 8 and 22, 1866, $150,000 each; and at Salem, Mass., Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Wilcocks, Miss, was the niece of U.S. Minister to Britain Joseph Reed Ingersoll (1786-1868). GP gave dinners in London for Minister Ingersoll and his niece on Oct. 12, 1852 and May 18, 1853. GP also attended the opera and some social functions with her. In a May 3, 1853, letter to Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran, GP dismissed press reports of a possible romance with Miss Wilcocks: "I have now arrived at an age [58] that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •See Joseph Reed Ingersoll. •Romance and GP.

Wilcoxon, Hardy C. (1921-96), was a GPCFT faculty member from 1966 and PCofVU Acting Dean during 1979-80 until the appointment of first PCofVU Dean Willis D. Hawley (b. 1938) during Oct. 15, 1980-89; succeeded by second PCofVU Dean James William Pellegrino (b. 1947) during 1992-Aug. 1998; succeeded by third PCofVU Dean Camilla Persson Benbow (b. 1956) from Aug. 1998. •H.C. Wilcoxon attended the Univ. of Arkansas (B.A., 1947; M.A., 1948) and Yale Univ. (Ph.D., 1951). For details of PCofVU's six predecessor colleges and their nineteen chief administrators, •see PCofVU, history of.

Wilkes, the *Trent* Affair, and GP

Wilkes, Charles (1798-1877). **1-**Illegal Seizure. On Nov. 8, 1861, Capt. Charles Wilkes of the Union warship *San Jacinto* illegally stopped the British mail packet *Trent* in the West Indies Bahama Channel and forcibly removed four Confederate emissaries on their way to seek recognition, arms, and credit from Britain and France. Taken into custody were James Murray

Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and his male secretary, bound for Britain, and John Slidell (1793-1871) from La. and his male secretary, bound for France. •See *Trent* Affair.

Wilkes, Charles. 2-Furor over the *Trent* Affair. The seizure of Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries, and their incarceration in Boston Harbor's Fort Warren prison created a furor in Britain and France and exultation in the U.S. North. Angry recriminations over the *Trent* affair lasted well into 1862, making GP, his advisors, and trustees in London, postpone to March 12, 1862 announcement of the Peabody Donation Fund, a $2.5 million (total) gift for model housing for London's working poor. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilkes, Charles. 3-British-built Confederate Raiders. British upper and middle classes favored the Confederacy, whose Southern cotton was essential for British textile manufacture. Also, the Confederacy, without a navy, sent secret agents to buy British-built ships, which were then outfitted as Confederate warships. The British-built Confederate *Alabama*, for example, sunk 64 Union ships. Years later (1872), in international arbitration over the *Alabama* Claims, Britain paid the U.S. $15.5 million indemnity. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilkes, Charles. 4-GP-*Trent* Involvement. The seriousness of the *Trent* affair and other British-U.S. provocations worried GP and his advisors. Would the British government, press, and public reject his London housing gift? Britain demanded release of the four prisoners and an explanation. U.S. jingoism calmed. Pres. Lincoln's cabinet met Dec. 26, 1861, and disavowed Capt. Wilkes's action as unauthorized. The four Confederates were released on Jan. 1, 1862. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilkes, Charles. 5-GP-*Trent* Involvement Cont'd. Confederate emissary John Slidell's secretary was George Eustice (1828-72), both from La. George Eustice was married to Louise Morris Corcoran (1838-67), the only daughter of GP's longtime business associate William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) of Washington, D.C. She was a favorite of GP, who had entertained Corcoran and his daughter, sometimes the daughter alone, on European trips. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilkes, Charles. 6- GP-*Trent* Involvement Cont'd. Another GP-*Trent* connection occurred when the *Trent* officer in charge of the mail, identified as Capt. Richard Williams, was asked at a dinner to explain what happened on the *Trent*. His version, published in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862, was that when the *San Jacinto*'s Lt. Fairfax demanded to take Mason and Slidell into custody, they appeared before him with Slidell's daughter clinging to her father. When Lt. Fairfax tried to separate father and daughter, she slapped his face. The *Daily Post* article added that there was a contradiction to Capt. Williams' version from a Member of Parliament who "had the contradiction from George Peabody, the well known banker and merchant." •Ref. Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2.

Wilkes, Charles. 7-Hanckel Affair. The article added information from a Mr. Allen S. Kanckel (his last name was, in fact, Hanckel), who claimed to have witnessed the *Trent* incident. He told the editor that Slidell's daughter did not slap Lt. Fairfax but "put her hand twice on his face to keep him back." The article ended with: "Mr. Kanckel adds, that Mr. Peabody, uninvited, called on Mrs. Slidell, and behaved ungentlemanly." The editor sent GP the news article along with Allen S. Hanckel's calling card. Hanckel wrote GP that the *Daily Post* editor had made a mistake, that it had been GP's partner, Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-90), who had burst uninvited into Mrs. Slidell's room. Hanckel added with an implied threat, "I shall certainly call upon you and hope to receive an explanation." Mr. Hanckel's visit did not materialize. The *Trent* affair had stirred many passions. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilkes, Charles. 8-Career. Born in NYC, Charles Wilkes entered the merchant service, was appointed a midshipman (1818), surveyed Narragansett Bay (1832-33), headed the Navy Dept. of Charts and Instruments (1833), and commanded a scientific flotilla of six ships which did research in the South Pacific and in the Antarctic. In the Antarctic, Wilkes Land is named for him. He also explored the Pacific Northwest waters, encircled the globe, and wrote *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition*, five volumes and an atlas (1844) and edited other scientific works on the expedition (1844-74). After the *Trent* Affair, the Civil War's most serious foreign affairs crisis, he was made commodore in charge of operations against Confederate raiders in the West Indies (1862), but was recalled June 1863, and was court-martialed for disobedience and insubordination (1864). He was finally made rear admiral on the retired list (1866). •Ref. Wallace and Gillespie, II, p. 913, footnote 14.

Willard, Ashbel P. (1820-60), was governor of Indiana with whom GP spent the night of April 7, 1857, during GP's Sept. 15, 1856, to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit. Born in Oneida County, N.Y., a graduate of Hamilton College (1842), he studied law, moved to Mich., Texas, Ky., and to New Albany, Ind., where he practiced law, served in the Ind. House of Representatives (1850-51), was Ind. lt. governor, and governor during 1857-60. •Ref. Sobel and Raimo, eds., p. 403. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C. **1-**PEF Founding Meeting, Feb. 8, 1867. Ten of the 16 PEF trustees first met in an upper room of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867, to hear PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) read GP's Feb. 7, 1867, founding letter. A contemporary account, basis of later versions, stated: "Ceremonies were held in [trustee] Mr. [William Maxwell] Evart's room, and were very impressive. The distinguished party knelt in prayer delivered by [Ohio Episcopal] Bishop [Charles Pettit] McIlvaine [1799-1873]," also a trustee. •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise for GP. •PEF.

Willard's Hotel. **2-**J.L.M. Curry's Account. J.L.M. Curry's later (1898) description of that scene: "Mr. Peabody addressed his Letter of Gift to sixteen gentlemen on the 8th of February, 1867, ten of whom were assembled in a little upper chamber of Willard's Hotel at Washington. Mr. Winthrop communicated the letter constituting them and their associates Trustees. Deeply sensible of the honor conferred, and of the responsibility and magnitude of the Trust, and realizing their dependence on the guidance and blessing of God, whose favor had been invoked by Bishop McIlvaine [a trustee], they received their credentials and the securities from the hands of Mr. Peabody himself, accepted the obligations prescribed, and inaugurated the work committed to them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Willard's Hotel. **3-**GPCFT Pres. B.R. Payne's 1916 Account. GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne's (1874-1937) Feb. 18, 1916, Founders Day speech described that first PEF trustee meeting dramatically: "There stand several governors of states both North and South; senators of the United States, Ulysses Grant and Admiral Farragut. Mr. Winthrop is called to take the chair. Mr. Peabody rises to read his deed of gift. They kneel in a circle of prayer, the Puritan of New England [R.C. Winthrop], the pioneer of the West, the financier of the metropolis [GP], and the defeated veteran of the Confederacy. [On] bended knee they dedicate this great gift. They consecrate themselves to its wise expenditure. In that act, not quite two years after Appomattox, is the first guarantee of a reunited country." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Willard's Hotel. **4-**U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson Called on GP, Feb. 9, 1867. On Feb. 9, 1867, Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75, 17th U.S. president during 1865-69), his secretary, Col. William George Moore (1829-93), and three others, called on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms. With GP at the time were **a**-PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop, **b**-trustee Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio), **c**-trustee William Aiken (1806-87, former S.C. governor); **d**- GP's business friend Samuel Wetmore (d.1884), **e**-his wife, and **f**-their son; **g**-GP's nephew George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), **h**-George Washington Riggs (1813-81), and three others. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Willard's Hotel. **5-**U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson Called on GP, Feb. 9, 1867 Cont'd. Pres. Johnson took GP by the hand (GP was age 72 and often ill) and said that he thought he would find GP alone, that he called simply as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift to aid public education in the South, that he thought the gift would do much to unite the country, that he was glad to have a man like GP representing the U.S. in England. Pres. Johnson invited GP to visit him in the White House. With emotion, GP thanked Pres. Johnson. He said that this meeting was one of the greatest honors of his life, that he knew the president's political course would be in the country's best interest, that England from the Queen downward felt goodwill toward the U.S., that he thought in a few years the country would rise above its divisions to become happier and more powerful. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Willard's Hotel. **6-**Pres. Johnson's Impeachment Concern. Pres. Johnson faced hostile radical Republicans in Congress bent on impeaching him for his conciliatory policy toward the former Confederate states. To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876), advised a complete cabinet change: GP as Treasury Secty., Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew (1818-67) as Secty. of State, Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900) as Interior Secty., U.S. Sen. Edgar Cowan (1815-85) of Penn. as Atty.-Gen., Adm. D.G. Farragut (1801-70) as Navy Secty., Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85) as Secty. of War, and Horace Greeley (1811-72) as Postmaster Gen. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Willard's Hotel. **7-**GP at the White House. On April 25, 1867, before his May 1, 1867, departure for London, GP called on Pres. Johnson in the Blue Room of the White House and they spoke of the work of the PEF. With GP were B&O RR. Pres. John Work Garrett (1820-84) and the 16-year-old son of Samuel Wetmore. GP told Pres. Johnson of young Wetmore's interest in being admitted to West Point and Pres. Johnson said he would do what he could for the young man. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Williams, Richard, was the British officer in charge of the mail on the British steamer *Trent* when it was stopped at the West Indies, Bahama Channel, Nov. 8, 1861, by Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) of the Union warship *San Jacinto*. For *Trent* officer Richard Williams' account of the incident published in the Liverpool *Daily Post*, Jan. 8, 1862, and its effect on GP, together with sources, •see Charles Wilkes (above). •*Trent* Affair.

Willis's Rooms, formerly Almack's, was a London restaurant where GP held some of his Fourth of July and other British-U.S. friendship dinners. Almack's was the name of a famous London club and assembly rooms built in 1765 in King's Street, St. James's, by a William Almack (an anagram name of a Mr. Macall or McCaul). At his death (1781), Almack's was left to his niece, Mrs. Willis. As "Willis's Rooms" the restaurant and meeting rooms lasted to 1890. In 1904 a new London social club adopted the name of Almack's. GP's much publicized July 4, 1851, dinner and dance, held in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, was at Willis's Rooms with the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor. •Ref. "Almack's," Vol. I, p. 711. •See Dinners, GP's, London.

GP's Wills

Wills, GP's. **1-** Oct. 1827 Will. Three known GP wills were made in Oct. 1827, April 24, 1832, and Sept. 9, 1869. •In his first known will dated Oct. 1827 before leaving on his first buying trip to Europe on Nov. 1, 1827, GP left: **a**-Mother: House and lot valued at $2,000 and Annuity (of $500) worth at maturity $10,000. **b**-Judith Dodge Peabody (oldest sister, 1799-1879): Cash and stock, $10,000. **c**-Mary Gaines Peabody (younger sister, 1807-34): bond of her husband Caleb Marsh, $1,500, and cash in bank, $8,500. **d**-Sophronia Phelps Peabody (sister, b.1809),

$10,000. **e**-Jeremiah Dodge Peabody (younger brother, 1805-77), $10,000. **f**-Thomas Peabody (younger brother, 1801-35), $15,000. **g**-George Peabody (son of older brother David Peabody, 1815-32), $15,000. **h**-Sophronia Peabody (cousin, daughter of GP's paternal uncle John Peabody [1768-d. before 1826], $2,000. **i**-Charity: Orphaline Female School, Baltimore, $2,000. Baltimore General Dispensary, $2,000. Total 1827 estate, $85,000. •Ref. GP's wills are in the Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See persons named.

Wills, GP's. 2-April 24, 1832, Will. GP's second known will of April 24, 1832, made before his third buying trip to Europe, kept the proportioned amounts in his 1827 will except that his mother had died. **a**-Oldest brother David Peabody was given $7,000 for the first time, **b**-younger brother Thomas Peabody was also given $7,000 (with the same proviso for David and Thomas that the amounts could not be attached by creditors). New additions in GP's 1832 will were: **c**-$2,000 for the infant school of Baltimore; **d**-$2,000 to Adolphus W. Peabody (son of paternal uncle John Peabody, 1768-d. before 1826); **e**-$5,000 to South Parish, Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass. for education; **f**-$2,000 to George Peabody Tiffany (son of Osmond Capron Tiffany, 1794-1851, intimate Baltimore merchant-friend); and **g**-$20,000 to Baltimore's Mayor and City Council to invest in education ($27,000 for education). Total 1832 estate, over $135,000. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named.

Wills, GP's. 3-Sept. 9, 1869, Last Will. GP's last known will of Sept. 9, 1869, requested burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. **a**-He left $11,000 (£2,200) to his office clerk Henry West or his wife Louise West; **b**-$5,000 (£1,000) to office clerk Thomas Perman or his wife Annette Emma Perman or to her child; $25,000 (£5,000) each to the British executors of his estate, **c**-Curtis M. Lampson (1806-85) and **d**-Charles Reed (1819-81); $5,000 (£1,000) each to the U.S. executors of his estate, **e**-Robert Singleton Peabody (1837-1904) and **f**-Charles W. Chandler (d. 1882); additional amounts to the **g**-Peabody Donation Fund of London for model apartments for the working poor; and to a **h**-Peabody Family trust, variously estimated from $1.5 million to $4 million. •Ref. *Ibid.* •GP's wills are in the Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass. •See Death and funeral, GP's. •Persons named.

Wilson, John Morrillyon (1783-1868). **1**-Contacted by Thurlow Weed. Thurlow Weed (1797-1882), influential N.Y. state political leader and founder and editor of the Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal*, was in London in Nov. 1861 as Pres. Abraham Lincoln's emissary to explain the Union cause and to urge Britain's neutrality in the U.S. Civil War. Weed spoke to GP on the origins and issues of the Civil War and asked GP's help in meeting British leaders. GP arranged for Weed's introduction to his friend Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), MP for Belfast, Ireland. At Tennent's house Weed met and explained the Union side to such leaders as **1**-Maj. Gen. John Wilson [believed to be John Morrillyon Wilson], **2**-Lord Clarence Edward Paget

(1811-95), **3**-Foreign Secty. John Russell (1792-1878), **4**-MP William W. Torrens, and others. . •Ref. Wilson, XXI, pp. 588-589. •See persons named.

Wilson, J.M. **2-**Career. J.M. Wilson was born in Whitchurch, Yorkshire, served in the Royal Navy (1798-1803), was wounded, for which he received a medal. He entered the British Army (1804), served in the War of 1812, won awards for bravery, was aide-camp to Maj. Gen. Riall, in Grenada, West Indies, was commandant, Chelsea Hospital, London [home for retired soldiers, built by Christopher Wren], from 1855, and died there. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Clothworkers' Co., London

Wilson, Josiah. (1793 or 94-1862). **1-**Master of The Clothworkers' Co., London, July 2, 1862. Josiah Wilson was the Master of The Clothworkers' Co., one of London's ancient guilds, which gave GP his first honor in England, granting him honorary membership on July 2, 1862. This honor came some three months after press announcement of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for building model apartments for London's working poor (total gift $2.5 million). •See The Clothworkers' Co. of London.

Wilson, Josiah. **2-**First of GP's British Honors. Britons, from the Queen downward, were surprised by GP's gift of housing. They were surprised that an American in their midst would give, for such a cause, in such a large amount, to a city and country not his own. This honor of membership in the medieval guild of the Clothworkers' Co. came eight days before GP was made a Freeman of the City of London on July 10, 1862. Other honors followed. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilson, Josiah. **3-**Colorful Ceremony. GP, accompanied by longtime business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), was present when Alderman of the City of London, Sir John Musgrove (1793-1881), moved "that the Freedom and Livery of the Company be presented to George Peabody, Esq." City of London Alderman John Humphery (d. 1863) seconded the motion, which carried unanimously. Josiah Wilson, Master of the Company, then referred to eminent men on whom the same honor had been earlier bestowed: Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) and Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert (1819-61). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilson, Josiah. **4-**GP's Speech. After the oath of a Freeman was administered, GP said: "I thank the honorable Company of Clothworkers'. This ancient company is well known in my country. My own countryman and friend, Robert C. Winthrop [1809-94] is a descendant of a past Master of this Company." •GP then spoke about the progress his trustees were making on building model homes for London's working poor. GP was escorted through the Great Hall and the building and sat down with many guests for a large banquet. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Wilson, Philip Whitwell (1875-1956), was a journalist and former member of the British House of Commons. He wrote *George Peabody, Esq., An Interpretation* (Nashville: George Peabody

College for Teachers, 1926), in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of GPCFT, Nashville, in 1925. P.W. Wilson's biography was a carefully crafted work although not based on original sources. For other GP biographies, •see Biographies of GP. •William Dismore Chapple. •Phebe Ann Hanaford. •Muriel Emmie Hidy. •Franklin Parker.

War of 1812

Winder, William Henry (1775-1824). **1-**Military Commander, War of 1812. William Henry Winder was military commander in the Georgetown, D.C., and Washington, D.C. area during the War of 1812 when GP served briefly as a private who drilled and trained but saw no action. W.H. Winder, born in Somerset County, Md., was a Univ. of Penn. graduate, a Baltimore lawyer, a Lt. Col. at the outbreak of the War of 1812 (March), a Brigadier Gen. (March 1813), and resumed law practice (June 1815). •See War of 1812.

Winder, W.H. **2-**GP, Young Soldier. GP, then age 18, served 11 days as a private connected with Fort Warburton, Md. (July 15-26, 1813). There he first met older established merchant Elisha Riggs, Sr. (1779-1853), who took him as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co. (1814-29), and John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), original PIB planner, trustee. and GP's longtime friend and advisor. GP also served Oct. 5-7, 1814, while visiting Newburyport, Mass., in Capt. Joseph T. Pike's Co., Col. Merrill's Regiment (three days), or a total of 14 days. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winder, W.H. **3-**War of 1812 Veteran's Land Bounty. Years later, during his Sept. 1856-Aug. 1857 U.S. visit, GP visited longtime business associate and friend William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888) in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14-23, 1857. With the help of Corcoran's colleague, Anthony Hyde, a justice of the peace, GP prepared affidavits to apply for a land bounty provided War of 1812 veterans by Act of Congress, March 3, 1855. GP's application requested the land bounty as a memento and not for profit. •Ref. *Ibid.*

GPCFT

Windrow, John Edwin (1899-1984). **1-**GPCFT Administrator. John Edwin Windrow was for nearly 60 years during 1923-84 a student, faculty member, and administrator under six GPCFT presidents. He was born on a farm in Eagleville, Tenn., was instructor of returned World War I veterans at Middle Tenn. State Normal College, Murfreesboro; taught at Clarksville High School, Tenn.; was high school teacher-principal-coach, Tullahoma, Tenn.; and studied at GPCFT (B.A., 1923-24; M.A., 1925; and Ph.D., 1937). •Ref. Crawford-a, pp. 19-21.

Windrow, J.E. **2-**Wrote on J.B. Lindsley. J.E. Windrow's dissertation, supervised by Prof. Alfred Leland Crabb (1883-1979) was on Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley (1822-97), and was published as *John Berrien Lindsley, Educator, Physician, Social Philosopher* (Chapel Hill: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1938). He served GPCFT as Alumni Secty.

(1925-37 and 1943-69), Demonstration School Director (1937-47), Alumni Fund chairman (1969-74), editor for 40 years of the alumni magazine, *Peabody Reflector* (1925-37, 1943-69), and GPCFT first Archivist and Historian (1974-84). •Ref. Vaughn, pp. 10-12.

Windrow, J.E. 3-60 Years at GPCFT. At a dinner held in J.E. Windrow's honor, Nov. 5, 1982, celebrating his 60 years at Peabody, a $500,000 John Edwin Windrow Merit Scholarship Fund in Education and Human Development was given in his honor by one of his students, Arthur A. Smith (M.A., GPCFT, 1929, and Ph.D., Vanderbilt, 1933), retired senior vice president and economist at the First National Bank of Dallas. J.E. Windrow edited *Peabody and Alfred Leland Crabb: The Story of Peabody As Reflected in Selected Writings of Alfred Leland Crabb* (Nashville: Williams Press, 1977), consisting of A.L. Crabb's writings on Peabody's history published in the *Peabody Reflector*, 1939-41. •Ref. "John Edwin Windrow (1899-1984)," inside front cover. •"'Mr. Peabody' Dr. Windrow Dies at 84," *Tennessean* (Nashville), May 28, 1984, pp. 1-A-2-A. •See Alfred Leland Crabb.

Windsor Castle, England. For Queen Victoria's **1-**March 28, 1866, letter to GP and his April 3, 1866, reply; **2-**her June 20, 1869, letter to him and his July 19, 1869, reply; and her cablegram on the centennial of his birth (Feb. 18, 1895), •see Queen Victoria. •For Queen Victoria's invitation for GP to visit her and rest at Windsor Castle (Oct. 30, 1869), •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •For her carriage and representation at his Westminster Abbey funeral service (Nov. 12, 1869), •see Death and Funeral, GP's. •For MP John Bright's (1811-89) dinner conversation with Queen Victoria about GP (Dec. 30, 1868), •see John Bright. •For Royal Archive sources of letters to, from, and about GP, •see Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, under References, British Library unpublished letters and documents.

Alabama Claims Affected GP's Funeral

Winslow, John Ancrum (1811-73) **1-**Capt. of USS *Kearsarge* Which Sank CSS *Alabama*. John Ancrum Winslow was the U.S. Navy Capt. of the USS *Kearsarge* which engaged and sank the British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* off the coast of Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. CSS *Alabama* and other British-built Confederate raiders sank many Union ships and cost Union lives and treasure. An international court (1872) required Britain to pay the U.S. $15.5 million in reparation. •GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869, in London, amid the anger and furor over the *Alabama* Claims, affected the transatlantic return of his remains for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •See *Alabama* Claims. •Death and Funeral, GP's.

Winslow, J.A. 2-*Alabama* Furor Led to GP's Unprecedented International Funeral. Queen Victoria is said to have first suggested that GP's remains be returned to the U.S. on a royal ship. On Nov. 9, 1869, British PM William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) said publicly: "With Mr. Peabody's nation we will not quarrel." The next day (Nov. 10, 1869) PM Gladstone's Cabinet

offered HMS *Monarch*, Britain's newest and largest battleship as funeral vessel. British leaders first, then U.S. leaders not to be outdone, embarked on an unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral for GP, watched by thousands and read of by millions in newspapers. Respect for his philanthropies and his U.S.-British friendship efforts and the wish to ease angers over Civil War incidents (*Trent*, *Alabama*, others) were motives for the unprecedented funeral honors. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winslow, J.A. 3-Career. John Ancrum Winslow, born in Wilmington, N.C., was appointed a U.S. midshipman (1827), served in the Mexican War, and was commissioned a Commander (1855). In the Civil War he first served with a flotilla on the Upper Mississippi (1861), was promoted to Capt. (1862), commanded the USS *Kearsarge* (1863-64), was promoted to Commodore and received congressional thanks for sinking the *Alabama*. He commanded the Gulf squadron (1866-67), was made a Rear Adm. (1870), was commander of the Pacific squadron (1870-72), and died in Boston. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See persons named. •Cherbourg, France. •Stephen Russell Mallory. •Raphael Harwood Semmes.

Winter, Simon, was GP's valet (manservant) during the last months of GP's life, probably Sept. to Nov., 1869. One account of GP's last July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, visit to White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., mentioned GP and a manservant. Little is known about Simon Winter, who attended the dying GP at the home of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85), 80 Eaton Square, London. News accounts list him in a carriage in the funeral procession from Lampson's home to Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869. He also supplied GP's death certificate information to the General Register Office, Somerset House, London. •See Death and Funeral, GP's. •Somerset House, London.

Winthrop, John (1588-1649), was an early governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony and ancestor of Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94), who was GP's philanthropic advisor and the PEF Board of Trustees president.

Philanthropic Advisor R.C. Winthrop

Winthrop, Robert Charles (1809-94). **1-**GP's Philanthropic Advisor, from 1866. Robert Charles Winthrop was GP's philanthropic advisor from May 1866 to GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869. He was also president of the PEF board of trustees (Feb. 7, 1867 to 1894).

Career

Winthrop, R.C. 2-Career. Robert Charles Winthrop was the Boston-born descendant of an early governor of Mass. Bay Colony (John Winthrop, 1588-1649). He was a statesman of prestige and probity, uniquely fitted to be GP's philanthropic advisor. A Harvard College graduate (1828), he studied law under Daniel Webster (1782-1852), served in the Mass. legislature

(1835-41), where he was Speaker the last three years. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1842-50), was its Speaker during 1847-50, was appointed to complete Daniel Webster's U.S. Senate term (1850-51), and was a noted orator at both the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C., cornerstone laying (1848) and dedication (1885) ceremonies.

Winthrop, R.C. 3-Career Cont'd. No longer seeking higher office after 1851, he gave his time to literary and philanthropic works, particularly to GP's philanthropy from 1866 onward, and to the founding (1886) of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rockhill, S.C., later renamed Winthrop College, still a low-cost college. •Moderate in the Civil War, he won acceptance in both North and South and moved easily in political, academic, and social circles. It was a bold act after the devastating Civil War for two northerners, GP to propose and finance the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867 to 1914), and Winthrop to help guide, this large effort to uplift the South by aiding public education in eleven former Confederate states, with W.Va. added because of its poverty.

Winthrop, R.C. 4-First Contacts with GP, 1847-52. R.C. Winthrop was in London in 1847 but missed meeting GP at that time. He knew of GP's $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair, and of GP's Exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners (July 4 and Oct. 27, 1851). As a Mass. statesman he especially appreciated GP's first gift, the Peabody Institute Library in South Danvers (renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868), Mass., on June 16, 1852. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair). •Danvers, Mass., Centennial Celebration, June 16, 1852.

Winthrop, R.C. 5-First Contacts with GP, 1847-52 Cont'd. Through Timothy Bigelow Lawrence (1826-69), who was secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), Winthrop sent GP a copy of a speech he gave at Harvard Univ. Winthrop's letter to T. Bigelow Lawrence, passed on to GP, read: "Mr. Peabody was absent from London, I believe, when I was there in 1847; at any rate I did not have the pleasure of meeting him. I venture however to send him through you a copy of my late address at Cambridge. His late liberality at Danvers proves that he is mindful of the cause of good learning in his native State." •Ref T. Bigelow Lawrence to GP, Sept. 14, 1852, Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.

Making of a Philanthropist

Winthrop, R.C. 6-GP: Quiet American in London. The path to GP's post-1866 philanthropy, uniquely led by Winthrop, is here briefly noted. •GP was little known except to commercial contacts and Baltimore, Md., friends (from 1814, age 19). In London after his fifth commercial trip to Europe (Feb. 1837 to his death, except for three U.S. visits), he still remained a little known merchant and securities broker for 14 years until 1851.

Winthrop, R.C. 7-Md.'s Fiscal Agent in London. GP entered the public arena in a small way between Feb. 1837 and 1848. As Md.'s agent to sell abroad the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue for internal improvements (including the B&O RR), he was publicly critical of repudiation. His letters to Md. officials, published in the press, held that stopping interest payments on its bonds by Md. and eight other states, brought on by the Panic of 1837, gave foreign investors honest cause to malign all Americans. He urged states to resume interest payments retroactively, assured foreign investors that these payments would be resumed, and decided that he would not claim his $60,000 commission for selling Md.'s bonds. When the states recovered financially and Marylanders realized that GP had upheld their credit abroad, the Md. Legislature passed resolutions of praise to him. These, sent to him with the thanks of the Md. governor, were his first modest brush with praise and fame. •See Md.'s $8 Million Bond Sale Abroad and GP.

Winthrop, R.C. 8-GP Helpful to Visiting Americans. GP early told a few intimates (who probably listened in bemused skepticism) of his intent to found an educational or other useful institution in towns and cities where he had worked and lived. Despite business concerns and frequent illness, he increasingly helped U.S. visitors to London from New England, Md., and elsewhere. For many who came to him with letters of introduction, he got tickets to the Parliament, the opera, Botanical Gardens; corsages for the women; and performed banking and other needed services. •See Elisha Riggs, Sr.

Winthrop, R.C. 9-Great Exhibition of 1851 in London. Before the June 1 opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, GP heard that the U.S. exhibitors were in a dilemma. They lacked congressional funds to decorate their rather large Crystal Palace exhibit site. With a polite note through U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence, he offered, without guarantee of repayment, $15,000. This loan, repaid by Congress three years later, enabled over six million visitors to see U.S. industry and art to best advantage. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Winthrop, R.C. 10-July 4, 1851, Dinner. The 500 or so U.S. exhibitors, many of whom later helped spread his fame, were invited to two Exhibition-connected GP-sponsored U.S.-British friendship dinners: July 4 and Oct. 27, 1851. Few knew that U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, aware of British anti-American prejudice, had warned GP that "the fashionables and aristocracy of London" would not attend his July 4, 1851, dinner and ball. But when GP got the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) as guest of honor (the man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo), the dinner and ball for 800 guests were a huge success. Minister Abbott Lawrence sent GP his "...heartfelt thanks.... [You have] done that which was never before attempted." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See William Wilson Corcoran. •Dinners, GP's, London.

Winthrop, R.C. 11-Oct. 27, 1851, Dinner. Even more popular was GP's Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner to the departing U.S. exhibitors. He had the menu, toasts, proceedings, and speeches printed in a book for each guest. Beautifully bound copies printed on vellum were sent to U.S. Pres. Millard Fillmore (1800-74), Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert (1819-61), and other dignitaries. The *New York Times* described the dinner in two columns. The Canadian *Quebec Gazette* recorded: "For years there have been built up antagonism and recrimination. Suddenly a respected American, long resident in London...brings them together. The thing works and elicits applause and appreciation...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 12-Praise from a Nephew. GP's social emergence and favorable press reports on his U.S.-British friendship dinners encouraged his philanthropic intent. His nephew, George Peabody Russell (1835-1909), wrote from Harvard where GP was paying for his college education: "Your parting entertainment to the American Exhibitors has caused your name to be known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic.... In fact you have become quite a public character." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 13-Praise from W.W. Corcoran. To Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran's (1798-1888) letter: "You will make us proud to call you friend and countryman," GP replied (knowing that Corcoran, soon to donate the Corcoran Art Gallery to the nation, was already a much praised philanthropist): "However liberal I may be here, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home; but one of these days I mean to come out and then if my feelings regarding money don't change and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence." •Ref. *Ibid.*

First Gifts

Winthrop, R.C. 14-First Gifts. Praise in the press prompted the Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts to make GP an honorary member. He had also read of the Md. Institute's effort to raise funds for a school of chemistry. He sent Md. Institute Pres. William H. Keighler, Oct. 31, 1851, a $1,000 check for the chemistry school "as a small token of gratitude toward a State from which I have been mighty honored, and a City in the prosperity of which I shall ever feel the greatest interest." •Invited but unable to attend the June 16, 1852, centennial celebration of his hometown of Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass., GP's letter from London, May 26, 1852, was read aloud to those assembled. His letter contained a $20,000 check for his first Peabody Institute Library, to which he gave a total of $217,600 and a sentiment: "By George Peabody, of London: Education--a debt due from present to future generations." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 15-Seeking Advice, Finding Trustees. The philanthropic impulse and purposes were GP's. Yet he consulted knowledgeable friends and sought to word his founding letters to guarantee future direction. He selected trustees carefully to carry out the long range purposes of

each gift. •In 1854 he urged visiting Baltimore leader Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876) to consult with Baltimoreans John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), William Edward Mayhew, and Charles James Madison Eaton (1808-93) about an institution for Baltimore. •See PIB. •Persons named.

Winthrop, R.C. 16-PIB. Financial panic, trustee squabbling, and Civil War divisions (Md. was a divided border state) delayed the PIB for nine years from founding letter (Feb. 12, 1857) to dedication and opening (Oct. 25, 1866). It took GP's presence, tact, and goodwill to forestall legal action between two sets of trustees that would have killed the PIB at inception. •Seeking advice and finding trustees was also GP's pattern in founding the Peabody Homes of London (March 12, 1862). •See PIB.

Winthrop, R.C. 17-Peabody Homes of London. The London gift idea went through several stages. It was Lord Shaftesbury, head of the Ragged School Union, who said that, even more than schools, the London poor's greatest need was apartments near their work. •See Peabody Homes of London.

Winthrop, R.C. 18-U.S.-British Clash over the *Trent* Affair. With plans laid and trustees selected, U.S. Civil War-generated antagonisms threatened GP's grand housing scheme. **1-**On Nov. 8, 1861, in the Bahamas the captain of a Union ship illegally stopped the British mail ship *Trent* and removed and jailed four Confederate agents seeking arms and aid in England and France. This act brought northern jubilation and British anger (Pres. Lincoln had them released Jan. 1, 1862). •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Charles Wilkes (above).

Winthrop, R.C. 19-U.S.-British Clash over CSS *Alabama*. **2-**Without a navy of its own, Confederate agents secretly bought British-made ships, armed and outfitted them as Confederate raiders (CSS *Alabama*, others), which cost Union lives and treasure. Americans were angry and the British defensive. **3-**U.S. Secty. of State William Henry Seward (1801-72) allegedly told the then Colonial Secty. (the Duke of Newcastle) that one way to end the U.S. Civil War and get the South to rejoin the Union was to start a war with Britain. Britishers were incensed at this "Newcastle story." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 20-GP Delayed London Housing Gift. Britain moved to a war footing and sent 8,000 troops to Canada in case of a U.S.-British war. GP and his trustees, unsure if his housing plan would be accepted in view of these hostilities, delayed its public announcement until March 12, 1862. •He need not have worried. News of his gift swept London, captured England, echoed in the U.S., and reached the world press. Peabody housing trustee Sir James Emerson Tennent (1791-1869), who sent GP press notices, added: "...the press is only a faint echo of the voice of Society which is so forcibly in praise of an act so utterly beyond all precedent...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 21-"I had not the least conception...." Ill, resting in Bath, England, with six years to live, GP received from a friend many newspaper clippings about his gift. He commented to the sender: "I had not the least conception it would cause so much excitement over the country." •With the Civil War ended, GP prepared for his 1866-67 U.S. visit: to strengthen his institutes, soften serious PIB disagreements, see it safely opened, and help bind Civil War wounds by aiding public schools in the former Confederate States. He needed a philanthropic advisor of stature and probity, acceptable to North and South. He approached Robert Charles Winthrop of Mass. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 22-Thurlow Weed Recommended R.C. Winthrop. GP early bared his philanthropic dreams to Thurlow Weed, influential Whig Party and later Republican Party leader, former N.Y. state legislator, Albany, N.Y. *Evening Journal* owner, who guided the election of Pres. William Henry Harrison (1773-1841) and championed William Henry Seward's (1801-72) political career. Weed recommended Robert Charles Winthrop as best qualified to help guide GP's philanthropy. Subsequent events proved Weed to be right. •See Thurlow Weed (above). •Civil War and GP.

GP and Winthrop

Winthrop, R.C. 23-GP and Winthrop, 1866. On his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, GP consulted Winthrop frequently: May 9, 1866, again in June, Sept., and Oct. 1866, and frequently thereafter. At the Oct. 1866 meeting in Winthrop's Brookline home, a Boston suburb, according to second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry (1825-1903), GP said to Winthrop: "'And now I come to the last,'...as he drew forth another roll [of papers] with a trembling hand. 'You may be surprised when you learn precisely what it is; but it is the one nearest my heart, and the one for which I shall do the most, now and hereafter,' and he then proceeded to read the rude sketch of the endowment for Southern education.'" •See PEF.

Winthrop, R.C. 24-GP and Winthrop, 1866 Cont'd. Winthrop expressed amazement. He remembered GP's reply and quoted it in his Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy. GP's reply, later cut on the stone marker at his Westminster Abbey grave site: "Why, Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day be day, that I might be enabled before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good for my fellow-men." •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Winthrop, R.C. 25-Nephew O.C. Marsh, GP, and Science. GP had paid for nephew Othniel Charles Marsh's (1831-99) education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Yale College, Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, and German universities, enabling Marsh to become the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale. With his eye on this professorship, nephew Marsh influenced

his uncle's founding of the Peabody Museums at Harvard, Yale, and in Salem, Mass. •Winthrop's help was needed particularly at Harvard, whose authorities wanted new money for the library or the arts. •See Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Winthrop, R.C. 26-Meetings on Peabody Museum, Harvard. Winthrop discussed the Harvard museum gift with GP, June 1, 1866, at the Tremont House, Boston; with GP's nephews, Yale Prof. O.C. Marsh and George Peabody Russell (1835-1909, Harvard class of 1856) at the Mass. Historical Society, June 4; and again with GP, June 17. Winthrop especially sought the advice and approval of leading U.S. scientist and Harvard zoologist Louis Agassiz (1807-73). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 27-James Walker on Peabody Museum, Harvard. Winthrop also talked to Harvard's former Pres. James Walker (1794-1874, Harvard president during 1853-60), who said to Winthrop: "...When a generous man like Mr. Peabody proposes a great gift, we...had better take what he offers and take it on his terms, and for the object which he evidently has at heart.... There...will be, as you say, disappointments in some quarters. But the branch of Science, to which this endowment is devoted, is one to which many minds in Europe are now eagerly turning.... This Museum...will be the first of its kind in our country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 28-Peabody Museum, Harvard, Founding Letter. Winthrop shared Pres. Walker's thoughts with GP on July 6, 1866. On Sept. 24 Winthrop again met with GP and his nephews, Prof. O.C. Marsh and G.P. Russell. On Sept. 28, 1866, Winthrop called the first meeting of trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. They accepted GP's gift of $150,000. His founding letter, dated Oct. 8, 1866, ended with these suggestions that: "...In view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent, the labor of exploration and collection be commenced...as early...as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study, and their comparison with those found in other countries." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 29-Anthropology at Harvard. Thus, GP's first thought of an astronomical observatory for Harvard, and second thought of a school of design (probably of art or architecture), became through the influence of nephew O.C. Marsh, a Yale man, the first U.S. museum of anthropology in the U.S. GP endowed it nine years after the discovery in 1857 in Prussia of the Neanderthal skull, which renewed interest in man's origins. Ethnological items, long collected but unexamined, were soon donated to the new Peabody Museum at Harvard by New England societies, including the Mass. Historical Society. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 30-Walker on Science at Harvard. When the Mass. Historical Society's ethnological items were transferred to the Peabody Museum at Harvard, former Harvard Pres.

James Walker said, "For a long time Harvard has exhausted her resources on the traditional liberal arts. The time has come for her to advance scientific knowledge. Mr. Peabody shows great wisdom in facilitating cooperation between the Massachusetts Historical Society and his Museum at Harvard through trustees of the latter who are prominent members of the former." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 31-Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale. The Peabody Museum of Natural Science at Yale Univ. soon followed (Oct. 22, 1866, also $150,000), where nephew O.C. Marsh and his mentors were jubilant. Earlier, when GP's endowment for Yale was certain and after the Conn. legislature had allocated federal Morrill Act funds (for science and engineering) to Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, one of Marsh's mentors had written him: "The fact is that Yale is going to be largely rebuilt, and all at once! The time of her renaissance has come!" •Ref. *Ibid.*

PEF

Winthrop, R.C. 32-PEF's First Meeting (Feb. 8, 1867). GP's intent to aid public education in the South was strengthened when former S.C. Gov. William Aiken (1806-87) wrote him in despair on Jan. 25, 1867: "I think the South is ruined....' Nothing...can save the South from absolute want;... its destruction is certain." •Winthrop helped select the first distinguished PEF trustees, 16 including himself. Ten of these trustees first met in an upper room, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867. PEF trustee Pres. Winthrop read aloud GP's Feb. 7, 1867, founding letter. •A contemporary account, basis of later versions, stated: "Ceremonies were held in [trustee] Mr. [William Maxwell] Evart's room, and were very impressive. The distinguished party knelt in prayer delivered by Bishop [Charles Pettit] McIlvaine." •See PEF.

Winthrop, R.C. 33-First Meeting, Curry's Version. Second PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry later (1898) described that first meeting: "Mr. Peabody addressed his Letter of Gift to sixteen gentlemen on the 8th of February, 1867, ten of whom were assembled in a little upper chamber of Willard's Hotel at Washington. Mr. Winthrop communicated the letter constituting them and their associates Trustees. Deeply sensible of the honor conferred, and of the responsibility and magnitude of the Trust, and realizing their dependence on the guidance and blessing of God, whose favor had been invoked by Bishop McIlvaine, they received their credentials and the securities from the hands of Mr. Peabody himself, accepted the obligations prescribed, and inaugurated the work committed to them." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 34-First Meeting, B.R. Payne's Version. GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne's (1874-1937) Feb. 18, 1916, Founders Day speech gave that scene some drama: "There stand several governors of states both North and South; senators of the United States, Ulysses Grant and Admiral Farragut. Mr. Winthrop is called to take the chair. Mr. Peabody rises to read his

deed of gift. They kneel in a circle of prayer, the Puritan of New England, the pioneer of the West, the financier of the metropolis, and the defeated veteran of the Confederacy. [On] bended knee they dedicate this great gift. They consecrate themselves to its wise expenditure. In that act, not quite two years after Appomattox, is the first guarantee of a reunited country." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 35-U.S. Pres. Johnson. Press reports prompted U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson (1808-75) to call on GP at his Willard's Hotel rooms [Feb. 9, 1867]; R.C. Winthrop and others were present). Taking GP by the hand, Pres. Johnson said he had thought to find GP alone, that he called as a private citizen to thank GP for his PEF gift, that it would help unite the country, and that he was glad to have GP representing the U.S. in England. •GP thanked Pres. Johnson with some emotion and at length. •Probably not mentioned was political advisor Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s (1791-1876), plan that Pres. Johnson's might avert impeachment by a complete change of cabinet with GP as Treasury Secty. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See Congressional Gold Medal and Resolutions of Praise to GP.

Winthrop, R.C. 36-PEF Needed a Policy and an Administrator. The PEF, first multimillion dollar U.S. foundation, faced a large task. **1-**The eleven former Confederate states plus W. Va. were in economic, social, and political ruin. **2-**All but Tenn. and W.Va. were under punitive reconstruction military rule. **3-**None of the southern states had an adequate public school system. Of the sixteen PEF trustees, twelve of them were northern statesmen and four southern statesmen. None of them was a public school educator. Clearly, Winthrop and his fellow trustees needed an educational policy and an educational administrator. •See Barnas Sears.

First PEF Administrator Barnas Sears

Winthrop, R.C. 37-Winthrop Met Sears. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-94) found such a person in an old acquaintance, Barnas Sears (1802-80), then Brown Univ. president. They met by chance in Boston, March 13, 1867, a few weeks after the PEF's founding. Winthrop asked Sears how the PEF might carry out its mission. Sears outlined a strategy which so impressed Winthrop that he persuaded the trustees to appoint Sears as the PEF's first administrator. •See PEF

Winthrop, R.C. 38-Sears's Career. Sears was born in Sandisfield, Mass., was a Brown Univ. graduate (1825, and its president, 1855-67), a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary (where he became an ordained Baptist minister from 1827, was later a professor and its president). He had studied in Germany, was a professor at what is now Colgate Univ., N.Y. (1831-33), and was the second Mass. Board of Education secretary (1848-55), succeeding Horace Mann (1796-1859). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Policy

Winthrop, R.C. 39-PEF Policy. Sears's policy proposals were **1-**to aid existing public schools in larger towns to serve as models for other communities, **2-**to require that PEF-aided schools become permanently tax-supported public schools under state control, **3-**to require that PEF-aided schools meet ten months a year, **4-**to have at least one teacher per 50 pupils, and **5-**to assure that local citizens match PEF funds, if possible by two or three times the amount of PEF aid. **6-**Sears set a scale of aid according to enrollment: $300 a year for a school enrolling up to 100 pupils, $450 for 100 to 150 pupils, $600 for 150 to 200 pupils, $800 for 200 to 250 pupils, and $1,000 for 300 or more pupils. •Sears moved his family to Staunton, Va., traveled and spoke widely in the South, and asked dedicated local public school educators to be his sub-agents in selecting schools for PEF grants. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 40-Three Policy Phases. Sears's first policy phase was to use the PEF's limited resources and requirements as a lever to achieve permanently tax-supported model elementary and secondary public schools. •His second phase, largely carried out by his successor, second PEF agent Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry during 1881-85 and 1888-1903, promoted teachers' institutes (two and three-day teacher training sessions) and established teacher training normal schools. •The PEF's third phase promoted rural public schools, attempted by the PEF's third administrator, Tenn.-born educator Wycliffe Rose (1862-1931), during 1907-14. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Second PEF Trustees' Meeting

Winthrop, R.C. 41-Second PEF Trustees' Meeting. The second PEF trustees' meeting was held March 19-22, 1867, at NYC's Fifth Ave. Hotel. GP gave a banquet March 22, 1867, for the trustees, their wives, and 73 guests, including: **1-**NYC store owner Alexander Turney Stewart (1803-76), whose store was later bought by and named Wanamaker's (A.T. Stewart built a model community in Garden City, N.Y., based on the plan of GP's model apartments for London's working poor). **2-**NYC financier William Backhouse Astor (1792-1875); **3-**historian George Bancroft (1800-91), who had been U.S. Minister to Britain (1846-49), and others. •See David G. Farragut. •Persons named.

Winthrop, R.C. 42-Second PEF Trustees' Meeting Cont'd. GP sat between trustee Adm. David G. Farragut (1801-70) and the wife of trustee Gen. U.S. Grant (1822-85). The military men were in full dress uniform. PEF trustee Pres. Robert Charles Winthrop said: "The time is at hand for the departure of George Peabody. I have here resolutions [from] the trustees [who]...thank him for his hospitality to us in Washington and New York. We consider this trust a high honor. We wish him God's blessing as he takes leave of this country." •Winthrop concluded: "Since he arrived last May he has performed acts of charity without precedent in the

annals of the world...." •The next day, March 23, 1867, GP and the trustees were photographed at famed photographer Mathew Brady's (1823-96) NYC studio. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. **43-**GP's 1866-67 Gifts. GP's gifts during his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit, coordinated by R.C. Winthrop, totaled $2,210,000, including: **1-**$70,000 for a Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., in memory of his mother, who was born there, then named Rowley (ground broken June 19, 1866). **2-**$40,000 each added to the Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868), and the **3-**Peabody Institute Library, North Danvers (now Danvers, Mass.). **4-**$150,000 each for the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. (Oct. 8, 1866) and the **5-**Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ. (Oct. 22, 1866). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. **44-**GP's 1866-67 Gifts Cont'd. **6-**$500,000 to the PIB. **7-**$25,000 each to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for a professorship of mathematics and natural science (Oct. 30, 1866), and to **8-**Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering (Nov. 6, 1866). **9-**$20, 000 each for publication funds to the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore (Nov. 5, 1866), and to the **10-**Mass. Historical Society, Boston (Jan. 1, 1867). **11-**$15,000 each for a public library fund in Newburyport, Mass. (Feb. 20, 1867), and **12-**Georgetown,. D.C. (April 20, 1867). **13-**$140,000 for what is now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. (Feb. 26, 1867); and **14-**$1 million to create the PEF (Feb. 7, 1867; doubled to $2 million, June 29, 1869). •Ref. *Ibid.*

In Rome & Paris

Winthrop, R.C. **45-**With GP in Rome, 1868. GP never regained the 20 pounds he lost during his 1866-67 U.S. visit. He and Winthrop traveled together in Europe in 1868. •During Feb. 19-27, 1868, GP sat in U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story's (1819-95) Rome studio for a seated statue to be placed on Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange (unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales). •About Feb. 24-25, 1868, GP and Winthrop had an interview in Rome with Pope Pius IX, GP's only audience, Winthrop's second audience (his first audience was in 1860). •GP's gift of $19,300 to San Spirito Hospital, a Vatican charitable hospital in Rome, probably on Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, may have been the basis for a press item from Rome on GP's death (Nov. 4, 1869) and transatlantic funeral: "A statue of Mr. Peabody is to be erected at Rome by order of the Pope." But no GP statue in Rome ever materialized. •See William Wilson Corcoran.

Winthrop, R.C. **46-**With GP in Nice and Paris, 1868. GP left Rome Feb. 27, 1868, for Genoa, then went by boat to Nice, France, arriving March 3, 1868, where Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy, on his way to Rome, briefly visited him. •GP went to Cannes, France, March 16, 1868, where he visited George Eustis (1828-72), William Wilson Corcoran's son-in-

law, and the Corcoran grandchildren. •From Cannes, about March 17, 1868, GP and Winthrop went to Paris, France, where they were received by Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-73) and Empress Eugénie (1826-1920). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last U.S. Visit

Winthrop, R.C. 47-Last U.S. Visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. In Jan. 1869 GP had a "gouty cough," lost appetite, and was weak. He recovered slowly, knew his time was running out. Wanting to double the PEF and put his other U.S. philanthropies in better order, he determined to make what was his last U.S. visit. He wrote Baltimore friend John Pendleton Kennedy (May 22, 1869): "I fear if I postpone this visit until next year, it will be too late." Robert Charles Winthrop wrote to PEF trustee Hamilton Fish (May 20, 1869): "Recent advices from Mr. Peabody make me very apprehensive that he is more ill than we had anticipated." •See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Winthrop, R.C. 48-Last Gifts. Greatly weakened, GP arrived on the *Scotia*, NYC, June 8, 1869; saw family and friends; was cared for by Boston's Dr. Putnam; met in Boston (June 10) R.C. Winthrop, PEF administrator Barnas Sears, and others; visited and was applauded at the June 20 Boston Peace Jubilee and Music Festival; doubled to $2 million his PEF (June 29, 1869); added $45,000 to the Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. (July 14, 1869, total $100,000); gave $50,000 more to the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. (Sept. 13, 1869, total $217,000); and added $400,000 to the PIB (Sept. 22, 1869, total $1.4 million). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 49-"the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom" Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94), who read his poem, "George Peabody," to dignitaries at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., noted GP's feebleness and trembling hands. He described GP in a note (July 15, 1869) to U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley (1814-77) as "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while...." Longtime friend Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine (1799-1873), glad that GP was going to rest at a W.Va. health spa, wrote to Robert Charles Winthrop: "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Last Hurrah in W.Va.

Winthrop, R.C. 50-Last Hurrah in W.Va. Winthrop was not with GP on his July 23 to Aug. 29, 1869, stay at White Sulphur Springs in W.Va. In this last summer of life GP was praised, honored, and féted. He was by chance the center of attention of an unusual gathering of northern and southern statesmen, educators, and military leaders, including Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-70),

then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ. in 1871). •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 51-With R.E. Lee in W.Va. Though ill, GP and Lee sometimes dined together, walked arm in arm, were applauded and photographed together and with other prominent guests. A Peabody Ball was spontaneously held whose gaiety he heard from his bungalow. Talk turned to the education needs of the South, setting a precedent for later significant conferences on southern educational needs. GP gave Lee's college a gift of Va. bonds for a mathematics professorship, which when later redeemed totaled $60,000. GP and Lee left together Aug. 30, 1869, in a special railroad car It was Lee's next to last summer of life and GP's last summer. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Death and Funeral

Winthrop, R.C. 52-Death in London. Transatlantic Funeral. GP wrote his last will, Sept. 9, 1869; boarded the *Scotia*, NYC, Sept. 29; disembarked at Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, Oct. 8; went to friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London, home; where he died Nov. 4, 1869. •His last will, requiring burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., set in process an unprecedented 96-day transatlantic funeral. Suddenly, British and U.S. political leaders from the Queen to the President outdid each other in ceremony and honor to soften still-simmering U.S.-British angers (lingering *Trent* and *Alabama* Claims antagonisms). Common people in the English-speaking world mourned his death. Circumstances cast him as an American hero •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 53-Will R.E. Lee Attend GP's Funeral? Controversy swirled around Robert E. Lee's possible attendance at GP's final funeral (Feb. 8, 1870) in Peabody, Mass. R.C. Winthrop, concerned that a demonstration against Lee might mar the ceremony, wrote confidentially (Feb. 2, 1870) to Lee's friends John Pendleton Kennedy and W.W. Corcoran: "There is apprehension here, that if Lee should come to the funeral, something unpleasant might occur, which would be as painful to us as to him. Would you contact friends to impart this to the General?" Lee, too ill to attend, wrote W.W. Corcoran: "...I am unable to undertake the journey...." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 54-Lack of U.S. Officials. Winthrop had another concern. He attended the U.S. Navy reception and transfer ceremonies of GP's remains (Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870) from the HMS *Monarch* funeral ship to Portland, Me. Back in Mass., looking at plans for the Feb. 8, 1870, final GP funeral service, he noted, as he had in Portland, the large official British presence and the small U.S. official presence. He wrote Secty. of State Hamilton Fish, also a PEF trustee (Feb. 2, 1870): "Pity that some chiefs of the United States military or the civil government cannot be there. The Chairman of the Danvers committee came to see me and asked if you have given the order for a battalion of regular soldiers to be here." •"I wish you could attend yourself, or

President Grant and General Sherman. It would lessen the embarrassment of the Prince and British minister being there." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 55-Final Funeral Service. Feb. 8, 1870, was a bitterly cold winter day. Thousands poured into tiny Peabody, Mass., by special morning trains which ran full from Boston. Large crowds were quiet and respectful. The 50 state troopers had little to do but give directions. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 56-South Congregational Church. The church filled quickly. Queen Victoria's son, Prince Arthur (1850-1942), in the seventh pew from the pulpit, held all eyes. His retinue, including British Minister to the U.S. Sir Edward Thornton, was nearby. Behind the prince sat the funeral ship's (HMS *Monarch*) Capt. John E. Commerell (1829-1901), the accompanying USS *Plymouth*'s Capt. William H. Macomb, Adm. Farragut's staff, Mass. Gov. William Claflin, Maine Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain, the mayors of eight New England cities, Harvard Univ. Pres. Charles William Eliot (1834-1926), and others. On the first six rows sat GP's relatives, elderly citizens who knew him in youth, and the trustees of his institutes and funds. Anthems were sung. Scripture was read. Robert Charles Winthrop rose to give the eulogy. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Eulogy

Winthrop, R.C. 57-Winthrop's Eulogy: "What a career this has been whose final scene lies before us! Who can contemplate his rise from lowly beginnings to these final royal honors without admiration? His death, painless and peaceful, came after he completed his great dream and saw his old friends and loved ones..... He had ambition and wanted to do grand things in a grand way. His public charity is too well known to bear repetition and I believe he also did much private good which remains unknown. The trusts he established, the institutes he founded, the buildings he raised stand before all eyes." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 58-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd: "I have authority for saying that he planned these for many years, for in private talks he told me all he planned and when I expressed my amazement at the magnitude of his purpose, he said to me with guileless simplicity: 'Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men.'" [The underlined words are engraved on GP's marker in Westminster Abbey, London, where his remains rested for 30 days, Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1869. That marker and the above words on it at Westminster Abbey were refurbished for the Feb. 12, 1995, bicentennial celebration of his birth]. •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 59-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "To measure his gifts in dollars and pounds or in the number of people served is inadequate. He did something more. The successful way he arranged the machinery of world-wide philanthropy compels attention. It is a lesson that cannot be lost to history. It has inspired and will continue to inspire others to do likewise. This was the greatness of his life. •"Now, all that is mortal of him comes back, borne with honors that mark a conquering hero. The battle he fought was the greed within him. His conquest was the victory he achieved over the gaining, hoarding, saving instinct. Such is the conqueror we make ready to bury in the earth this day." •Ref. *Ibid.*

Winthrop, R.C. 60-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "And so was fulfilled for him a prophecy he heard once as the subject of a sermon, on which by some force of reflection lingered in his mind and which he more than once mentioned to me: •'And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear nor dark; but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, or night: but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light.'" •Winthrop stated that GP first heard this text, Zechariah 14:6-7, in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Lothrop (1772-1820) of Brattle St., Boston, date not known. •Ref. *Ibid.* •See John Lothrop.

Winthrop, R.C. 61-Winthrop's Eulogy Cont'd.: "And so we bid thee farewell, noble friend. The village of thy birth weeps. The flower of Essex County stands at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns her son. Maine does honor to thee. New England and Old England join hands because of thee. The children of the South praise thy works. Chiefs of the Republic stand with royalty at thy bier. And so we bid thee farewell, friend of mankind." • See Death and Funeral, GP's.

Winthrop, R.C. 62-Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. GP's remains were laid to rest in Harmony Grove Cemetery, whose 65 acres of avenues and walks were first laid out in 1840. It had been a thick walnut grove when he was a boy and could be seen from the attic of the house where he was born. On a knoll where he had once played he had chosen the family burial plot on Anemone Ave., lot number 51. Here he had brought together the remains of his mother, father, sisters, and brothers. Here he himself was interred. •He had made a good choice of philanthropic advisor. Winthrop guided the PEF for 24 more years. •Ref. *Ibid.*

With GP in W.Va.

Wise, Henry Alexander (1806-76). **1**-With GP in W.Va. Henry Alexander Wise, former Va. governor and a Confederate general, was with GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. He drew up the resolutions of praise read publicly before GP, July 27, 1869. He participated in the informal talks of later educational consequence that took place on southern public education needs with Robert E. Lee (1807-70), then president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871), other former Civil War generals,

and Va. Gov. (1856-60). He opposed Va.'s secession, but served as a Confederate general. •Ref. Boatner, p. 944.

Wish, Harvey (1909-68), was a historian who wrote of the PEF: "Northern philanthropy tried to fill the gap left by Southern poverty and by Bourbon indifference to elementary education. No kindness had touched the hearts of Southerners quite as much as the huge educational bequest of the Massachusetts-born financier, George Peabody of England." •Ref. Wish-a, II, p. 37. Wish-b.

Wolcott, Roger (1847-1901), was Mass. Lt. Gov. when he spoke at the George Peabody Centennial Celebration held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, at the Town Hall, Peabody, Mass. •Born in Boston, Roger Wolcott graduated from Harvard Univ. (1870) and Harvard Law School (1874), was a member of Boston's Common Council (1877-79), member of Mass. House of Representatives (1882-85), was Mass. Lt. Gov. (1892-96), and Mass. Gov. (1896-98). •See George Peabody Centennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1895).

Woodward, Henry (1832-1921), was the British Museum Keeper of Geology whom GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-99) visited in London while studying at the German universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau in 1862-65. Marsh, with uncle GP's approval and money, was preparing for a career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale Univ. In Paris Marsh consulted with French geologist Philippe-Èdouard Poulletier de Verneuil. In Berlin he spoke to visiting English scientist Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875). In England he also visited English scientists Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) and Charles Darwin (1809-82). Darwin later acknowledged that Marsh's fossil findings had provided proof for evolution theory. •See Othniel Charles Marsh.

World's Fair, 1851. •See Great Exhibition of 1851, London (first world's fair).

Wright, Luther. During GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit, he went to Luther Wright's bank in Oswego, N.Y. (April 25, 1857) where he met with business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson (1806-85) about a railroad line whose stock they owned. •See Augusta, Ga. •Visits to the U.S.

Yale Univ. GP founded at Yale Univ. the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000, through the influence of his nephew O.C. Marsh. •See Othniel Charles Marsh. •Science: GP's Gifts to Science and Science Education.

Yancey, William Lowndes (1814-63). **1-Confederate Emissary to Europe.** W.L. Yancey was a Confederate emissary sent to Europe at the beginning of the Civil War to seek recognition, arms, and aid. Others were Pierre A. Rost (1797-1868), Ambrose Dudley Mann (1801-89), James

Murray Mason (1798-1871) of Va. and his male secretary, and John Slidell (1793-1871) from La. and his male secretary. For the illegal removal of Mason and Slidell from the British mail ship *Trent* (Nov. 8, 1861) and its effect on GP, •see *Trent* Affair.

Yancey, W.L. 2-Career. William L. Yancey was born in Warren County, Ga., attended Williams College (1830-33), became a lawyer in Greenville, S.C., and was elected to the U.S. Congress (1844-46). A staunch southerner and secessionist leader, he failed to secure British and French recognition and aid at the beginning of the Civil War. He served in the Confederate senate until his death. •Ref. Boatner, p. 950.

Z

Zanesville, Ohio. During his Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit GP was in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 21-Nov. 3, 1856, visiting his youngest brother Jeremiah Peabody's (1805-77) family. During his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit he was again in Zanesville, Ohio, visiting relatives, Nov. 2-10, 1866, and gave $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for a professorship of mathematics and civil engineering on Nov. 6, 1866. •See Visits to the U.S. by GP.

Zoology. •See Agassiz, Louis.

References: books, encyclopedias, articles

Entries are in one alphabetical order by author's last name or, if no author, alphabetically by the first letter of the title (omitting "a", "an," and "the"). Two or more entries by the same author are arranged chronologically by date of publication and identified -a, -b, -c, etc. •"Mac" and "Mc" are filed as if both are spelled Mac. •Entries under authors' last names precede entries under same named titles or institutions (example: Peabody, Mrs. Henry Wayland, comes before *Peabody: An Illustrated Guide*).

Abbott, Lemuel Abijah. *Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts: of his joint descendants with George Abbott, Sr., of Andover, Mass., of the descendants of Daniel Abbott of Providence, R.I., of some of the descendants of Capt. Thomas Abbott of Andover, Mass., of George Abbott of Norwalk, CT., of Robert Abbott of Bradford, CT.* Library of Congress microform CS71.A12 1906. (Boston: T.R. Marvin & Son, 1906), pp. 795-796 (Listed Essex County dignitary Alfred Amos Abbott, who gave the welcoming address at GP celebration on GP's first U.S. return visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London, Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856).

Abernethy, Thomas P. "Stuart, Alexander Hugh Holmes (April 2, 1807-Feb. 13, 1891)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), Vol. IX, pp. 160-161 (PEF trustee A.H.H. Stuart during 1871-89 was born in Staunton,

Va., was a graduate of the Univ. of Va., was a lawyer, member of the Va. House of Delegates, Va. member of U.S. House of Representatives, and U.S. Secty. of the Interior under U.S. Pres. Fillmore, and member of the Va. Senate. He opposed secession and was rector of the Univ. of Va.).

***Account of the Great Fire** Which Destroyed About 250 Buildings in Newburyport on the Night of 31st of May, 1811* (Newburyport, Mass.: W.& J. Gilman, 1811). (The 1811 fire ruined business prospects, including the store of older brother David Peabody, where GP, age 16, clerked, and the store of paternal uncle John Peabody, with whom GP left in 1812 to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.)

Adams, Ephraim Douglass. *Great Britain and the American Civil War* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1925), I, pp. 114, 213, 277 ("Newcastle story," 1861, reported in London *Times* that U.S. Secty. of State W.H. Seward told the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secty., that a U.S. war with Britain would end the Civil War and get the South to rejoin the Union to fight a common enemy. •II, p. 163, statement that Consul in Paris John Bigelow's "charge...that Gladstone subscribed to the Confederate cotton loan appears to have been unfounded" and casts doubt on Bigelow's charge that GP aided the Confederacy financially. •See "Bigelow, John..." below).

Adams, Henry Brooks-a. *The Education of Henry Adams* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1918) (H.B. Adams was private secretary to his father, U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams during 1861-68. He wrote of his contacts in London with important Britons and visiting and resident Americans, such as GP, Joshua Bates, Benjamin Moran, Junius S. Morgan, and others).

Adams, Henry Brooks-b. *Henry Adams and His Friends, A Collection of His Unpublished Letters*, comp. by Harold Dean Cater (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947), p. xxxiv (Private secretary to his father Charles Francis Adams while in London, Henry Adams wrote: "Benjamin Moran...had an exaggerated notion of his importance; he was sensitive to flattery, and easily offended.... He kept an extensive diary [which] throws an interesting light on the Legation scene. [His] diary...must be read from the point of view of his character." Moran was frequently critical of GP).

[**Ainslie, Robert**, Rev.], in Kirk, J. F. *A Supplement to Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature*...(Philadelphia, 1891). (Believed to be the same Robert Ainslie as next below).

Ainslie, Robert. *A Memorial of a Visit to Brighton of Mr. Peabody and of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Being a Discourse Delivered in Christ Church, New Road, Brighton, on Sunday Morning, Nov. 22, 1868* (London: Longman & Co., 1868). (GP and U.S Minister to Britain Reverdy Johnson were in Brighton, England, Nov. 1868. Johnson spoke at a Nov. 21 public dinner in Brighton. Both attended Christ Church, Brighton, Nov. 22, and were the subject of The Rev. Robert Ainslie's sermon).

Aldridge, Henry R. *The National Housing Manual, A Guide to National Housing Policy and Administration* (London: National Housing and Town Planning Council, 1923), pp. 107-108

(Housing survey of both subsidized private housing from the 1860s, as in the Peabody homes of London, and of municipal housing since then).

"**Alger, William Rounseville**," *Who Was Who in America, Volume 1 (1897-1942)* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1943), p. 15 (In his sermon at the close of the Boston Peace Jubilee, Sunday, June 20, 1869, The Rev. William Rounseville Alger mentioned that GP had done more to keep the peace between Britain and America than a hundred demagogues to destroy it).

Allen, Frederick Lewis. *The Great Pierpont Morgan* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1949), pp. 192-212 (Life of J.P. Morgan, Sr., has many references to GP, including his Oct. 1, 1854-Oct. 1, 1864 partnership with Boston merchant Junius Spencer Morgan, whose son J.P. Morgan, Sr., began as NYC agent for George Peabody & Co. J.P. Morgan, Sr., was a PEF trustee).

Allen, Jack-a. "The Peabody Saga," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (Summer 1980), pp. 4-13 (Issues and personalities involved in the historical origins and transitions from Davidson Academy, Nashville, to Cumberland College, to the Univ. of Nashville, to Peabody Normal College, to GPCFT, to PCofVU).

Allen, Jack-b. "Peabody: A Tale of Two Centuries," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Spring 1986), pp. 19-23 (Similar to entry immediately above. Also has photo of GP seated in old age, from waist up, p. 19, and four photos of GPCFT, pp. 21-23).

Allen, Jack-c, Raymond C. Norris, and Ida Long Rogers. *Design for the Future: A Report from the Select Committee on Peabody's Second Century to President John Dunworth and the Board of Trustees* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, August 29, 1974). (Three dedicated veteran faculty members' recommendations to refocus and strengthen GPCFT's future, a report criticized by W.W. Force).

"**Almack's**," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed. (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1910), Vol. I, p. 711 (Willis's Rooms, 1765-1881, formerly "Almack's," was a London restaurant with meeting rooms where GP held some of his U.S.-British friendship dinners, including July 4, 1851. He later more frequently held his dinners at the Star and Garter, Richmond, about eight miles from London overlooking the Thames River).

***American Annual Cyclopedia** and Register of Events of the Year 1867* (New York: Appleton, 1867), VII, pp. frontispiece, 7 (Engraving of GP by H.B. Hall, Jr.).

American Journal of Science, Vol. 33 (May 1862), p. 138 (Harvard zoology Prof. Louis Agassiz, world authority on fossil fishes, wrote to Yale chemistry Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Dec. 23, 1861, on GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's 1861 paper: "A student from your Scientific School, Mr. Marsh, has shown me today two vertebrae...which has excited my interest in the highest degree." Marsh wrote his uncle GP, London, June 9, 1862: "I was so fortunate during one of my vacations as to make a discovery which has already attracted considerable attention among scientific men").

Andrews, Matthew Page. *History of Maryland, Province and State* (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1929), p. 595 (GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O

RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore sometime in 1866-67 early influenced Johns Hopkins to make his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. There may have been other influences. The best account is under Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry below).

***Annual Register**; A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year, 1869* (London: Longman & Co., 1870), Part II, pp. 91, 128-130, 144-146 (July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue in London, p. 91; his Nov. 4, 1869, death in London; Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service; funeral carriages and occupants from the Abbey to Waterloo railway station; funeral train from London to Portsmouth harbor, Dec. 11, 1869; and GP's coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

"**Appleton, Francis Henry**," *Who Was Who in America, Volume I (1897-1942)* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1943), p. 29 (An agriculturist and member of the Mass. House of Representatives from 1891, Appleton was also the main speaker at the George Peabody Centennial Celebration held Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Peabody, Mass.).

Appleton, William S. "Memoir of Horatio Gates Somerby," *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. 1, Second Series (March 1885), pp. 132-138 (H.G. Somerby, born in Newburyport, Mass., was a London resident genealogist, GP's longtime friend and sometime agent who helped arrange GP's July 4, 1854, dinner at which U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles refused to stand and walked out because GP toasted Queen Victoria before toasting the U.S. president. Has full length photo of H.G. Somerby, facing p. 132).

"**Asger Hamerik-a**, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1923, pp. 4-5 (Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Asger Hamerik was the much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Raised in a musical family, he studied music in London and Berlin; was French composer Hector Berlioz's only student in Paris; and despite limited English and shyness, won over the music community in Baltimore; and raised the Peabody Conservatory of Music's national and international academic standing).

[**Asger Hamerik-b**]. *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), May 1933 (Copenhagen, Denmark-born PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1871-98).

Austin, John Osborne. *American Authors' Ancestry* (Providence, R.I.: R.L. Freeman Co., 1915), p. 72 (Genealogy of GP's forebears included, in his paternal line: Peabody, Foster, Andrews, Pope, and Gaines; and in his maternal line: Spofford, Scott, Wheeler, Poor, Follansbee, and Dodge).

Ayres, Leonard P. *Seven Great Foundations* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1911). (Praised the PEF's activities and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va. added because of its poverty).

Bacon, Theodore. *Delia Bacon, A Biographical Sketch* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888), p. 65 (U.S. writer Delia Salter Bacon was in London May 1853 to try to prove her theory that William Shakespeare's plays were written by a combination of Francis Bacon, Sir Walter

Raleigh, and Edmund Spenser. She brought letters of introduction to GP, who aided her to visit the Houses of Parliament, secured loans for her from NYC's Charles Butler, and helped her find London housing).

Bailey, Thomas A. *A Diplomatic History of the American People* (New York: F.S. Crofts & Co., 1947), pp. 298-299 (U.S. State Dept. demanded British ambassador to U.S. John Crampton's recall for recruiting Americans to fight for Britain in the Crimean War, 1855-56. This irritation was felt during GP's June 13, 1856, London U.S.-British friendship dinner to introduce the new U.S. Minister George Mifflin Dallas).

Bain, Robert, et al. *Biographical Dictionary of Southern Writers* (Baton Rouge, La.: La. State University Press, 1979), pp. 101-102 (On Alfred Leland Crabb, GPCFT professor of education during 1927-49 who taught English and Writing courses. He remained as professor emeritus, taught summers, edited the *Peabody Journal of Education* for 38 years during 1932-70, was GPCFT historian and a local historian and novelist who frequently guided and lectured to visitors about historic ante-bellum homes and Civil War scenes and incidents. As a member of co-author Franklin Parker's dissertation committee, A.L. Crabb helped direct research on founder George Peabody).

Bakker, Robert T. *The Dinosaur Heresies: New Theories Unlocking the Mystery of the Dinosaurs and Their Extinction* (New York: William Morrow, 1986), pp. 37-41, 164-165, 206-213, 298-305, 365-369 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh, for whose complete education GP paid. He was the first U.S paleontology prof. at Yale, the second such prof. in the world, and influenced GP's founding of three Peabody Museums at Harvard, Yale, and in Salem, Mass. The long Marsh-Cope rivalry for dinosaur fossil finds produced much of what is now known of dinosaurs).

Baldwin, Leland DeWitt. *The Stream of American History* (New York: American Book Co., 1952), II, p. 121 (Although the author praised the work of the PEF, Baldwin repeated the unsubstantiated charge that GP was a Confederate sympathizer who profited from the Civil War at the Union's expense, stated originally on July 17, 1862, by U.S. Consul in Paris John Bigelow; *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican* editor Samuel Bowles, 1866; socialist writer Gustavus Myers, 1910, 1936; socialist writer Matthew Josephson, 1934; and poet and Lincoln biographer Carl Sandburg, 1939 •See "Bigelow, John..." below).

"**Baltimore's 150th Birthday,**" *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Nov. 1947), pp. 1-2 (Photo of GP's portrait painted by James R. Lambdin in 1857 [original at Maryland Historical Society is mentioned on p. 1]. Also has photo, p. 1, of GP portrait, "Painted during the early years of his maturity" [probably in his early thirties] by Chester Harding [original in Maryland Historical Society, oil on canvas, 30" x 25," in oval frame], donated by Mrs. Charles R. Weld [née Frances Eaton], who died March 13, 1947).

Banks, Louis. *The Story of the Hall of Fame* (New York: Christian Herald, 1902), p. 14 (GP was one of 29 most famous Americans elected to the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame, 1900, tying for 16th place

from the top with Henry Clay. In 1901 a tablet was unveiled and on May 12, 1926 a GP bust was unveiled, made by sculptor Hans Schuler, with address given by GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne).

Barnard, Henry-a, ed. *American Journal of Education*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March 1856), pp. 237-242; and Vol. 29 (1879), pp. xxxviii-xxxix (Both articles are about the 100th anniversary of the separation of Danvers from Salem, Mass., when GP's May 6, 1852, letter from London, read at the June 16, 1852, celebration, founded his first Peabody Institute Library, to which he ultimately gave $217,600 and a motto: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations").

Barnard, Henry-b, ed. "The Public Reception to George Peabody at Danvers," *American Journal of Education*, Vol. 2 (1856), pp. 642-653. (Described GP celebration, South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, on his first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London since Feb. 1837).

Barnes, Thurlow Weed. *Memoir of Thurlow Weed by his Grandson* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1884), p. 365 (Weed, GP's friend and advisor since 1843, defended GP's Union loyalty in print when GP was attacked during his 1866-67 U.S. visit and after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death and prolonged funeral).

Barrett, Francis T. "A Great Catalogue, Being an Appreciation of the Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore," *The Library*, Vol. 6 (1894), pp. 69-73 (Before the advent of card catalogs, Barrett praised the usefulness of Nathaniel Holmes Morison, et al., compilers, *Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore* [Baltimore: Peabody Library, 1883-93], five volumes listing authors, titles, and many cross reference content articles of the PIB Library's then 100,000-volume collection. A second catalog of eight volumes listing additional books appeared in 1905).

"**Bates, Joshua**," *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1887), Vol. 1, p. 194 (Career of Mass.-born Joshua Bates: agent, partner, and head of famed British investment banking firm, Baring Brothers. GP had business and personal relations with Joshua Bates, who became a naturalized British subject. By the mid-1850s GP approached and soon surpassed Joshua Bates's stature as the best known U.S.-born resident banker in London).

Baylen, Joseph O. "A Tennessean Politician in Imperial Russia," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 14 (1955), pp. 227-252 (Former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner when Brown was U.S. Minister to Russia, 1850-53).

Beasley, Wallace. *The Life and Educational Contributions of James D. Porter* (Nashville: Bureau of Publications, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1950). (J.D. Porter was a Univ. of Nashville graduate [1846], lawyer, Tenn. House member, Confederate officer, Tenn.'s governor [1874-78, when he encouraged the creation in 1875 of State Normal College, renamed Peabody Normal College, from Univ. of Nashville's moribund Literary Dept.]. He was Peabody Normal College president [1901-09], when he helped raise local, county, and state funds to match $1.5 million from the PEF to endow GPCFT).

Bennett, Frank M. *Steam Navy of the United States* (Pittsburgh: Warren, 1896), p. 234 (Brief history and description of British warship HMS *Monarch*, which was planned in 1865, launched in 1867, commissioned in May 1869, and chosen in Nov. 1869 to return GP's remains for burial in the U.S.).

Bergeron, Paul H., ed. *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume 12, February-August 1867* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tenn. Press, 1995), pp. 22-23 (To avoid impeachment, Pres. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr. advised a complete cabinet change: GP as Treasury Secty., Mass. Gov. John Albion Andrew as Secty. of State, Ohio Gov. Jacob Dolson Cox as Interior Secty., U.S. Sen. Edgar Cowan of Penn. as Atty.-Gen., Adm. D.G. Farragut as Navy Secty., Gen. U.S. Grant as Secty. of War, and Horace Greeley as Postmaster Gen. But loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. Note: U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson's visit to GP at Willard's Hotel was on Feb. 9, 1867, not Feb. 11, as recorded in Bergeron, who cited as source, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Feb. 11, 1867).

"**Best Graduate Schools**," *U.S. News & World Report*, Vol. 126, No. 12 (March 29, 1999, pp. 109, 111. (PCofVU ranked sixth out of 49 top U.S. graduate schools of education in 1999 and was seventh in 1998, p. 69).

Bibby, Cyril. *Scientist Extraordinary: The Life and Scientific Work of Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825-1895* (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1972). (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field. *The Life and Works of Thomas Sully* (Philadelphia: Wickersham Press, 1921), p. 205 (Amid GP's death and funeral publicity were press reports of his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin from Providence, R.I., 1838-39, in London when she attended Queen Victoria's coronation. She broke the engagement, married an earlier beau, Alexander Lardner, who died in 1848. They lived in Philadelphia and had two children. She died in 1905. Artist Sully's portrait of her, made in 1840, is in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library).

"**Bigelow, John** (Nov. 25, 1817-Dec. 19, 1911)," *Dictionary of American Biography*. Ed. by Allen Johnson (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), Vol. 1, pp. 258-259 (Historian E.D. Adams, *Great Britain and the American Civil War* [1925, II, p. 163] wrote that Consul in Paris John Bigelow's "charge...that [Wm. E.] Gladstone subscribed to the Confederate cotton loan appears to have been unfounded." Thus one can doubt Bigelow's July 17, 1862, charge made to U.S. Secty. of State Wm. H. Seward [1801-72] that "Peabody and Company were exaggerating Federal reverses to augment a panic over the safety of European investments in United States securities in order to accelerate their liquidation, in which transactions the bank was making a fortune").

***Biographical Sketch** of George Peabody of London From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine For April, 1857* (New York: Baker and Godwin, 1857), reprint of "George Peabody-a," *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 [April 1857], pp. 428-437. (Early favorable GP

biographical sketch in a prestigious journal with an engraving of GP, marked "engraved by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," with GP's signature).

Blair, William Allen, ed. *A Politician Goes to War: The Civil War Letters of John White Geary* (Harrisburg: Penn. Historical & Museum Commission, 1995). (Source, believed to be in error [Freeman-a, 1935, appendix], stated that J.W. Geary met by chance, spoke to, and was photographed with GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869. The W.Va. photos are in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]; Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4; and Murphy, p. 58).

"**Boards Vote Peabody Merger**," *Vanderbilt Gazette*, No. 111 (May 16, 1979), pp. 1, 12 (Details of GPCFT-Vanderbilt July 1, 1979, merger as PCofVU).

Boase, Frederic. *Modern English Biography...: Concise Memoirs of Persons Who Have Died...1851-1900* (London: Cass, 1965), p. 1162 (Rev. Thomas Nolan, 1809-82, vicar of St. Peter's, Regent Sq., London, who visited GP several times before his Nov. 4, 1869, death, 80 Eaton Sq., London, home of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson).

Boase, George Clement-a. "Brown, Sir William (1784-1864)," *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921-22), Vol. III, p. 37 (Born in Liverpool, England, the son of Alexander Brown of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, and a longtime business friend of GP, William Brown was on a business trip to NYC when he heard of GP's engagement to marry Esther Elizabeth Hoppin. Not knowing that the engagement had been broken, he added his congratulations in a Jan. 2, 1839, letter to GP. Brown, a philanthropic benefactor to his native Liverpool, England, was honored with a knighthood).

Boase, George Clement-b. "Sir Charles Reed (1819-1881)," *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford University Press, 1921-1922), Vol. XVI, pp. 832-834 (Reed, an English politician who made a fortune in type founding, was active in his father's [Andrew Reed's] philanthropy; was a member of Parliament, 1868-74, 1880; was president of the London school board, 1873-81; and was knighted in 1876. He introduced in London's Court of Common Council the resolution, May 22, 1862, to grant the Freedom of the City of London to GP, July 10, 1862, for GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for housing for London's working poor, total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69. In proposing this honor he told of GP's U.S.-British friendship dinners [Reed had attended GP's July 4, 1854, dinner]; and GP's aid to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55, to search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin. Reed was later GP's friend, advisor, and an executor of GP's British estate).

Boase, George Clement-c. "Lampson, Sir Curtis Miranda (1806-1885)," *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921-

1922), Vol. XI, pp. 473-474 (Born in Newhaven, Vt., Curtis Miranda Lampson was a London resident from 1830, was successful in the fur trade, had children born in England, became a naturalized British subject [May 14, 1849], was head of C.M. Lampson & Co., London, and was created a baronet [Nov. 16, 1866] for his work as a director since 1856 and later vice chairman of the Atlantic Cable Co.).

Boatner, Mark Mayo, III. *The Civil War Dictionary*. Rev. ed. (New York: Vintage Press, 1988). (Useful for sketches of Union and Confederate Civil War generals, several of whom by chance met, spoke to, and were photographed with GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., during Aug. 15-19, 1869).

Bohner, Charles H. *John Pendleton Kennedy: Gentleman from Baltimore* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1961), pp. 214-215, 234, 235, 238, 239 (J.P. Kennedy's life and career, his long friendship and connections with GP, including his plan of the PIB from 1857, and GP's $10,000 scientific equipment gift, 1853-55, in the search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin while J.P. Kennedy was U.S. Navy Secretary).

Bolton, Charles K. "Shurtleff, Nathaniel Bradstreet (June 29, 1810-Oct. 17, 1874)." *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934), Vol. IX, pp. 141-142 (Boston Mayor Shurtleff publicly announced GP's presence at the mid-June 1869 Boston Music Hall's Peace and Jubilee Music Festival. Mayor Shurtleff also attended GP's July 16, 1869, receptions at the Peabody Institutes of Peabody and Danvers, Mass.).

Bolton, Sarah Knowles-a. *Famous Givers and Their Gifts* (Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1971 reprint of 1896 edition), pp. 307-308 (Mention of GP's 1867-69 $2 million PEF to aid public education in the 11 former Confederate states and the origin of Peabody Normal College, Nashville).

Bolton, Sarah Knowles-b. *Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous* (New York: Crowell, 1885), frontispiece (Illustration of GP).

"Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon," *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1887), Vol. 1, p. 311.

Bond, Horace Mann-a. *The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order* (New York: Octagon Books, 1966, revision of 1934 edition), pp. 28-29, 57, 63 (PEF's work and influence on black education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Bond, Horace Mann-b. *Negro Education in Alabama: A Study in Cotton and Steel* (New York: Octagon Books, 1969) (PEF's work and influence on black education in Ala.).

Book Review Digest 1940 (New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1941), pp. 815-816; and ***Book Review Digest 1941*** (New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1942), pp. 797-798 (Extracts of reviews, all favorable, of Charles Schuchert and Clara Mae LeVene, *O. C. Marsh, Pioneer in Paleontology* [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940], the nephew whose education and career as the first paleontology professor in the U.S. GP made financially possible).

Bourne, H.R. Fox. *Famous London Merchants, a Book for Boys* (London: John Hog, 1868) (Quoted in part in the first of three articles by John Moody and George Kibbe Turner, "The Masters of Capital in America. Morgan: The Great Trustee," *McClure's Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 1, Nov. 1910, pp. 3-24).

Bowler, Peter J. *Fossils and Progress: Paleontology and the Idea of Progressive Evolution in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: Science History Publications, 1976), pp. 130-141. (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Bowman, John S., ed. *The Civil War Almanac in Large Print.* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1992). (On GP-related Civil War military and political figures and events, including *Alabama* Claims, *Trent* Affair, and others).

"**Bradford, Edward Anthony**." •See Landry, Stuart O. *History of the Boston Club* (New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co., 1938), appendix, pp. 281-282 (E.A. Bradford was one of the 16 original PEF trustees).

Bradford Academy, Mass. *Semi-Centennial Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Bradford Academy, 1803-1853* (Cambridge: Metcalf & Co., 1853), pp. iii-xv (GP paid for the education at Bradford of younger brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody, 1819, p. 27; younger sister Judith Dodge Peabody, 1821-27, pp. 72 and 149 [she taught for a time at Chester, N.H., and returned to Bradford]; younger sister Mary Gaines Peabody, 1822-23, p. 65; younger nephew Adolphus W. Peabody, 1827, p. 27; younger nephew George Peabody, 1827, p. 27; and youngest sister Sophronia Phelps Peabody, 1827, p. 149).

Branch, Taylor. "Hearts on Fire [Excerpts from his book, *Pillar of Fire*, 1997]," *Vanity Fair*, No. 449 (Jan. 1998), pp. 76-85.

Brandes, George. *William Shakespeare, A Critical Study* (London: William Heinemann, 1899), p. 89 (Shakespearean scholar wrote: "Miss [Delia Salter] Bacon literally dedicated her life to her attack upon Shakespeare. She saw in his works, not poetry, but a great philosophical-political system, and maintained that proof of her doctrine would be found deposited in Shakespeare's grave. She had discovered in [Sir Francis] Bacon's letters the key to a cipher which would clear up every thing; but unfortunately she became insane before she had imparted this key to the world").

Brandt, Ned. *The Congressman Who Got Away with Murder* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1991), pp. 30-31 (Biography of controversial super patriot Daniel Edgar Sickles who, as U.S. legation secretary, London, refused to stand and then walked out "stiff and red-gorged" in anger when GP toasted the Queen before the U.S. President at the GP-sponsored July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner. In the press Sickles attacked GP for lack of patriotism and for "toadying" to the British).

Branscomb, Harvie. *Purely Academic: An Autobiography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University, 1978). (Described early GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ. cooperation and connections).

Bready, J. Wesley. *Lord Shaftesbury and Social-Industrial Progress* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1926) (Life and influence of British social reformer Shaftesbury, whose suggestion to Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, acting for GP, that low-cost housing was the London poor's greatest need, influenced GP's Peabody Homes of London, to which he gave a total of $2.5 million, 1862-69).

Brew, John O., ed. *One Hundred Years of Anthropology* (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1968). (On the history of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard Univ. and on GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Brigham, William T. "New England in Baltimore," *New England Magazine* (New Series), Vol. 22 (1900), pp. 218-231 (Illustration of GP, p. 227).

Bright, John. *Diaries of John Bright* (London: Cassell & Co., 1930), pp. 308, 330, 334 (Member of Parliament John Bright was GP's guest at Castle Connell, Shannon River near Limerick, Ireland. He described GP as "a remarkable and generous man." He recorded: "Peabody has had almost no schooling and has not read books, but has had much experience, and is deeply versed in questions of commerce and banking. He is a man of strong will, and can decide questions for himself").

Brooks, Eldridge Streeter. *Great Americans Every Young American Should Know* (Philadelphia: Winston Co., 1902), p. 184 (Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1811, ruined business prospects, including store of older brother David Peabody [where GP, age 16, clerked] and store of paternal uncle John Peabody with whom GP left in 1812 to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.).

"Brown, Harrison Bird." •See **Niss, Bob.** *Faces of Maine* (Portland, Maine: Guy Gannett Publishing Co.: 1981), below

Brown, Hugh Victor. *A History of the Education of Negroes in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Irving Swain Press, 1961) (PEF's work and influence on black education in N.C.).

Browne, Gary L. "Vansant, Joshua (1803-84)," *Biographical Dictionary of American Mayors 1820-1980. Big City Mayors*, ed. by Melvin G. Holli and Peter d'A. Jones (Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press, 1981), p. 373 (Joshua Vansant was president, Md. Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, when he praised GP at the Md. Institute's GP reception, Feb. 2, 1857).

Browne, James A. *The Northwest Passage and the Fate of Sir John Franklin* (Woolrich, England: W.P. Jackson, 1860). (Moved by Lady Franklin's appeal to the U.S. President and Congress, GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost in May 1847 with 137 seamen. NYC merchant Henry Grinnell's two ships, commanded by U.S. Naval Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. [medical officer on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition], marked the

U.S.'s first scientific exploration in the Arctic and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Browne, Turner, and Elaine Partnow. *Macmillan Biographical Encyclopedia of Photographic Artists and Innovators* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1983), p. 401 (Biographical sketch of Philadelphia, Penn.-born London–based photographer John Mayall [full name John Jabez Edwin Mayall] who took at least one full length photo of GP in London).

Brubacher, John Seiler. *Henry Barnard on Education* (New York: McGraw, 1931), p. 12 (Conn. and R.I. public education leader Henry Barnard was in London as delegate to the International Exposition of Educational Methods when he attended and gave a talk on New England public schools at GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner. The dinner was marred when jingoistic U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles walked out in anger because GP toasted Queen Victoria before the U.S. president. In the letters-to-the-press controversy that followed, Barnard was one of 26 Americans at the dinner who defended GP).

"**Brush, Murray Peabody.**" *Who Was Who in America with World Notables* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1973), Vol. V (1969-1973), p. 95 (Murray Peabody Brush, born in 1872, was an educator and grandnephew of GP who was asked, along with GP's grandnephew George Russell Peabody, to help raise funds for a bust of GP at the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame. Funds were raised and a bust by sculptor Hans Schuler was unveiled May 12, 1926, at the University Heights N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade).

Bryan, Nelson-a. "The Dean and the Decade: Willis Hawley, Completing His Deanship, Reflects on Peabody's First Ten Years as a School of Vanderbilt University," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (Fall 1989), pp. 12-15 (PCofVU's first dean evaluated his first decade since merger).

Bryan, Nelson-b. "The Life of a Philanthropist: George Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Winter 1994), pp. 2-7 (Six GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Bryant, J.S. *The Life of the Late George Peabody, Merchant and Philanthropist, with A Short Account of His Gift to the People of London* (London: Peabody Donation Fund, 1914), p. 18 (Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter to GP thanking him for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund, London, to build model apartments for London's working poor and stating that she was having a miniature portrait of herself especially painted for him. Also, GP's April 3, 1866, reply to Queen Victoria).

Buchanan, James. *The Works of James Buchanan, Comprising his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence*, ed. by John Bassett Moore (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1908), IX, pp. 290-291 (Controversial U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner, charging GP in the press with toadying to the British by toasting Queen Victoria before the U.S. president).

Buck, Paul Herman. *The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1937), pp. 164, 166 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Buley, Ernest Charles. *Into the Polar Seas; The Story of Sir John Franklin* (London: Sunday School Union, no date). (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Bullock, Henry Allen. *A History of Negro Education in the South From 1619 to the Present* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1967) (PEF's work and influence on black education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Burk, Kathleen. *Morgan Grenfell 1838-1988: The Biography of a Merchant Bank* (London: Oxford University Press, 1989) (Described GP's wealth in the 1850s-60s, his Panic of 1857 difficulties, and his securing a Bank of England loan. •George Peabody & Co., London, 1838-64, became J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-90, became Morgan Grenfell & Co., 1890-1990, and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990. •Six GP-related illustrations are identified under GP Illustrations).

Burke, John Bernard. *Burke's American Families with British Ancestry. The Lineages of 1,600 Families of British Origin Now Resident in the United States of America.* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977), pp. 2856-2857 (Brief lineage of GP's two grand nephews: George Russell Peabody, b. 1883, who helped raise funds for the GP bust at NY Univ. Hall of Fame, unveiled May 12, 1926; and Arthur Peabody, b.1858).

Buttre, Lillian C. *American Portrait Gallery* (New York: Buttre, 1877), I, plate 39 (Engraving of GP by J.C. Buttre, made from a GP photo).

Callahan, James Morton. "Bulloch, James Dunwody (June 25, 1823-Jan. 7, 1901)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner, 1930, 1958), II, pp. 257-258 (Confederate naval commander).

"**Campbell, Robert Blair,**" *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume (1607-1896).* Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1963), p. 94 (Described Robert Blair Campbell, U.S. resident in London who presided over the July 4, 1858, dinner for Americans in London, formerly sponsored by GP. U.S. Legation in London Secty. Benjamin Moran, privately critical of GP in his [Moran's] journal, led the association of newer U.S. residents in London, some of whom disdained the influence and prestige of older residents like GP).

"**Campus Links** to National, Metro K-12 Alliances," *Vanderbilt Register* (Sept. 17 and 21, 1992), pp. 1, 6 (Under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU faculty helped improve public schools in Nashville and elsewhere by computer and other electronic learning techniques).

"**Carl O. Dunbar** 1891-1979: An Appreciation," *Discovery*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1979), p. 44 (Dunbar, 1891-1979, was at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History for 40 years, as graduate student

in paleontology under Prof. Charles Schuchert and for 17 years as director, succeeding Albert E. Parr, 1900-91).

Carnegie, Andrew. *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1933), p. 270 (Carnegie recalled that in 1869 when Britain launched its largest warship HMS *Monarch*, he telegraphed British cabinet member John Bright, "First and best service for Monarch, bringing home the body of Peabody." "Strange to say," he wrote, "this was done, and thus the Monarch became the messenger of peace, not of destruction").

Caroli, Betty Boyd. *First Ladies*. Second edn. (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1993), pp. 120-126 (On Harriet Lane, niece of 15th U.S. Pres. James Buchanan, a bachelor and her guardian. He sent her to the best Washington, D.C., schools. She was his hostess when he was U.S. Minister to Britain, 1853-56; was friendly to GP but not involved when U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles refused to stand and walked out of GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner because GP toasted the Queen before the U.S. President. She was friendly when GP visited Washington, D.C., in Jan. 1857).

Carosso, Vincent P. *The Morgans, Private International Bankers, 1854-1913* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1987) (George Peabody & Co., London, 1838-64, became J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-90, became Morgan Grenfell & Co., 1890-1990, and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990. •Three GP-related illustrations are identified under GP Illustrations. •Described Charles Cubitt Gooch, GP's British-born confidential clerk and bookkeeper, 1843-1851; then salaried partner from Jan. 1852 until Gooch retired in Sept. 1873 in the renamed J.S. Morgan & Co., pp. 661, 689).

Carter, Samuel, III. *Cyrus Field* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1968), p. 162 (Life of the organizer of the Atlantic Cable Co. who urged GP to become a director and investor from 1858).

Carus, William, ed. *Memorials of the Right Reverend Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Late Bishop of Ohio in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States* (London: Elliot Stock, 1882), pp. 298-299 (McIlvaine wrote to R.C. Winthrop, July 22, 1869, "The White Sulphur Springs will, I hope, be beneficial to our excellent friend; but it can be only a very superficial good. [His] cough is terrible, and I have no expectation of his living a year." •McIlvaine wrote to R.C. Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1869, reporting his daughter's account of GP's last illness and death, Nov. 4, 1869, pp. 294-296. She was at GP's deathbed at the home of GP's longtime business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 80 Eaton Sq., London. •McIlvaine, in NYC, on his way to attend GP's burial, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, described to fellow clergyman Carus, Jan. 25, 1870, the transfer reception earlier that day of GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* to Portland harbor, Maine, pp. 299-300).

***Centennial Celebration** at Danvers, Massachusetts, June 16, 1852* (Boston: Dutton and Wentworth, 1852). (Invited to attend but unable to leave London, GP sent a letter dated May 26, 1852, and enclosed $20,000 for his first Peabody Institute in his hometown of Danvers, renamed South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., April 13, 1868, to which he ultimately gave $217,600.

With his letter and gift was the sentiment: "Education: a debt due from present to future generations").

"**Centuries of Influence:** A Celebration of Library Science at Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Fall 1987), pp. 9, 11 (PCofVU closed its 60-year-old Library School. A 1987 study found it understaffed, with falling enrollment, and unable to meet American Library Assn. standards).

Chapple, William Dismore. *George Peabody* (Salem, Mass.: Peabody Museum, 1948), p. 8 (Getting the Duke of Wellington to attend as honored guest at GP's first large-scale U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms [also called Almack's], London, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, made it a huge success, attracted a good press, marked GP's social emergence, and the next year, 1852, his philanthropic emergence in establishing his first Peabody Institute Library).

Chernow, Ron. The *House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance* (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1990), p. 12 (Retold from Samuel Carter's *Cyrus Field*, 1968 biography of Field getting GP as director and investor in the Atlantic Cable Co., 1858-60, amid gains, breakdowns, and losses until full service succeeded. •The first chapter on GP as root of the Morgan banking firm is insensitively titled "Miser" and depicts GP as an eccentric bachelor).

Chesney, Alan M. *The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; A Chronicle, Early Years, 1867-1893* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1943), I, p. 6 (Among those said to have influenced Baltimore merchant Johns Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital, besides GP at a meeting in 1866-67, was Dr. Joseph Parrish, M.D., in 1873, the year Hopkins died. For best account •See Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry below).

Chicester, Henry Manners. "Grey, Charles (1804-70)," *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921-1922), Vol. VIII, pp. 622-623 (While advisor to Queen Victoria Gen. Charles Grey reviewed and made minor changes on a June 20, 1869, letter drafted by Privy Council member Arthur Helps for Queen Victoria to consider sending to GP showing her appreciation for his London housing gift and concern about his ill health).

City of London Club, Rules, List of Members, and Annual Report for 1859 (London: privately printed, 1859), p. 51 (GP was denied membership in exclusive Reform Club, 1844, because some U.S. states temporary defaulted on their bond interest payments. When payments resumed, GP was accepted into Parthenon Club, 1848, and City of London Club, 1850).

Civil War Almanac in Large Print. (Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1992). (On May 1, 1856, the Powhatan Steamship Co., Baltimore, laid the keel of their third 1,200 ton $90,000 freighter to carry goods between Baltimore and Richmond, Va. It was to be named the *Hiawatha* but instead, following favorable press publicity on GP's Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding, the board of

directors named it *George Peabody* to honor GP's gift to Baltimore and as good company advertisement. Used as a Federal steamship in the Civil War, it collided with another Federal steamship, *West Point*, on the Potomac River, Aug. 13, 1862, in an accident in which 83 lives were lost).

Clark, Thomas D. *The Southern Country Editor* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1948), p. 30 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Clowes, William L. *The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Victoria* (London: Sampson Low, Marston, 1903), Vol. VII, p. 227 (Cited by GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch's article as source that Queen Victoria first suggested that a Royal Navy man-of-war transfer GP's remains for burial in the U.S. •Vol. VI, pp. 215, 341 and Vol. VII, pp. 129-130, and 575 describe the career of HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. John Edmund Commerell, who in Dec.-Jan. 1869-70 transported GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Me. At age 16 he distinguished himself as midshipman on HMS *Firebrand*; was one of the first to receive the Victoria Cross, June 26, 1857, during the Crimean War; and attained the rank of captain in 1859 after leading a division of seamen in a landing force in North China).

Cochrane, Robert (comp.). *Beneficent and Useful Lives* (London: W. & R. Chambers, 1890), p. 48 (Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1811, ruined business prospects, including store of older brother David Peabody [where GP, age 16, clerked] and store of paternal uncle John Peabody with whom GP left in 1812 to open a store in Georgetown, D.C. •Pp. 49-50 on former U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence's cornerstone laying speech, Aug. 20, 1853, for GP's first Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., on April 13, 1868, to which he gave a total of $217,600).

Cohen, Henry. *Business and Politics in America from the Age of Jackson to the Civil War: The Career Biography of W.W. Corcoran* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Corp., 1971), p. 14. (Much on GP's long friendship and business connections with Washington, D.C., banker William Wilson Corcoran).

Colbert, Edwin Harris-a. *Dinosaurs: Their Discovery and Their World* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1961), pp. 28-37, 70-71, 86-87, 118-119, 146-149, 277 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Colbert, Edwin Harris-b. *Men and Dinosaurs: The Search in Field and Laboratory* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1968), pp. 55, 66-97, 144-145 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Colbert, Edwin Harris-c. *The Great Dinosaur Hunters and Their Discoveries* (New York: Dover Publications, 1984). (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Colbert, Edwin Harris-d. *Dinosaurs: An Illustrated History* (Maplewood, N.J.: Hammond, 1985), pp. 24-27 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Coles, Henry Rutgers Remsen (comp.). *The Descendants of Thomas Hoppin from Northamptonshire, England, to New England. In the Line of His Son, Stephen, Born at Dorchester, Mass., 1626* (Typewritten copy, Library of Congress: CS71.H795 1936, 1936), p. 7. (On the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement. Similar to Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field, above).

"**Committee of Visitors,** The" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Autumn 1979), pp. 10, 12 (Vanderbilt-GPCFT merger talks during Sept.-Dec. 1978, resulted in PCofVU, July 1, 1979).

***Congressional Globe* (1867).** See U.S. government.

Conkin, Paul K., *et al.* *Gone with the Ivy: A Biography of Vanderbilt University* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1985), pp. 177-179, 470-473, and 706-715 (Described issues and personalities involved in the historical transition from Peabody Normal College, Nashville, to GPCFT to PCofVU. Photo of GPCFT campus, Nashville, Tenn., after World War II, p. 473).

Connelly, John Lawrence. "Craighead, Thomas Brown," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), p. 216 (T.B. Craighead was College of N.J. Presbyterian minister, founder and first principal of Davidson Academy, 1785-1806, Nashville, and the first three years [1809] of its rechartered successor Cumberland College, earliest predecessors of PCofVU).

Conte, Robert S. *The History of the Greenbrier: America's Resort* (White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.: The Greenbrier, 1989), pp. 69-71 (Photo of Robert E. Lee, GP, William W. Corcoran, and seven former Civil War generals at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, p. 70. Persons in photo are identified under George Peabody Illustrations. Other photos of GP taken that day are also in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]; Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed, Vol. 10, p. 4; and Murphy, p. 58).

Corcoran, William Wilson. *A Grandfather's Legacy; Containing a Sketch of His Life and Obituary Notices of Some Members of His Family, Together with Letters from His Friends* (Washington, D.C.: Henry Polkinhorn, 1879), pp. 110-111 (GP's appearance at the opera and at social occasions with Miss Wilcocks, niece of U.S. Minister to Britain J.R. Ingersoll during 1852-53, led to rumors in the press of a romance. GP commented on this to Corcoran: "I have now arrived at an age that throws aside all thoughts of marriage [although] I think her [Miss Wilcocks] a very fine woman." •Pp. 224-225 reprinted S.C. Gov. William Aiken's Jan. 25, 1867, letter to GP sent via Corcoran about the ruined post-Civil War South. •Pp. 310-311 Invitation to GP's funeral by Committee on Invitation, Peabody, Mass., no date, Library of

Congress Corcoran Papers XVI, Accession No. 105113. Has many references about and letters to and from GP in their long personal friendship and business connections).

Corey, Lewis. *The House of Morgan; A Social Biography of the Masters of Capital* (New York: C. Howard Watts, 1930), pp. 74-76 (The tempestuous Civil War stopped the sale of U.S. securities abroad from 1861 until Union victory was assured in 1864. Still, the following, without proof, charged GP with war profits at the Union's expense: U.S. Consul in Paris John Bigelow; 1862; Springfield, Mass., *Daily Republican* editor Samuel Bowles, 1866; socialist writer Gustavus Myers, 1910, 1936; socialist writer Matthew Josephson, 1934; poet and biographer Carl Sandburg in his *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939; and historian L.D. Baldwin, 1952. •See "Bigelow, John..." above).

Corgan, James X. "Troost, Gerard," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 992-993 (Life and career of Dutch-born professor of science, Univ. of Nashville, 1828-50).

Corlew, Robert E.-a. "Bell, Montgomery, " *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 58-59 (Montgomery Bell Academy, still functioning, was founded in 1867 as the Univ. of Nashville's preparatory dept., named after Tenn. ironmaster Montgomery Bell, who in his will left $20,000 for a boys' school).

Corlew, Robert E.-b. *Tennessee: A Short History*. 2nd ed. (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1981), pp. 119-120 (Includes GPCFT, Nashville, and its predecessors: Davidson Academy, Cumberland College, and Peabody Normal College).

Coulter, E. Merton. *The South During Reconstruction, 1855-1877* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1947), p. 327 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

[**Courtenay-a, William Ashmead**]. *A Memoir of George Peabody. Proceedings of the General Assembly of South Carolina, Proposing Concerted Action by the Southern States For Placing a Statue of the Philanthropist in the Capitol at Washington* (Charleston, SC: Lucas and Richardson Co., 1896). (A proposed GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., was first urged at a Va. conference of Superintendents of Education and recorded in Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction's 1885 annual report. PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry tried but failed to further this proposal in other southern states, particularly S.C. and Tenn. S.C. Gov. John Gary Evans' annual message, Jan. 25, 1896, reported S.C.'s effort, including $1,500 appropriated).

Courtenay-b, William Ashmead. *Kindly Memories of the Recent Past* (Walhalla, SC: Keowee Courier, 1905), pp. 1-10 (Described the proposal for a GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C.).

"Courtenay-c, William Ashmead." *Who Was Who in America, Volume 1 (1897-1942)* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1943), p. 265 (W.A. Courtenay of Charleston, S.C., a PEF

trustee from 1888 was a manufacturer, bookseller, publisher, Confederate officer, mayor of Charleston during 1879-87, and editor of the *Charleston Year Books*).

Cox, Julia P., comp. *Guide to the Papers of Vermont Governors* (Montpelier, Vt., 1985). (Former Vt. Gov. John Gregory Smith provided GP with a special Vermont Central Line railroad car for GP's trip to Montreal, Canada, July 1866. Gov. Smith was a businessman, lawyer, Vt. state senator, 1858-59, Vt. state representative 1860-62, and Speaker of the House, 1862. His papers are at Sheldon Museum, Middlebury; Univ. of Vt.; and Vt. State Archives).

Crabb, Alfred Leland-a. "Bruce Ryburn Payne--Man of Faith," *Peabody Reflector* (March 1931), reprinted in •Windrow, ed., pp. 257-266 (GPCFT historian and faculty member Crabb's biographical sketch of B.R. Payne, GPCFT's first president during 1911-37).

Crabb, Alfred Leland-b. "Davidson Academy, 1785-1806," *Peabody Reflector* (Oct. 1931), reprinted in •Windrow, p. 29 (U.S. Gen. and seventh U.S. Pres. Andrew Jackson was trustee during 1792-1845 of Davidson Academy and its successor institutions Cumberland College and the Univ. of Nashville).

Crabb, Alfred Leland-c. "James Priestley--Pioneer Schoolmaster (A Study in Incompleteness)," *Peabody Reflector* (Dec. 1932), reprinted in •Windrow, ed., pp. 267-273 (GPCFT historian A.L. Crabb on James Priestley, second president of Cumberland College, Nashville, Tenn., during Oct. 24, 1809-Feb. 24, 1821. Cumberland College [1806-26], rechartered from Davidson Academy [1785-1806], was succeeded by the Univ. of Nashville [1826-75], Peabody Normal College [1875-1909], GPCFT [1911-79], and PCofVU [since 1979]).

Crawford, Jean-a. "A Tribute Fit for the Man," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 56, No. 1 (Spring 1983), pp. 19-21 (As GPCFT student, faculty member, and administrator for 60 years, John Edwin Windrow was an indefatigable GPCFT publicist. His GPCFT dissertation and book were on the life of Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley).

Crawford, Jean-b. "Learning with Jasper," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Summer 1990), pp. 26-27 (PCofVU's Learning Technology Center in 1987-88 developed a multimedia videodisk "Jasper" stories series used to solve middle school math problems. The Jasper stories series soon spread to other states).

Crichton, Mary. "Peabody in England: Bridging the Cultural Gap," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Fall 1994), pp. 14-17 (Two GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Cummings, Richard O. "The Growth of Technical Cooperation with Governments Abroad, 1849-1853," *Pacific Historical Review*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (May 1949), pp. 199-212 (Credits GP's international contributions: **1**-His $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London [first world's fair], allowing over six million visitors to see U.S. art and industry in the best light; **2**-his $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition in search for Sir John Franklin, 1853-55, which initiated U.S. Arctic exploration; **3**-his U.S.-British friendship dinners in London, 1850s-early 60s, during period of U.S.-British

friction; and **4**-his $2.5 million Peabody apartments for London's working poor, which preceded and advanced municipal housing for low income people).

Currier, John James. *History of Newburyport, 1764-1909* (Newburyport, Mass.: privately printed, 1906-1909), II, p. 406 (GP's Oct. 2, 1856, visit to the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass. He recognized and greeted former mayor Moses Davenport and Prescott Spaulding. He told the crowd that Spaulding was the merchant who gave him his first consignment of goods in 1812, when at age 17, after the Great Newburyport Fire, he left Newburyport with paternal uncle John Peabody to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.).

Curry, Jabez Lamar Monroe-a. "The Peabody Education Fund," *Educational Review*, Vol. 13 (March 1897), pp. 226-231 (Described the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Curry, Jabez Lamar Monroe-b. *A Brief Sketch of George Peabody and a History of the Peabody Education Fund Through Thirty Years* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1898. Reprinted New York: Negro Universities Press, 1969), p. ix (Described GP's May 18, 1853, U.S.-British friendship dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. Among the 150 guests: Harvard Prof. and later Pres. [1860] C.C. Felton, eighth U.S. Pres. during 1837-41 Martin Van Buren, U.S. Minister to Britain J.R. Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks, Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, and Boston merchant J.S. Morgan and wife, then considering becoming GP's partner. •[p. 12]: Mr. Humphreys' daughter's undated letter to Curry, quoting her father, to whom GP allegedly said, on being congratulated on his philanthropy: "Humphreys, after my disappointment long ago, I determined to devote myself to my fellow-beings, and am carrying out that decision to my best ability." She also mentioned seeing Queen Victoria's miniature porcelainized portrait when GP first received it, March 1867. •Curry, PEF's second administrator, summarized its history, activities, and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. Frontispiece is an engraving of GP in old age by W.H. Forbes. •[pp. 19, 33, 35, 64, 106, 137]: On William Maxwell Evarts, Boston-born statesman and one of the 16 original PEF trustee. •[pp. 17-18]: At the 25th anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ., Evangelist Dwight L. Moody told of hearing from B&O RR. Pres. J.W. Garrett's son how Garrett brought together in his home near Baltimore GP and Johns Hopkins during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit. At Johns Hopkins' request GP told how he began his philanthropy. Soon after, Hopkins made his will leaving funds for the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. [p. 53; see also Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry below]: A sick GP at age 74, after amending his will and arranging for burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., left NYC on the *Scotia*, ending his last four-month U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. He reached London to rest at business friend Curtis M. Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq. home where he died Nov. 4, 1869).

Cyriax, Richard J. *Sir John Franklin's Last Arctic Expedition, A Chapter in the History of the Royal Navy* (London: Methuen and Co., 1946). (GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for

the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost in May 1847 with 137 seamen. The two Grinnell expeditions marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Dabney, Charles William. *Universal Education in the South. In Two Volumes. Volume I: From the Beginning to 1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1936), Vol. 1, facing p. 83 (Five GP-related illustrations, identified under GP Illustrations, were taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. Other GP photos taken that day are also in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct]; Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4; Murphy, p. 58. •Has much about GP's PEF influence in both volumes. •Quoted Tenn. supt. of public instruction John Eaton's account of being with GP at White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, in Vol. I, p. 107, footnote 10. Vol. I, p. 103: at the 25th anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ., Evangelist Dwight L. Moody told of hearing from B&O RR Pres. J.W. Garrett's son how Garrett brought together GP and Johns Hopkins in his home near Baltimore during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit. At Hopkins' request GP told how and why he began his philanthropy. Hopkins soon after drew up his will endowing the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital in Baltimore. See also under Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry below).

"**Danvers Centennial Celebration**," *Littell's Living Age*, Vol. 34, No. 425 (July 10, 1852), pp. 85-87 (Invited but unable to attend the 100th anniversary of hometown Danvers' separation from Salem, Mass., GP in his May 26, 1852, letter from London, read at the June 16, 1852, celebration, founded his first Peabody Institute Library, to which he ultimately gave $217,600 and a motto: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations").

Danvers, Mass. *Vital Records of Danvers, Massachusetts To the End of the Year, 1849, Marriages* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1909), II, p. 422 (gravestone record of the death of GP's older sister Achsah Spofford Peabody on Feb. 7, 1821, age 30).

Darnell, Riley C. *Tennessee Blue Book 1995-1996. Bicentennial Edition (1796-1996)* (Nashville: State of Tenn., 1996), p. 452 (On former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown, who attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner when Brown was U.S. Minister to Russia, 1850-53. •Biographical sketch of Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter, p. 455).

"**Davenport, Moses** (February 14, 1806-February 18, 1861)." *The Mayors of Newburyport: 1851 to the Present: Local Newburyport History as Reflected in the Lives of its Mayors.* Compiled and edited by Jerie Lansen and Todd Woodworth (Newburyport, Mass.: Ocean Press, 1996), pp. 7-8 (Visiting the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 2, 1856, GP recognized and greeted merchant and former mayor Moses Davenport).

Davis, Louise Littleton. *More Tales of Tennessee* (Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Co., 1978), pp. 127-135 (On former Tenn. Gov. Neill Smith Brown, who attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner when Brown was U.S. Minister to Russia, 1850-53).

Davis, William C. *Rebels & Yankees: The Fighting Men of the Civil War* (New York: Gallery Books, 1989). (On Civil War military leaders and related events).

De Mare, Marie. *G. P. A. Healy, American Artist* (New York: David McKay Co., 1954), p. 206 (Mention of 1862 exhibition of portraits by Healy including his portrait of GP made in 1854 [the GP portrait is not in this book]. Healy's portrait of GP is located in the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., with prints published in Burk, facing p. 80 and Kenin, p. 94).

"**Dedication of the Peabody Museum**: Simple Exercises Mark the Laying of the Cornerstone of New Home for Notable Collections," *Yale Alumni Weekly* (July 6, 1923), pp. 1249-1250.

Desmond, Adrian J. *The Hot-Blooded Dinosaurs: A Revolution in Paleontology* (New York: Dial Press, 1976), pp. 30-37, 106-117, 138-139, 174-177 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Dexter, Ralph W. "The Role of E. S. Morse, Director of the Peabody Academy of Science, in Bringing Zoology to Japan (1877-1883)," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 126, No. 4 (Oct. 1990), pp. 254-260 (Edward Sylvester Morse, Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. [since 1992 Peabody Essex Museum], first director during 1880-1916, achieved renown by teaching for the first time Darwinian evolution and zoology at Tokyo Imperial Univ.).

Diagram Group. *A Field Guide to Dinosaurs* (New York: Avon, 1983), pp. 52-53, 146-147, 210-211, 218-223, 246-249 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Dickens, Charles, ed.-a. "Tilling the Devil's Acres," *Household Words (edited by Charles Dickens)*, Vol. 15, No. 377 (June 13, 1857), pp. 553-558 (Described the desperate need of England's poor in health, sanitation, and housing. Five years later GP established the Peabody Donation Fund to provide low-rent housing for London's working poor).

Dickens, Charles-b. *Letters to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts*, ed. by Charles C. Osborne (London: Murray, 1931), p. 142 (Dickens wrote to reformer-philanthropist Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, a great influence on his reform tendencies, that the poor "will never save their children from the dreadful and unnatural mortality now prevalent...or save themselves from untimely sickness and death, until they have cheap pure water in unlimited quantity, wholesome air, efficient drainage, and such alterations in building acts as shall preserve open space in the closest regions").

"**Dielman, Louis Henry**," *Maryland History Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (May 1959), p. 2 (On Louis Henry Dielman, fifth PIB librarian during 1926-42).

Dillingham, George A. *The Foundation of the Peabody Tradition* (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1989), p. 12 (U.S. Gen. and seventh U.S. Pres. Andrew Jackson was trustee

during 1792-1845 of Davidson Academy and its successor institutions: Cumberland College and the Univ. of Nashville).

District of Columbia, Board of Trustees of Public Schools. *Second Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, 1875-1876* (Washington, D.C.: R. Beresford, 1877), pp. 62-66 (Has William Dawson Johnson "Peabody Library," document, from the William Dawson Johnson Papers in the Library of Congress Ms. which relates that on April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 to five trustees toward a free public library building fund in Georgetown, D.C. In 1876 his gift became the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C. It later merged with the public library system of Washington, D.C., and still exists as the George Peabody Room of the Public Library of Washington, D.C., containing Georgetown, D.C., historiana).

Dixon, Roland B. "Anthropology, 1866-1929," *The Development of Harvard University Since the Inauguration of President Eliot 1869-1929*, ed. by Samuel Eliot Morison (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1930), Chap. X, pp. 202-215 (Described GP's developing interest in science through his nephew, O.C. Marsh, and GP's philanthropic adviser R.C. Winthrop's consultation with Harvard Univ. scientist Louis Agassiz and former Harvard Pres. James Walker [June-early July 1866] leading to GP's $150,000 gift which founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, Oct. 8, 1866, and greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

Dobbin, Isabel L. "Asger Hamerik," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), April-May 1913, pp. 2-4 (Much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above).

Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge. *The Diaries of Lewis Carroll*, ed. by Roger Lancelyn Green (New York: Oxford University Press, 1954), I, p. 261 (*Alice in Wonderland* author Lewis Carroll, pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, recorded that as a proctor at the Sheldonian Theater he witnessed the granting of Oxford Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree to GP June 26, 1867, and that "in the afternoon...I was introduced to the hero of the day, Mr. Peabody, who kindly consented to sit for a photograph in the morning").

Dorn, Sherman-a. "Payne's Ambition," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Spring 1995), pp. 2-3 (Good evaluation of contributions of GPCFT's first Pres. Bruce R. Payne during 1911-37. Historian Dorn wrote: "Peabody in the 1920s was clearly Bruce Payne's institution").

Dorn, Sherman-b. *A Brief History of Peabody College* (Nashville: Peabody College of Vanderbilt University, 1996). (Dorn was research assistant professor at PCofVU when commissioned by Dean James W. Pellegrino to write a brief history based on PCofVU archives, covering origins as Peabody Normal College [1875-1909], transition to "super teachers college" GPCFT, 1914-79, to PCofVU since 1979, Vanderbilt Univ.'s ninth school. Dorn, historian with history degrees from Haverford College and the Univ. of Penn., helped offset lingering criticism of GPCFT-Vanderbilt merger, July 1, 1979).

Dorsey, John-a. *Mr. Peabody's Library: The Building, The Collection, The Neighborhood* (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1978), pp. 2, 4, 6f (Four GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations in this historical view of the PIB Library).

Dorsey, John-b, ed. *On Mencken* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980), p. 54 (Baltimore newspaper writer, author, and critic Henry Louis Mencken used the PIB reference collection when writing his books).

Drake, Ellen T. "Some Notes on the Beginnings of Peabody Museum," *Discovery*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Fall 1966), pp. 33-35 (Editor of *Discovery*' s Centennial Issue traced origin and growth of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History, including contributions by Benjamin Silliman, James Dwight Dana, Othniel Charles Marsh, his uncle GP, Charles Schuchert, others; also on buildings, collections, and research).

Dunbar, Carl O. "Recollections on the Renaissance of Peabody Museum Exhibits, 1939-1959," *Discovery*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Fall 1976), pp. 17-35 (Dunbar, 1891-1979, was at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History for 40 years, as graduate student in paleontology under Prof. Charles Schuchert, and for 17 years as director, succeeding Albert E. Parr, 1900-91).

Durant, John, and Alice Durant. *Pictorial History of American Presidents*. 2nd revised ed. (New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1962), p. 139 (Has idealized drawing which depicted GP's $2 million 1867-69 PEF gift for public education in the South to heal Civil War scars and educate both southern whites and blacks; original in the Library of Congress).

Duyckinck, Evart A. *Portrait Gallery of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America* (New York: Johnson, 1873), II, p. 291 (Photo of GP).

Dykeman, Wilma. *Tennessee: A Bicentennial History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1975), pp. 161-162 (GPCFT, Nashville, and its predecessors).

Easterby, J.H. "Aiken, William (Jan. 28, 1806-Sept. 6, 1887)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964), I, pp. 128-129 (Aiken was one of the 16 original PEF trustees from 1867).

Eaton, John. *First Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Tennessee, Ending Thursday, October 7, 1869* (Nashville: George Edgar Grishman, 1869), Appendix T (GP visited Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, where he spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee, other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educational and political leaders, and where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor).

Economist (London), "Victorian Yankee," Vol. 242, No. 6704 (Feb. 19, 1972), p. 53 (Book review of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, a Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1971], with engraved portrait of GP in old age seated at desk, with head supported by right hand).

"**Educator William W. Force** dies at 81," Nashville *Tennessean*, March 14, 1997, p. 6B (Obituary of administrator at both Vanderbilt and GPCFT who was critical of 1974 *Design for the Future* report to refocus and strengthen GPCFT's future).

Ellicott, J.M. *Life of John Ancrum Winslow* (New York: 1902). (U.S. naval Capt. of USS *Kearsarge* which sank British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* near Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864).

[**Elphinestone, Howard Cawfurd**]. *Dictionary of National Biograph*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921-27 edn.), Vol. 22, pp. 608-609 (Military aide to Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur, then on a Canadian tour in mid-Nov. 1869. When Prince Arthur received the Queen's approval to visit in the U.S., he left Montreal, Canada, Jan. 20, 1870, visited Washington, D.C., and NYC, Jan. 29, 1870. It was at Elphinestone's suggestion that Prince Arthur attended GP's final funeral and eulogy, Feb. 8, 1870, Peabody, Mass. He wrote the Queen: [Jan 27]: "Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinestone thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend").

Endicott, C.M. *A Genealogy of the Peabody Family* (Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1867), pp. 2-3 (Heraldry Office, London, records traced the Peabody family name to Queen Boadicia [61 A.D.], Icena, Britain, vassal to Roman Emperor Nero, who had her whipped when she objected to his seizing her late husband's wealth. She led an unsuccessful revolt against Rome, ending her life with poison, while her kinsman, Boadie, fled to Wales. •Boadie in the Cambrian tongue meant "man" or "great man," while Pea meant 'hill" or 'mountain," so that Peabody meant "mountain man" or "great man of the mountain." •See Pope, ed., 1909, p. viii, who, rejecting the Queen Boadicia origin of "Peabody," held that when English surnames were crystallized, 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trusted paymasters of barons or public officials, and that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze"; i.e.," a solid wall of defense." •On pp. 55-60: William Paybody, who arrived in New England with his father and sister, 1636, and lived first in Plymouth and then Duxbury, Mass., married Elizabeth Alden, third child and eldest daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The Alden-Mullins romance was made famous in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, 1858. The gravestone of their daughter, Elizabeth Alden Pabodie, in Old Burying Ground, Little Compton, R.I., reads: "wife of William Pabodie, who dyed may ye 31st: 1717: and in the 94th year of her age").

English, D.C., M.D. [Obituary, Dr. Joseph Parrish, M.D. (1818-91)], *Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey* (Newark, NJ: Medical Society of New Jersey, L.J. Hardham, Printer, 1891), pp. 243-254. (Obituary described Dr. Parrish's influence on Johns Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital in 1873, the year Hopkins died. Earlier, sometime in 1866-67, GP and Hopkins also spoke together about philanthropy. •See Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry above).

Essex Institute. *Visitor's Guide to Salem* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Observer Press, 1866), p. 199 (Peabody family burial plot, Anemone Ave., lot number 51, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. See *Vital Records of Rowley, Massachusetts, To the End of the Year, 1849* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1929).

Evans, M.G. "Founder's Day, Feb. 1, 1913," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Series 9, No. 4 (March 1913), p. 6 (Feb. was an important month in GP's life and career. He was born Feb. 18, 1795; left the U.S. for England to stay for some 30 years on Feb. 1, 1837, to his death on Nov. 4, 1869 [except for three U.S. visits]; dated his letter founding the $1.4 million PIB on Feb. 12, 1857; dated his letter founding the $2 million PEF on Feb. 7, 1867; his remains reached Portland, Maine, during a 96-day transatlantic funeral on Feb. 1, 1870; and he was buried on Feb. 8, 1870, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

Everett, Edward-a. *Speech, at the Dinner Given in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1857). (On GP's first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London since Feb. 1837, he declined public receptions in NYC, Boston, and elsewhere for a gala reception in his hometown where he founded his first Peabody Institute Library, 1852. Bands, marching school children, and speeches [with GP's replies] were given by Mass. dignitaries Alfred A. Abbott, R.S. Daniels, Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner, and J.C.B Davis, with Edward Everett's the major address. Dorchester, Mass.-born Everett was a graduate, professor, and president of Harvard, member of both the U.S. House and Senate, Mass. governor, U.S. Minister to Britain, U.S. Secty. of State, and the best known orator of his time. His two-hour Gettysburg address, Nov. 19, 1863, is largely forgotten, compared to Pres. Lincoln's three-minutes 272-word address).

Everett, Edward-b. *Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1892), II, pp. 466-476 (His speech at the dinner given for GP by Danvers, Mass. citizens , Oct. 9, 1856, on GP's first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London, since Feb. 1837).

Farr, R.R. *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia* (Richmond: Va. Supt. of Public Printing, 1885), Part II, p. 29 (A proposed statue of GP in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., first urged at a conference of Va. Superintendents of Education, was recorded in this 1885 annual report of Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction. This report came to PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry's attention, who tried but failed to advance the proposal. Similar efforts in the S.C. and Tenn. legislatures also failed).

Farragut, Loyall. *The Life of David Glasgow Farragut, First Admiral of the United States Navy, Embodying His Journal and Letters* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1879), p. 540 (Adm. Farragut's last official naval duty was to organize the reception of GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* at Portland harbor, Maine, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. Farragut, one of the 16 original PEF trustees in 1867, was ill during the Portland reception and died seven months later, Aug. 14, 1870).

Fell, Jesse Weldon-a. *A Treatise on Cancer, and its Treatment* (London, 1857). (U.S.-born physician Fell experimented with a cancer cure in London's Middlesex Hospital. He was a friend of U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran, had attended Mrs. Moran before her death, and with

Moran and others formed the American Association of London [1858], a club for social and charitable purposes. These newer U.S. residents in London were generally critical of and less successful than older London residents like GP in organizing Fourth of July dinners [1858-early 1860s], which GP had started in 1850).

"**Fell, Jesse Weldon-b**," *Albione's Dictionary of Authors* (Philadelphia: Trubner & Co., 1859), Vol. 1, p. 584 (Brief sketch of U.S.-born physician who experimented with a cancer cure in London's Middlesex Hospital. With U.S. Legation Secty. Benjamin Moran, Fell and others formed in 1858 an American Association of London for social and charitable purposes).

Felton, Cornelius Conway. *Familiar Letters from Europe* (Boston: Tichnor and Field, 1865), p. 28 (Felton, Harvard Univ. prof. and later pres., described GP's May 18, 1853, U.S.-British friendship dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. Among 150 guests besides Felton: eighth U.S. Pres. during 1837-41 Martin Van Buren, U.S. Minister to Britain J.R. Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks, Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, and Boston merchant J.S. Morgan, then considering becoming GP's partner).

Ffrench, Yvonne. *The Great Exhibition: 1851* (London: Harville Press, 1950), pp. 237-238 (Quoted London *Punch*'s satirical remarks on U.S. exhibitors' large promise and little performance before the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, before GP's $15,000 loan to the exhibitors, and before his exhibition-connected social emergence. Also mentioned that U.S. yacht *America* beat England's *Baltic*, 1851, in British waters to win the silver tankard prize still known as America's cup, p. 242).

Field, J.L. "The Battle of Southsea" (Portsmouth Paper 34, published by Portsmoth City Couuncil, Portsmouth, England), p. 18 (Biographical sketch of George Sheppard, Mayor of Portsmouth, England, participant in the Dec. 11, 1869, transfer of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, by train to Portsmouth harbor, England, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for the transatlantic voyage to New England).

[**Fillmore, Millard**]. *Millard Fillmore Papers, Volume One*, ed. by Frank H. Severance (Buffalo, N.Y.: Buffalo Historical Society, 1907; N.Y.: Kraus Reprint Co., 1970), I, pp. 444-445 (Fillmore's toast to GP at GP's July 4, 1855, dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, at which Fillmore was guest of honor).

Fleming, Walter Lynwood. "Brown, Neill Smith (1810-86)," *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), Vol. 2, Part 1, pp. 147-148. (Brown, former Tenn. governor, was U.S. Ambassador to Russia, 1850-53, when he attended GP's July 4, 1851, London dinner).

Flexner, Abraham with collaborator Esther S. Bailey. *Funds and Foundations: Their Policies Past and Present* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1952), p. 11 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Flood, Charles Bracelen. *Lee: The Last Years* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1981), pp. 215-216 (In 1883 Va. gave Washington and Lee Univ. $60,000, the value with interest for GP's Va.

bonds, lost on the *Arctic*, 1854. GP gave the bonds to Pres. R.E. Lee's Washington College, 1869, for a math professorship. •Local sources on Lee, with GP and others, at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 1869: *White Sulphur Echo*, Aug. 12, 1869, p. 2, c. 1-2; p. 3; *White Sulphur Echo and Lee Week Herald*, Aug. 31, 1934).

Folmsbee, Stanley J., Robert E. Corlew, and Enoch L. Mitchell. *Tennessee: A Short History*. (Knoxville: Univ. of Tenn. Press, 1969), pp. 274-275 (Brief mention of GPCFT's predecessors: Davidson Academy, Cumberland College, Univ. of Nashville, and Peabody Normal College).

Foote, Shelby. *The Civil War: A Narrative: Fredericksburg to Meridian* (New York: Random House, 1963), pp. 154, 157 (On the 1861 *Trent* Affair, southern cotton and British textiles, and other U.S.-British Civil War conflicts).

Force, William W.-a. *Payne of Peabody: An Apostle of Education* (Nashville: privately printed, 1985). (GPCFT prof. and administrator's description of life and educational influence of Bruce Ryburn Payne, GPCFT's first president during 1911-37).

Force, William W.-b. *A Short History of George Peabody College for Teachers, 1974-1979* (Nashville: Williams Printing Co., 1986). (GPCFT prof. and administrator's view of circumstances leading to the July 1, 1979, merger of GPCFT and Vanderbilt Univ. as PCofVU. Force's view that GPCFT could have survived financially has been strongly disputed).

Forney, John Wien. *Letters from Europe* (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 1867), pp. 19-31, 62-69 (Described GP aboard the *Scotia* returning to England and resolutions of praise from U.S. passengers, May 8, 1867. Forney also described his May 25, 1867, visit to the Peabody Homes in Islington, a borough containing some of London's worst slums. GP had arranged for two U.S.-born trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 1806-85, and Horatio Gates Somerby, 1805-72, to show Forney the homes and answer his questions).

Foskett, Daphne. *A Dictionary of British Miniature Painters* (London: Faber & Faber, 1972), Vol. I, p. 550 (F.A.C. Tilt is the British artist listed as of London and Epsom whose 1867 miniature portrait of Queen Victoria was done "by Command; the original miniature for which the enamel was prepared for Mr. Peabody." This miniature was the Queen's gift to GP for his Peabody Donation Fund [total gift $2.5 million] which built and managed apartments for London's working poor. The miniature, said to have cost $70,000, is in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.).

Frederick, John H. "Macalester, Charles (1798-1873)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by James Truslow Adams (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933, 1961), VI, pp. 543-544 (Charles Macalester met GP, London, 1842, and was GP's agent in Philadelphia, where he was born. A financier, he was one of the 16 original PEF trustees; on the PEF Finance Committee. He left land for what is now Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.).

Freeman, Douglas Southall-a. *Robert E. Lee; A Biography. The Pulitzer Prize Edition* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935, 1936), next to last photo in appendix is titled "Illustrations Specially Selected for the Pulitzer Prize edition" (Photo of GP and 12 others taken at Greenbrier

Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869, with persons in photo identified under GP Illustrations).

Freeman, Douglas Southall-b. *Robert E. Lee, A Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947), IV, p. 438 (Photo of GP sitting alone, taken at Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869. Also reported GP's gift to Lee's college as follows: GP's $35,000 in Va. bonds was lost when the *Arctic*, a Collins Line ship, sank in the winter of 1854 off Cape Race, Newfoundland. After unsuccessfully trying to get Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP gave their value in 1869 to Pres. Robert E. Lee's Washington College [renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871] for a mathematics professorship. In 1883 Va. gave the university $60,000, the value of the bonds with accrued interest).

French, John C.-a. *A History of the University Founded by Johns Hopkins* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1946), pp. 10-12 (There may have been other influences, but GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore sometime in 1866-67 early influenced Johns Hopkins to write his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. See also Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry below).

French, John C.-b. "Mr. Johns Hopkins and Dr. Macaulay's 'Medical Improvement,'" *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 27 (1953), pp. 562-566 (Besides talks on philanthropy between GP and Johns Hopkins sometime in 1866-67 and Hopkins-Dr. Joseph Parrish, M.D., talk in 1873, author French told of Hopkins' close and long contact with Baltimore physician Dr. Patrick Macaulay, M.D., active in civic affairs and a fellow director with Hopkins of the B&O RR. Dr. Macaulay's pamphlet, *Medical Improvement*, 1824, advocating clinical or supervised bedside experience for medical students, came into Hopkins' hands and may have influenced him to insist on this clinical experience in his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school. See also Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry below).

Frizzell, Mildred Armor. "George Peabody Cup," *Hobbies*, Vol. 86, No. 4 (June 1981), pp. 41, 62 (Photo of a GP pressed glass cup made in Sunderland, England, for sale after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death).

Fuess, Claude Moore. "Clifford, John Henry (Jan. 16, 1809-Jan 2, 1876)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930), II, pp. 215-216 (Former Mass. Gov. J.H. Clifford was one of the 16 original PEF trustees).

Funk, Henry Daniel. *A History of Macalester College; Its Origin, Struggle and Growth* (St. Paul, Minn.: Macalester College Board of Trustees, 1910), pp. 46-47 (Biographical sketch of founder Charles Macalester, a Philadelphia financier. He met GP in London, 1842, was GP's Philadelphia agent and one of the 16 original PEF trustees and member of the PEF Finance Committee).

Galkin, Elliott. "The Man Who Brought Science into the Music Hall," *Baltimore Magazine*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (Aug. 1979), pp. 170-171, 172 (Otto Rudolph Ortmann was the third Peabody Conservatory of Music director for 13 years during 1928-41. He was from a Baltimore musical family of German origin, studied at Johns Hopkins Univ. and the Peabody Conservatory of Music, where he taught piano and harmony before becoming acting director and director. Ortmann did considerable research, resulting in three landmark books on the acoustical aspects of music. He strengthened the Conservatory's music degree ties with nearby Johns Hopkins Univ. and with Goucher College, whose music department he ultimately headed).

Gallagher, Hugh Gregory. *FDR's Splendid Deception* (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1985). (Mentioned that banker-philanthropist George Foster Peabody influenced polio-victim Franklin Delano Roosevelt to make his first visit to Warm Springs, Ga., on Oct. 3, 1924, and sold FDR land there in 1926, which FDR developed as the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for polio therapy. G.F. Peabody, distantly related to GP, was connected with the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board, both influenced by GP's PEF).

Garland, Eric. "Has Baltimore Put Its Library on the Shelf," *Baltimore Magazine*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Feb. 1983), pp. 46-51, 102-106 (Described the 16-year PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger during July 2, 1966-July 1, 1982, and the PIB Library-Johns Hopkins Univ. Library merger since July 1, 1982).

Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address Delivered on the 30th of January, 1883, Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore on the Occasion of Their Thirtieth Anniversary* (Baltimore: News Steam Printing Office, 1883), pp. 9-10 (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Pres. J.W. Garrett described, 16 years after it happened, how he brought together GP and Johns Hopkins at his Md. home [most likely on April 25, 1867; or Nov 12 or 13, 1866], knowing that Hopkins sought advice on a philanthropic gift in his will. Garrett witnessed GP's explanation to Hopkins about when, why, and how he became a philanthropist; 24 hours later Hopkins is said to have drafted his will, founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., Medical School, and Hospital, Baltimore).

"**Garrett, John Work** (1820-84)." *Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), Vol. II, p. 609 (Biographical sketch of B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett who brought GP and Johns Hopkins together at Garrett's Baltimore home sometime during 1866-67, when GP influenced Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., hospital, and medical school in Baltimore. •Same page has biographical sketch of J.W. Garrett's son, Robert Garrett, who succeeded his father as B&O RR president, and who on April 7, 1890, had a replica erected in front of the PIB of GP's seated statue in London, made by U.S. sculptor William Wetmore Story, unveiled on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869).

"**Garrett, John Work**" (1872-1942)-1. *Who Was Who in America, Vol. 2 (1943-50)* (Chicago: A.N. Marquis, 1963), p. 205 (Baltimore-born son of Thomas Harrison Garrett, 1849-88, and

grandson of John Work Garrett, 1820-84. He represented the PEF trustees when he and GP's grandnephew Murray Peabody Brush, b. 1872, unveiled the GP bust on May 12, 1926, with the main address given by GPCFT Pres. Bruce Ryburn Payne, 1874-1937, at the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame colonnade on University Heights overlooking the Hudson River).

"**Garrett, John Work**" (1872-1942)-2. John E. Findling. *Dictionary of American Diplomatic History*. 2nd ed. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989), p. 199 (same content as immediately above).

Garrett, William R. "The Genesis of the Peabody College for Teachers," *American Historical Magazine and Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 8 (Jan. 1903), pp. 14-25 (Confirmed that in 1875 the then Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter helped PEF first administrator Barnas Sears establish Peabody Normal College on the campus of the Univ. of Nashville and by 1909 helped secure matching funds that transformed it into GPCFT).

Garrison, William Lloyd. *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879, The Story of His Life Told by his Children* (New York: Century Co., 1889), p. 242 (Train, a critic of GP, was characterized: "George Francis Train, a notorious charlatan who was exciting the mirth of the country by posing as a self-constituted candidate for President").

Gates, William G. *City of Portsmouth. Records of the Corporation 1835-1927* (Portsmouth, England: Charpentier, 1928), Vol. I, pp. 114-115 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

Genzmer, George Harvey. "Morris, John Gottlieb (Nov. 14, 1803-Oct. 10, 1895)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934), VII, pp. 212-213 (Life and career of John Godlove Morris, first PIB director and librarian during 1860-67).

"**George Peabody-a**," *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 [April 1857], pp. 428-437 (Early favorable GP biographical sketch in prestigious journal with engraving of GP, "engraved by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," with GP's signature. Reprinted as *A Biographical Sketch of George Peabody of London From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine For April, 1857* [New York: Baker and Godwin, 1857]).

"**George Peabody-b**," *Harper's Weekly Magazine*, Vol. 6 (May 17, 1862), p. 309 (Has woodcut illustration of GP).

"**George Peabody-c**," *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 13, No. 673 (Nov. 20, 1869), pp. 749, 808 (Has woodcut illustration of GP).

"**George Peabody-d**," *Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), IV, p. 688 (Engraving of GP by H.B. Hall, Jr.).

"**George Peabody and His Service to the State**," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Dec. 1910), p. 327 (Baltimore lawyer John Joseph Speed, involved in Md.'s 1837 $8 million

bond sale abroad for internal improvements, relayed to GP, London, the March 7, 1848, resolutions of praise from Md.'s legislature and governor for GP's marketing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal portion of the bonds during the Panic of 1837, for assuring foreign investors that Md. would resume its bond interest payments, and for declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s financial difficulty).

George Peabody Bicentennial, Town of Danvers (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Preservation Commission for the George Peabody Bicentennial Celebration, 1995) (Eighteen GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

[**George Peabody College for Teachers-a**, Nashville]. •See *Semicentennial of George Peabody College for Teachers 1875-1925* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, [1925]).

George Peabody College for Teachers-b, Nashville. *The Historical Background of Peabody College. Covering a Period of One Hundred and Fifty-five Years.* Bulletin, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct. 1941) (Fifteen GP-related illustrations are identified under GP Illustrations, including eight U.S. presidents who were trustees of GPCFT and its predecessors).

"**George Peabody Fund,**" *Virginia Journal of Education*, Vol. 57 (Sept. 1963), pp. 32-40 (Portrait of GP).

"**George Peabody Wetmore**," *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island: Genealogical Records and Historical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens and of Many of the Old Families...*(Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908), p. 24 (William Shepard Wetmore's son, born 1846 in London while his parents were abroad, became R.I. governor, U.S. senator, and trustee of the PEF and the Peabody Museum of Yale. GP and his father were close commercial friends).

Gibbs-Smith, C.H. (comp.). *The Great Exhibition of 1851* (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950) (Described the first world's fair in London, 1851, important to GP because his loan of $15,000 to the U.S. exhibitors, later repaid by the U.S. Congress, and his two Exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners marked his social emergence and strengthened his philanthropic intent to establish educational institutions in communities where he lived and worked).

Gilman, Daniel Coit-a. "Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund," *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 79 (Feb. 1897), pp. 161-166 (Analyzed the PEF's activities and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Gilman, Daniel Coit-b. *The Launching of a University and Other Papers: A Sheaf of Remembrances* (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1906), pp. 10-12 (Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. Gilman quoted evangelist Dwight Lyman Moody, who, at the 25th anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins Univ., told how he heard from B&O RR. Pres. J.W. Garrett's son how Garrett brought together in his home near Baltimore GP and Johns Hopkins during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit.; and GP influenced Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school,

and hospital in Baltimore. The best account is under Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above).

Gilman, Daniel Coit-c. "Five Great Gifts," *The Outlook*, Vol. 86, No. 13 (July 27, 1907), pp. 648-652 and 657 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Gilmore, P.S. *History of the National Peace Jubilee and Great Music Festival Held in the City of Boston, June, 1869, to Commemorate the Restoration of Peace Throughout the Land* (Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1871), p. 598 (GP paid an unannounced visit to the National Peace Jubilee and Great Music Festival in Boston, was recognized and introduced by Mayor Shurtleff, was applauded, and responded with a few remarks, in mid June during his June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, U.S. visit).

Girling, Katherine Peabody. *Selim Hobard Peabody; a Biography* (Urbana: Univ. of Illinois Press, 1923), p. 16 (Girling suggests that Peabody ancestors of this S.H. Peabody, Vt.-born educator and president of the Univ. of Illinois, might have come from Pappedae, Northern France, and reached England with William the Conqueror; the earliest known English spelling is "Peberdy," perhaps derived from the name of this town).

[**Gladstone, William E.**, PM's Dec. 9, 1869, speech on GP], *Saturday Review of Politics, Literature and Art*, Vol. 28, No. 733 (Nov. 13, 1869), p. 621 (Comment on PM W.E. Gladstone's Nov. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's Day speech, London, "... With the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel," suggested easing of U.S.-British tension over and likely settlement of the *Alabama* Claims).

Glick, Thomas F., ed. *Comparative Reception of Darwinism* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1972), pp. 192-213 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

"**Goodwin, James,**" *Who Was Who in America, Volume 1 (1897-1942)* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1943), p. 469 (On May 18, 1853, John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., then age 16 and in London because his father Junius Spencer Morgan was considering becoming GP's partner, wrote his 14-year-old cousin James Goodwin: "Father and Mother went to a dinner given by George Peabody at Richmond").

Gordon, John Steele. "The Atlantic Stakes," *American Heritage*, Vol. 48, No. 5 (Sept. 1997), pp. 18, 20 (The Collins Line was a NYC-Liverpool transatlantic steamship company financed in part by GP's first senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr., inaugurated in 1849. GP's $35,000 in Va. bonds was lost when the *Arctic*, a Collins Line ship, sunk Sept. 27, 1854, 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. After unsuccessfully trying to get Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP gave their value to Pres. Robert E. Lee's Washington College [renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871] for a mathematics professorship. In 1883 Va. gave the university $60,000, the value of the bonds with accrued interest).

Gould, Stephen Jay. *Bully for Brontosaurus: Reflections in Natural History* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1991), pp. 86-93, 139, 160-163, 170-177, 416-433 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

"**Graham, William Alexander** (1804-1875)," *Encyclopedia of N.C.* (New York: Somerset Publishers, 1992), p. 16 (One of the 16 original PEF trustees, he was a N.C. state legislator, U.S. Senator, N.C. governor, U.S. Navy Secty., a candidate for U.S. Vice Pres., and a senator in the second Confederate Congress).

Graphic, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Dec. 18, 1869), p. 28 (Engraving of GP's coffin in mortuary chapel aboard HMS *Monarch* during transatlantic crossing for final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

Graphic, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 25, 1869), p. 27 (Engraving of GP's coffin being placed aboard HMS *Monarch* at Portsmouth harbor, England, Dec. 11, 1869).

"**Green, Samuel Abbott** (1830-1918)," *Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography*. Rev. Ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1900), Vol. 2, p. 746 (Mass.-born educator and PEF trustee who replaced J.L.M. Curry as PEF Administrator while Curry was U.S. Minister to Spain, 1885-88).

Green, Samuel Swett. *The Public Library in the United States, 1853-1893* (Boston: Boston Book Co., 1913), p. 118 (On origin, growth, and historical importance of the PIB Library).

Griffis, William E. *Millard Fillmore: Constructive Statesman* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Andrus and Church, 1915), p. 86 (U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London lacked congressional funds to display U.S. industry and art products. GP's timely $15,000 loan saved the U.S. and its London embassy staff from embarrassment. This loan, which Congress repaid three years later, and GP's two exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners, led to his social emergence).

Guerout, Max. "The Wreck of the C.S.S. *Alabama*: Avenging Angel of the Confederacy," *National Geographic*, Vol. 186, No. 6 (Dec. 1994), pp. 67-83 (Wreckage found off Cherbourg, France, of British-built Confederate raider *Alabama*, which sank some 60 Union ships).

Guiliano, Mike. "History of the Peabody Conservatory and Other Related Incidents," *Hopkins News-Letter*, Vol. 81, No. 31 (Feb. 11, 1977).

Gwyn, Ann. "Changing Hands: Johns Hopkins Acquires Peabody Library," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, Vol. 57, No. 5 (Jan. 1983), pp. 401-404 (From July 1, 1982, Enoch Pratt Librarian Lynn Hart merged the PIB Library's 250,000 volumes and seven staff members into the Peabody Library of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library. Engraving of GP, p. 401).

Hall, Theodore. "A Harvard Garner, the Peabody Museum," *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Vol. 40, No. 149 (March 1932), pp. 276-297 (GP's developing interest in science through his nephew, O.C. Marsh, and GP's philanthropic adviser R.C. Winthrop's consultation with Harvard Univ. scientist Louis Agassiz and former Harvard Pres. James Walker [June-early July 1866],

leading to GP's $150,000 gift, which founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, Oct. 8, 1866, and greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

"**Hamerik, Professor Asger,**" *Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and District of Columbia* (Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879), pp. 84-86 (Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Asger Hamerik was the successful and much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Born to a musical family, he studied music in London and Berlin and was French composer Hector Berlioz's only student in Paris. Despite his limited English and shyness, he won the hearts of the music community in Baltimore and significantly raised the national and international academic standing of the Peabody Conservatory of Music).

"**Hamerikana:** To Asger Hamerik on his Seventieth Birthday. Congratulations and Loving Greetings from His Pupils and Friends" (with extracts from two letters from Sidney Lanier mentioning Hamerik), *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), April-May 1913, p. 5 (Much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above).

Hamersly, L.R. *The Records of Living Officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1870), p. 61 (Career of Capt. William H. Macomb of the USS *Plymouth*, assigned Nov. 12-15, 1869, from Marseilles, France, to join HMS *Monarch* in Portsmouth, England, and to accompany the *Monarch* in returning GP's remains for burial in Mass.).

Hanaford, Phebe Ann. The *Life of George Peabody* (Boston: B.B. Russell, 1870), p. 231 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96, asking Pres. U.S. Grant to order a naval reception of GP's remains from England on U.S. territory "with the...dignity of a great people," was introduced in the House on Dec. 15, 1869, debated and passed on Dec. 21, 1869, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870. [Pp. 240-242] has eulogies on GP from French novelist Victor Hugo and French political writer Louis Blanc).

[**Hankey, Thomson**]. *Concise Dictionary of National Biography* (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1965), Vol. I, p. 566 (Thomson Hankey was an official of the Bank of England and an MP who was among the 800 guests who attended GP's July 4, 1851, dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, during the Great Exhibition of 1851, London. The dinner attracted favorable press attention because the Duke of Wellington was guest of honor. Thomson Hankey began as senior partner in his father's West Indian mercantile firm, was a director [1835] and governor of the Bank of England [1851-52], and an MP [1853-68, 1874-80]).

Hanna, Hugh Sisson. *Financial History of Maryland, 1789-1848* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1907).

Harbour, Henry. *Arctic Explorers: Sir John Franklin, Fridtjof Nansen* (London: Collins, no date). (GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost in May 1847

with 137 seamen. The two Grinnell Expeditions marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Hare, Augustus J.C. *The Years with Mother*, ed. by Malcolm Barnes (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1952), pp. 191-192 (In Nice, France, March 1863, GP gave a lavish dinner with a concert in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales; King Louis [Ludwig] of Bavaria attended).

Harlow, Alvin F. "Stewart, Alexander Turney (October 12, 1803-April 10, 1867)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (N.Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936), XVIII, pp. 3-5 (Writing of his interview with GP, May 1-9, 1867, aboard the *Scotia*, returning to England, and of his visit to the Peabody Homes, Islington, in one of London's worst slums, Philadelphia newspaper owner John Wien Forney said, "Mr. Peabody's example will be followed in both hemispheres. Mr. A.T. Stewart of NYC has already procured copies of the plans." Dry goods merchant and philanthropist A.T. Stewart's NYC store, the world's largest retail department store, opened 1862, was sold to John Wanamaker in 1896. Stewart built the planned community at Garden City, Long Island, NYC, on Peabody Homes of London plans).

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Vol. 118 (1884), p. 773 (Illustration of U.S. sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle St., near London's Royal Exchange).

Harper's Weekly, Vol. 10 (1866), pp. 221, 701 (Woodcut illustrations of GP).

Harper's Weekly, Vol. 11, No. 537 (April 13, 1867), pp. 227-228, 238 (Described PEF trustees' second meeting, at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, March 19-22, 1867; the banquet GP gave for the trustees and their wives on March 22, 1867; with a woodcut illustration of the 16 trustees and GP from a photo taken at Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's NYC studio on March 23, 1867).

Harris, James Morrison-a. *Address by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Upon the Occasion of the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Maryland Historical Society, Delivered March 12, 1894* (Baltimore: J. Murphy & Co., 1897), p. 18 (Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy, PIB planner, helped draft GP's May 8, 1866, letter to the Md. Historical Society, noting insurmountable PIB-Society differences over joint PIB administration. GP acknowledged the moral and legal right of the Society, admitted the wrong done to the Society by the PIB trustees, and humbly asked Society members as a personal favor to him to withdraw from the original agreement. Md. Historical Society members decided, May 24, 1866, to do so. On Nov. 5, 1866, GP personally thanked Society members and contributed $20,000 to their publications fund).

Harris, James Morrison-b. *Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and District of Columbia* (Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879) pp. 645-646 (Biographical sketch of Baltimorean who praised GP at the Md. Historical Society's reception for GP in Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857).

Harrison, Frederick G. *Biographical Sketches of Preeminent Americans.* 4 vols. (Boston: Walker, 1892-1893), II (1892), plate 22 (Illustration of GP).

Hart, Richard H. *Enoch Pratt, the Story of a Plain Man* (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1935) (Baltimore merchant and financier Enoch Pratt, PIB trustee and treasurer, knowing that the specialized PIB served mainly researchers, endowed the Enoch Pratt Free Library as Baltimore's public library).

Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. "George Peabody Russell," *Memorial of the Harvard College Class of 1856, Prepared for the Fiftieth Anniversary of Graduation, June 27, 1906* (Cambridge, Mass.: Geo. H. Ellis Co., 1906), p. 242, with facing photo and signature (Biographical sketch of GP's nephew, son of his sister Judith Dodge [née Peabody] Russell, a lawyer like his father, one of the original 16 PEF trustees, who accompanied GP's remains from England to the U.S.).

Harvard Univ.-a. *Baccalaureate Sermon, and Oration and Poem.. Class of 1867* (Cambridge, Mass.: John Wilson and Son, 1867), pp. 32-33 (Harvard Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP in London *in absentia* on July 17, 1867,nine months after his $150,000 gift founding the Harvard Univ. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Oct. 8, 1866, which greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

Harvard Univ.-b. *Quinquentennial Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Harvard University 1636-1905* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1905), p. 571 (Described Harvard Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP in London *in absentia* on July 17, 1867,nine months after his $150,000 gift founding the Harvard Univ. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Oct. 8, 1866).

Harvard Univ.-c. *Endowment Funds of Harvard University, June 30, 1947* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948), pp. 363-365 (GP's developing interest in science spurred by his nephew, O.C. Marsh, and GP's philanthropic adviser R.C. Winthrop's consultation with Harvard Univ. scientist Louis Agassiz and former Harvard Pres. James Walker [June-early July 1866] led to GP's $150,000 gift which founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, Oct. 8, 1866, and greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

Harwell, Sara-a. "Crabb, Alfred Leland," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), p. 215 (A.L. Crabb was GPCFT English professor [1927-49], editor and writer for the *Peabody Journal of Education* for 38 years, 1932-70, a GPCFT historian, and regional novelist of note. He advised co-author Franklin Parker on his dissertation, "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy" [Ed.D., GPCFT, 1956], three vols.).

Harwell, Sara-b. "Lindsley, John Berrien, " *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), p.543 (This son of Univ. of Nashville Pres. Philip Lindsley [during 1824-50] graduated from the Univ. of Nashville and the Univ. of Penn. medical school, helped found and was first dean [1850-56] of the Univ. of Nashville Medical Dept., and succeeded his father as Univ. of Nashville chancellor

[1855-70]. He worked with PEF first administrator Barnas Sears to create the Peabody Normal College).

Hawley, Willis D.-a. "From the Dean," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Spring 1986), p. 2 (PCofVU progress since 1979 under first Dean Willis D. Hawley).

Hawley, Willis D.-b. "From the Dean," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Fall 1987), p. 2 (PCofVU progress since 1979 under first Dean Willis D. Hawley).

"**Head Start Program** Marks Anniversary: Has Peabody History," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Spring 1991), p. 7 (Described GPCFT psychology Prof. Susan Gray's leadership in earliest initiation of Project Head Start).

Healy, George P. A.-a. *Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1894). (Boston-born artist George Peter Alexander Healy's portrait of GP, made in 1854, is located in the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., with prints published in Burk, facing p. 80, and Kenin, p. 94).

Healy, George P. A.-b. *Souvenir of the Exhibition Entitled Healy's Sitters* (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1950). (For annotation see Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Va.).

Heard, Alexander. "A Vanderbilt Perspective on the Merger," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 52, No. 2 (Summer 1979), pp. 4-5 (Positive reflection on GPCFT-Vanderbilt July 1, 1979, merger as PCofVU).

Hearn, Chester G. *Gray Raiders of the Sea: How Eight Confederate Warships Destroyed the Union's High Seas Commerce* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1996). (On British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* and other Confederate ships which wrecked Union cargo ships).

Hearn, Nicholas. *George Peabody (1795-1869) "One of the Poor's Greatest Benefactors?"* (London: Peabody Donation Fund, 1980), pp. 6, 20-21, 24, 26-28 (Seven GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Hellman, Geoffrey T. "The First Great Cheerful Giver," *American Heritage*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (1966), pp. 28-33, 76-77; reprinted in •*Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967), pp. 4-11 (following pages are in *Peabody Reflector*), front cover, pp. 4-6, 8-9, 11 (Ten GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Hendrick, Burton J. *Statesmen of the Lost Cause: Jefferson Davis And His Cabinet* (New York: Literary Guild of America, 1939), p. 370 (Confederate Naval Commander James Dunwody Bulloch, who purchased the British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama*, was 26th U.S. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's uncle. Roosevelt was a trustee during 1901-14 of Peabody Normal College [1875-1909] and its transition into GPCFT [1914-79]. Book is informative on the *Trent* Affair, Confederate naval commanders, and U.S.-British relations during the Civil War).

"**Henry Harrington Hill,**" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Fall 1987), pp. inside front cover, 36 (GPCFT's third president during 1945-60 and interim president, 1962-63, under whom

during post-W.W.II higher education growth, GPCFT surged to national and international prominence).

"**Henry Hill at Peabody,**" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 59, No. 1 (Winter 1987), pp. 19-20 (GPCFT's third president during 1945-60 and interim president, 1962-63, whose years saw GPCFT rise to national prominence).

Heymann, C. David. *American Aristocracy: The Lives and Times of James Russell, Amy and Robert Lowell* (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1980), p. 17 (Described the "Essex Junto," politically and socially intertwined famous and wealthy families of eastern Mass., many in Essex County, who moved to Boston after the American Revolution: the Lowell, Cabot, Lodge, Lee, Higginson, and Jackson families; a compact social group, often intermarrying and helping one another in business. GP's branch of the Peabody family was of humble origin and circumstances, with only a distant relative, Joseph Peabody of Salem, a wealthy clipper ship owner. •GP's friend Abbott Lawrence, U.S. Minister to Britain during 1849-52, was the grandfather of U.S. poet Amy Lowell, astronomer Percival Lowell, and Harvard's Pres. Abbott Lawrence Lowell).

Hicks, Frederick C. "Evarts, William Maxwell (Feb. 6, 1818-Feb. 28, 1901)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931), III, pp. 215-218 (Boston-born statesman W.M. Evarts was one of the 16 original PEF trustees).

Hidy, Muriel Emmie-a. "The George Peabody Papers," *Bulletin of the Business Historical Society*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Feb. 1938), pp. 1-6 (GP engraving "by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," with signature, taken from "George Peabody," *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 [April 1857], pp. 428-437).

Hidy, Muriel Emmie-b. "George Peabody--An American in London," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1941), p. 11.

Hidy, Muriel Emmie-c. *George Peabody, Merchant and Financier, 1829-1854* (New York: Arno Press, 1978), published from Ph. D. dissertation, Radcliffe College, 1939. (Invaluable detailed account of GP's business career for the years covered. Mentioned on p. 301: GP admitted to the Parthenon Club, London, 1848. See author's husband Ralph W. Hidy's book on *The House of Baring*).

Hidy, Ralph Willard-a. "The Organization and Functions of Anglo-American Merchant Bankers, 1815-1860," *The Tasks of Economic History* a supplement to the *Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 1 (Dec. 1941), pp. 53-66 (U.S. and British merchants in London, including GP; their NYC, London, and other connections; and their investment and banking activities).

Hidy, Ralph Willard-b. "Cushioning a Crisis in the London Money Market," *Bulletin, Business Historical Society*, Vol. 20 (Nov. 1946), pp. 131-145 (Financial Panic of 1857 and its effect on merchant-bankers like GP).

Hidy, Ralph Willard-c. *The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance; English Merchant Bankers at Work 1763-1861* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949. Reprinted. New York: Russell and Russell, 1970). (This London banking firm dominated U.S. trade and U.S. securities from American colonial times. George Peabody & Co. became in time a friendly competitor. GP had some business contact and friendly relations with Mass.-born Joshua Bates, a Baring Brothers agent, partner, and eventual director. Author Ralph W. Hidy was married to Muriel Emmie Hidy, author of an invaluable 1939 dissertation on GP's business career, published in 1978. On pp. 309, 552, R.W. Hidy recorded that GP was denied membership in exclusive Reform Club, 1844, because some U.S. states temporarily defaulted on their bond interest payments. When payments resumed, GP was accepted into the Parthenon Club, 1848, and City of London Club, 1850).

Hidy, Ralph Willard, and Muriel Emmie Hidy. "Anglo-American Merchant Bankers and the Railroads of the Old Northwest, 1848-1860," *Business History Review*, Vol. 34, No. 2 (Summer 1960), pp. 150-169 (On GP and others who sold European iron and later steel rails needed by U.S. railroads).

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. *John Greenleaf Whittier* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1911), p. 89 (A doctrinal dispute with their minister in Georgetown, Mass., led some 85 members including GP's sister [it had also been their mother's church] to meet in an inadequate chapel. Asked to help, GP built a $70,000 Memorial Church in his mother's memory. John Greenleaf Whittier's specially written poem "Memorial Hymn" was read at the Jan. 8, 1868, dedication. He later stated in *The Independent* [NYC], Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2, "A Marred Memorial," that he would not have written it had he known of the condition in GP's Oct. 18, 1867, letter from London that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose").

Hiles, Bill. "A New Era Dawns...," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 4-5 (Details of GPCFT-Vanderbilt July 1, 1979, merger as PCofVU).

Hill, Eloise Wilkes. "The Peabody Influence....A New Book," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1969), pp. 15-16 (Photo taken in 1961 of GPCFT's Pres. Henry H. Hill and Mrs. Hill standing near U.S. sculptor William W. Story's seated GP statue in Threadneedle St., near Royal Exchange, London, p. 16).

Hill, Ruth Henderson. *George Peabody "The Great Benefactor" 1795-1869; for the Centennial of the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute, 1953, reprint, 1989), cover, pp. 4, 8, 10, 14, 16 (Seven GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations), p. 17 (GP was given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, and that evening was guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for model apartments for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million).

Historical Background of Peabody College *Covering the Period of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Years* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers Bulletin), Vol. 30, No. 10 (October 1941). See under entry for GPCFT.

"**Historical Funerals**, George Peabody, 1795-1869, Philanthropist and Financier," *American Funeral Director*, Vol. 75, No. 5 (May 1952), pp. 46-48 (Account of GP's transatlantic funeral with contemporary illustrations [drawings], Nov. 4, 1869-Feb. 8, 1870, including handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

Historical Magazine, Vol. 1 (1857), p. 77 (GP receptions and speeches in Baltimore at Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857, and at Md. Institute, Feb. 2, 1857, before his Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter).

Hoar, George Frisbie. *Charles Sumner: His Complete Works.* •See Sumner, Charles.

Hoehling, A. A. *Damn the Torpedoes: Naval Incidents of the Civil War* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair, 1989). (*Trent* Affair, CSS *Alabama*, and related events).

Hoffschwelle, Mary S.-a. "The Science of Domesticity: Home Economics at George Peabody College for Teachers, 1914-1939," *Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 57, No. 4 (1991), pp. 659-680.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S.-b. "Rose, Wycliffe (1862-1931)," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 810-811 (Saulsbury, Tenn.-born third PEF administrator during 1907-14, Wycliffe Rose attended Peabody Normal College, Nashville, taught mathematics and later philosophy of education there, 1890-1902, taught at the Univ. of Tenn., 1902-04, and returned as Peabody Normal College dean during 1904-07. Later connected with the Southern Education Board, John F. Slater Fund, General Education Board, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, and the International Health Board. He led in advancing public education and public health in the South, the U.S., and internationally).

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1892, reprinted St. Claire Shores, MI.: Scholarly Press, 1972), II, p. 220 ("George Peabody" poem composed and read by O.W. Holmes, at the July 16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass. Present were former Mass. Govs. Clifford Claflin and Robert Charles Winthrop, Boston Mayor Shurtleff, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner, Essex County statesman Alfred A. Abbott, recent U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams, GP's two nephews George Peabody Russell and Robert Singleton Peabody, and GP, infirm at age 74, on his last U.S. visit, with ten weeks to live [he died Nov. 4, 1869, in London]. Holmes described GP's weakened appearance to historian-statesman John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), as "...the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while").

Hoobler, James A. "Hibbs, Henry Clossen (1882-1949)," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press,

1998), pp. 422-423 (Architect Henry Clossen Hibbs, hired by first Pres. Bruce R. Payne to design GPCFT campus buildings, Nashville [cómpleted 1914], after Thomas Jefferson's Univ. of Va. architectural plan).

"**Hope, Sir James** (1808-81)." *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921-22), Vol. IX, pp. 1212-1214 (Sir James Hope was the British Commander in Chief at Portsmouth harbor, England, during the Dec. 11, 1869, ceremonies placing GP's remains aboard HMS *Monarch*).

"**How Students See the Merger,**" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Autumn 1979), pp. 13-14 (Vanderbilt-GPCFT merger talks during Sept.-Dec. 1978, resulted in PCofVU, July 1, 1879).

Howard, George Washington. *The Monumental City, Its Past History and Present Resources* (Baltimore: J.D. Ehlers & Co., 1873), p. 980 (GP gave $500 annually in prizes to Md. Institute's School of Design students).

Howard, Leland Ossian. "Uhler, Philip Reese," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), XIX, pp. 106-107 (Life and career of the PIB's third librarian during 1890-1913).

Howard, Robert West. *The Dawnseekers: The First History of American Paleontology* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975) (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Hoyt, Edwin Ponder. *The Peabody Influence: How a Great New England Family Helped to Build America* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1968), facing p. 110 (Three GP-related illustrations are identified under GP Illustrations).

Hubbell, Jay B. *The South in American Literature, 1607-1900* (Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1954), p. 481 (Baltimore, which became a city in 1796, attracted French, Scottish, Irish, English, and Dutch refugees, merchants, and adventurers, who helped make it an early cultural center. GP worked in Baltimore, 1815-37, and founded the PIB, Feb. 12, 1857, total gift $1.4 million).

Ingalls, Zoë. "The Soaring Splendor of the Peabody Library," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Vol. 40, No. 15 (Dec. 1, 1993), B-5 (Depicted the PIB Library's interior and exterior architecture. Its early extensive reference collection for some years rivaled the holdings of the Library of Congress).

Ingersoll, Ernest. "The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology," *Lippincott's Magazine*, Vol. 10 (November 1885), pp. 474-487 (Anthropologist-historian Ingersoll wrote that the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard began the systematic study of anthropology in U.S. higher education. Pre-Columbian life in North America was largely unexplored; existing collections were slight and fragmentary. •Among the museum's prominent scientist- officers was Frederic Ward Putnam, its curator during 1874-1909, called by his peers the "Father of American Anthropology," who wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians).

"**Iowa State's Benbow Named Peabody Dean,**" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Summer 1998), p. 2 (Third PCofVU Dean Camilla Persson Benbow, from Aug. 1998, was born in Lund, Sweden; became a U.S. naturalized citizen; and was educated at Johns Hopkins Univ. [B.A., Psychology, 1977; M.A., Psychology, 1978; M.S., Education, 1980; Ed.D., Gifted, 1981]. At Johns Hopkins Univ. she was Assoc. Research Scientist, Psychology [1981-86] and Asst. Prof., Psychology [1983-86]. At Iowa State Univ. she was Psychology Prof. [1990-95], Distinguished Prof. [1995-98], Psychology Dept. Chair [1992-98], and Interim Dean, College of Education [1996-98]. She has published two books and written over 100 professional articles in the field of talented and gifted youth).

Jackson, Cordelia. "People and Places in Old Georgetown," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. 33-34 (1932), p.150 (Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s store , about 1812, before he became GP's senior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co., 1814-29, was on the southwest corner of Wisconsin Ave. and North St., Georgetown, D.C.).

Jacob, Kathryn A. "Mr. Johns Hopkins," *Johns Hopkins Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Jan. 1974), pp. 13-17 (There may have been other later influences, but GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore sometime in 1866-67 early influenced Johns Hopkins to draft his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. The best account is under Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above).

Jaffe, Bernard. "Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-1899)," *Men of Science in America: The Role of Science in the Growth of Our Country* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1944), pp. 279-306, 565 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

"**John Edwin Windrow** (1899-1984)," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 57, No. 1 (Summer 1984), inside front cover (As GPCFT student, faculty member, and administrator for 60 years, John Edwin Windrow was an indefatigable GPCFT publicist. His GPCFT dissertation and book were on the life of Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley).

Johns Hopkins Hullabaloo; *A Yearbook of the Johns Hopkins University, 1899* (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co., 1899), pp. 9-11 (Influences, including GP's, on Johns Hopkins' philanthropy founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. Similar to Jacob, Kathryn A., above. The best account is under Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above).

Johnson, Benjamin Pierce. *Report of Benjamin P. Johnson, Agent of the State of New York, Appointed to Attend the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, Held in London* (Albany, N.Y.: C. Van Benthuysen, 1852) (Described the first world's fair in London, 1851, important to GP because his loan of $15,000 to the U.S. exhibitors, later repaid by the U.S. Congress, and his two Exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners, marked his social emergence and his rise to fame as a philanthropist who established educational institutions in communities where he lived and worked).

Johnson, Kenneth R. "The Peabody Fund: Its Role and Influence in Alabama," *Alabama Review*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (April 1974), pp. 101-126 (Described and evaluated PEF's work in Ala.).

Johnson, Rossiter, ed. *Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans* (Boston: Biographical Society, 1904), Vol. 4, n.p (Biographical sketches of B&O Railroad Pres. John Work Garrett, who brought GP and Johns Hopkins together at his home, 1866-67, leading to Hopkins' $8 million endowment of Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. Has sketch of his son Robert Garrett who had a replica of sculptor William Wetmore Story's seated GP statue, unveiled on Threadneedle St. near London's Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales, July 23, 1869, erected in front of the PIB, April 7, 1890. •See also under Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry above).

[**Jones, Frank Nicholas-a**]. "New Peabody Librarian," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), July 1957 (Biographical sketch of Frank Nicholas Jones, seventh PIB Librarian during 1956-66).

Jones, Frank Nicholas-b. *George Peabody and the Peabody Institute* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute Library, 1965). (Biographical sketch of GP, founding and brief history of the PIB, and on p. 7 an alleged GP romance: in 1958 a Mrs. Charles Rieman gave the PIB Library an undated manuscript by Baltimore lawyer James Wilson Leakin, "Family Tree of the Knoxes and Their Connections." It stated that during GP's Baltimore years [1815-37] he proposed marriage to Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (née Gilmore) Knox of Baltimore. Her father advised against the marriage, preferring she marry a banker. She married George Carson, a Baltimore bank teller, who died after the birth of their fourth child. In the Carson family tradition, when GP visited Baltimore in 1857, he again proposed to the widow Carson, then managing a boarding home. She declined, saying that people would believe she had married GP solely for money. A PIB Art Gallery catalog listed an 1840 portrait of Elizabeth [née Knox] Carson, stating "Lady to whom G. Peabody twice offered his hand").

Jordan, Donaldson, and Edwin J. Pratt. *Europe and the American Civil War* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1931), pp. 34-35 (Details of the 1861 *Trent* Affair).

Josephson, Matthew. The *Robber Barons* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934 and 1962), p. 60 (A socialist historian who repeated the unsubstantiated charge that GP was a Confederate sympathizer who profited from the Civil War at the Union's expense, stated in 1862 by John Bigelow, U.S. Consul in Paris; by *Springfield* [Mass.] Daily *Republican* editor Samuel Bowles, 1866; by socialist historian Gustavus Myers, 1910, 1936; later by poet and biographer Carl Sandburg in his *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939; and by historian Leland DeWitt Baldwin, 1952. •See "Bigelow, John..." above).

Journal of the United States Senate (1867). *See*: U.S. government.

Kahn, Roseann. "A History of the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Maryland, 1857-1916" (Master's thesis, Catholic University of America, 1953), published as ACRL Microcard Series

No. 16 (Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954).

Kane, Elisha Kent-a. *Adrift in the Arctic Icepack; from the History of the First United Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin* (Oyster Bay, N.Y.: Nelson, Doubleday, 1853, 1915 reprint). (GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost in May 1847 with 137 seamen. The Grinnell Expeditions marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Kane, Elisha Kent-b. *Arctic Exploration; The Second Grinnell Expedition, 1853-55* (Philadelphia: Childs and Sampson and Co., 1856). (GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin. The Grinnell Expeditions marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Kane, Elisha Kent-c. "Report to the Secretary of the United States Navy, at Washington, of the Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the Years 1853-4-5, With a Chart Showing the Discoveries Made in the Arctic Regions," *Journal of the Royal Geographic Society*, Vol. 26 (1856), p. 8 (GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin. The Grinnell Expeditions marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

[**Keep, Nathan Cooley**], Boston physician, active May 1866. Listed in Mass. Medical Society, below.

Kelly, Frederick. "Sidney Lanier at the Peabody Institute," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), 1976, pp. 35-38 (Poet Sidney Lanier was a 31-year-old law clerk when he left Macon, Ga., to seek a music career in NYC. He stopped in Baltimore to visit a flutist friend, who introduced him to Peabody Conservatory of Music Director Asger Hamerik. Impressed when Lanier played his own flute compositions, Hamerik hired Lanier as the Conservatory's first flutist. Lanier lived near the PIB for eight years, lectured on English literature at Johns Hopkins Univ., and died in 1881 at age 39 of tuberculosis contracted when he was a Civil War prisoner).

Kenin, Richard. *Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979), pp. 87-105 (Chap. 4, "The Lords of Change Alley: George Peabody and "Co.,'" 18 pp., not footnoted, has striking insights into GP's character, motives, and significance [examples]: GP "was not a witty man. He was formal to the point of stiffness." "When not entertaining publicly, he preferred to dine in inexpensive chop houses." "Where integrity and reliability were the keystones to a man's reputation, Peabody was a rock of respectability. He lived alone, and he lived exclusively for his work." "Peabody never spent or gave money away quietly." "What Peabody created, and what still survives today, was...the first large housing agency in Britain, operating completely independently of government on a noncommercial

basis." Seven GP-related illustrations, pp. 94, 98, 100, 102, 103-5, are identified under GP Illustrations).

Kenin, Richard, and Justin Wintle, eds. *The Dictionary of Biographical Quotations of British and American Subjects* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978), p. 590 (Two entries for GP: 1-George T. Dole's poem delivered before Yale Univ. Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1868; and 2-Victor Hugo's *Elegy on George Peabody*).

Kennedy, John Pendleton. "Sketch of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore," *Occasional Addresses; and the Letters of Mr. Ambrose on the Rebellion* (New York: G. P. Putnam and Son, 1872), pp. 305-327.

Kent, William, ed. *An Encyclopedia of London* (New York: Macmillan, 1951), 523-524 (London's four statues of Americans: GP, 1869; Abraham Lincoln, 1920; George Washington, 1921; Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1948).

Kenyon, Paul. "Professor Tells How Peabody Pioneered in Giving Away Millions Constructively," *North Shore '71* (Gloucester, Mass.), Vol. 6, No. 50 (Dec. 11, 1971), pp. 1-2, 4f (Eleven GP-related illustrations are identified under GP Illustrations).

Ketchum, Richard M., ed. "Collins Line," *American Heritage Book of the Pioneer Spirit*. (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1959), pp. 244-255 (The Collins Line was a NYC-Liverpool transatlantic steamship company financed in part by GP's first senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr., inaugurated in 1849. GP's $35,000 in Va. bonds was lost when the *Arctic*, a Collins Line ship, sank Sept. 27, 1854, 20 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. After unsuccessfully trying to get Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP gave their value to Pres. Robert E. Lee's Washington College [renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871] for a mathematics professorship. In 1883 Va. gave the university $60,000, the value of the bonds with accrued interest).

King, William Bruce. "Corcoran, William Wilson (Dec. 27, 1798-Feb. 24, 1888), *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 440-441 (Corcoran's Washington, D.C., banking career and philanthropy).

Knight, Edgar W.-a. *Public Education in the South* (New York: Ginn & Co., 1922), pp. 383-414 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Knight, Edgar W.-b. "Peabody Fund," *Dictionary of American History*, ed. by James Truslow Adams. Second edn., rev. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940), IV, p. 230 (PEF distributed from GP's original $2 million a total of about $3,650,000, during 1869-1914).

Knight, Edgar W.-c. *Education in the United States* (New York: Ginn & Co., 1951), p. 555 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Knott, Howard W.H. "Fenner, Charles Erasmus (1834-1911)." *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), Vol. III, pp. 323-324 (C.E. Fenner, a PEF trustee, was born in Tenn. of a physician father, was a lawyer, moved to La. in 1840, and served in the La. legislature).

Kocher, Alfred Lawrence, and Howard Dearstyne. *Shadows in Silver, a Record of Virginia, 1850-1900, in Contemporary Photographs taken by George and Huestis Cook with Additions from the Cook Collection* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954), pp. 189-190 (Two GP photos taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869, are identified under GP Illustrations. It is not certain that photos were taken by George or Huestis Cook. Photos of GP and others taken on the same day are also in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4; and Murphy, p. 58).

Koçu, Resad Ekrem. "Blacque Bey (Edouard)(1824-95)." *Istanbul Ansiklopedisi [Encyclopedia of Istanbul]* (Istanbul, Turkey: Istanbul Encyclopedia and Publishing Co., 1961), Vol. 5, n., pp. 2834-2835 (Journalistic and diplomatic career of Turkish Minister to the U.S. Edouard Blacque Bey, Istanbul-born of French parents. He met, spoke to, and was photographed in a group with GP, then visiting the mineral springs health spa at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869).

***Lancet**, A Journal of British and Foreign Medicine, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Criticism, Literature, and News*, Vol. 1 (Jan. 1, 1870), p. 33 (Described embalming of GP's remains by Dr. Frederick W. Pavy of Guy's Hospital, London, Nov. 7 or 8, 1869, possibly with collaboration of Dr. William Withey Gull, M.D.). •Vol. 1 (Jan. 22, 1870, p. 134 (At GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death England's Solicitor General had to determine the legality of his property as a foreigner. It was determined that in 1866 GP bought through business friend and naturalized British subject Sir Curtis M. Lampson just over 13 acres of land at Stockwell near London, that he gave it in his will to the Peabody Donation Fund, that while it reverted to the Crown because he was not a British subject, the Crown in turn gave it to the Peabody Donation Fund).

Landry, Stuart O. *History of the Boston Club* (New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co., 1938), pp. 281-282 (Biographical sketch of Edward Anthony Bradford, 1814-72, one of the 16 original PEF trustees, born in Conn., a La. lawyer, nominated by Pres. Millard Fillmore but not confirmed as U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice, who died in Paris, France, and was succeeded as PEF trustee by Richard Taylor, son of U.S. Pres. Zachary Taylor).

Lane, William Coolidge, and Nina E. Brown, eds. *A.L.A. Portrait Index.*, Vol. III (New York: Burt Franklin, 1906, reprinted 1960), p. 1129 (Each of the 15 sources listed as containing GP illustrations is identified under GP Illustrations).

Lanham, Url. *The Bone Hunters* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1973), pp. ix-xi, 79-164, 182-183, 218-267 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Lanier, Robert S., ed. *Photographic History of the Civil War. Vol. 5, The Armies and Leaders: Poetry and Eloquence* (Secaucus, NJ: Blue & Grey Press, 1987), p. 4 (Photo taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869. Caption listed five seated figures, left to right: Edouard Blacque Bey, Robert E. Lee, GP, William Wilson Corcoran, James Lyons; seven standing behind them, left to right: Gen. James Connor, S.C.; Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary, S.C.; Gen. Gen. Robert Doak Lilley, Va.; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, La.; Gen. Alexander Robert Lawson, Ga.; Gen. Henry A. Wise, Va.; and Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, Md. Caption: "Photo preserved more than 40 years by Confederate veteran of Richmond, Mr. James Blair, through whose courtesy it appears here").

"**Lanier, Sidney,**" *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), III, p. 613 (On poet Sidney Lanier, first flutist, PIB Conservatory of Music, who also taught English literature at Johns Hopkins Univ., about 1880; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above).

Larson, Henrietta M. *Guide to Business History* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948). (Of Gustavus Myers' *History of the Great American Fortunes*, critical of GP as an anti-Union and pro-Confederate financier, Larsen wrote: "Marxian in its thought framework and not concerned with a careful analysis of the men's business administration").

"**Last Honors,** The" *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 686 (Feb. 19, 1870), p. 113 (Five GP-related funeral scenes from his Nov. 4, 1869, death, to Feb. 8, 1870, final burial, are described under GP Illustrations).

Laubat, Joseph Flourimund. *Medallic History of the United States, 1776-1876* (New York: J.W. Boulton, 1878), I, pp. 421-426 (Described the U.S. Congressional gold medal voted to GP, March 5-15, 1867, made by Starr and Marcus, NYC silversmiths and jewelers, displayed in Washington, D.C., May 26, 1868, seen by GP in London, Dec. 25, 1868, and sent for permanent keeping to the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass. Vol. II, plate 78, has etching by Jules Jacquemart of U.S. Congressional medal given to GP for his PEF, 1867).

Law, Frederick Houk. *Great Americans* (New York: Globe Book, 1953), pp. 391-396 (Portrait of GP on p. 389).

Leavell, Ullin Whitney. *Philanthropy in Negro Education* Contributions to Education No. 100 (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930). (Analyzed the PEF's activities and influence on black public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Lee, Robert E. *Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee, By His Son Captain Robert E. Lee* (Garden City, N.Y.: Garden City Publishing Co., 1924), p. 370 (At Peabody Institute [Peabody, Mass.] Librarian Fitch Poole's request, Lee sent Poole a photo of himself, adding:

"and shall be honored in its being placed among the 'friends' of Mr. Peabody..." •P. 383: There was apprehension of an anti-Lee demonstration if he attended GP's eulogy and funeral service, Feb. 8, 1870, in Peabody, Mass., and burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. Lee, ill, wrote to his daughter: "I am sorry that I could not attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, but I did not feel able to undertake the journey").

Lewis, Charles Lee. *David Glasgow Farragut, Our First Admiral* (Annapolis, Md.: U.S. Naval Academy, 1943), II, pp. 334-335, 373 (To head off impeachment, U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson's political advisor Francis Preston Blair, Sr., suggested a complete cabinet change with Farragut as Navy Secty., GP as Treasury Secty., and others. But Johnson's loyalty to his old cabinet kept him from that course. •One of the 16 original PEF trustees, Farragut attended the second trustees' meeting at NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel, March 19-22, 1867. With Mrs. Farragut he attended GP's March 22, 1867, banquet for the trustees and others. •Farragut's last U.S. naval duty was to supervise the flotilla of ships which met the British HMS *Monarch* with GP's remains on board, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*, when they entered Portland harbor, Me., Jan. 25, 1870. Ill at the time, Farragut died six months later, Aug. 14, 1870).

Leyda, Jay. *The Melville Log, a Documentary Life of Herman Melville, 1819-1891* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1951), p. 338 (GP, U.S. Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis, and Vt.-born London resident rare book dealer Henry Stevens dined Nov. 24, 1849, at the home near London of Joshua Bates, Mass.-born head of Baring Brothers. One guest was U.S. novelist Herman Melville, seeking a publisher for his novel *White Jacket*. They all knew and spoke of Melville's brother Gansvoort Melville, former U.S. Legation secretary, who died in 1846).

Lindsey, Bessie M. *American Historical Glass* (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1967), pp. 372-373 (Photos on pp. 372-373 are of an embossed GP cup and bowl, memorial glassware manufactured and sold in Britain from Dec. 1869, just after the vast publicity accompanying GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, 96-day transatlantic funeral, and final burial on Feb. 8, 1870, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

London-a, College of Heralds in London. *Ancient Records*, Vol. II, Folio 327, No. 109, transferred to *Modern Records*, Vol. 88, Folio 65, No. 97 (Pope, ed., p. viii, stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant literally "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze." Since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, a better translation is, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense"; quoted in •Endicott, p. 1-3. •Wilson, P.W., pp. 7-8, 93-94).

London-b, Corporation of. *London's Roll of Fame, 1757-1884* (London: Cassell & Co., Ltd., 1884), pp. 263-266 (Official record of GP's being given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, for his March 12, 1862, creation of the Peabody Donation Fund for housing for London's working poor, to which GP gave a total of $2.5 million. The evening of July 10, 1862, he was guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner).

London County Council. *Housing of the Working Classes in London* (London: London County Council, 1913), p. 7 (Housing survey of both private subsidized housing, as in the Peabody homes of London from the 1860s, and municipal housing since then).

Lossing, Benson J. *Mathew Brady's Illustrated History of the Civil War, 1861-65* (New York: Fairfax Press, 1912), p. 486 (Photo titled "Peabody Fund Commission" has nine of the 16 original PEF trustees plus GP. These nine figures form the right hand portion of the 17 figures [GP is the 17th] usually seen in this historic photo, taken March 23, 1867, at Civil War photographer Mathew Brady's NYC studio. The nine trustees in this photo of part of the group are, from left to right: Adm. David G. Farragut, GP, Hamilton Fish, U.S. Grant, William Aiken, Robert Charles Winthrop, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, William Cabell Rives, and Samuel Wetmore).

Losson, Christopher. "Porter, James Davis," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tenn. Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 745-746 (James Davis Porter was a Univ. of Nashville graduate [1846], lawyer, Tenn. House member [1859-61], Confederate officer, circuit judge, Tenn. governor [1875-79], railroad president [1880-84], U.S. Asst. Secty. of State [1885], and U.S. Minister to Chile [1892]. Gov. Porter helped PEF first administrator Barnas Sears [1802-80] create State Normal School [1875-89], renamed Peabody Normal College [1889-1909] in Nashville, was a PEF trustee, Peabody Normal College president [1901-09], and helped secure funds for its transformation into GPCFT [1914-79]).

Lowther, William Boswell. "Andrew Reed (1787-1862)," *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford University Press, 1921-1922), Vol. XVI, pp. 831-832 (Father of Sir Charles Reed, M.P., who introduced the resolution that GP be offered the Freedom of the City of London, granted on July 10, 1862. Charles Reed was later GP's friend, advisor, and one of the British executors of his estate. •See Boase, George Clement-b, entry above).

Luckett, Margie H. "May Garrettson Evans," *Maryland Women* (Baltimore: 1937), p. 106 (Baltimorean May Garrettson Evans attended the Peabody Conservatory of Music, reviewed musical events for the Baltimore *Sun* for her reporter brother, became an early woman reporter for the *Sun*. and urged a preparatory school for the Conservatory. When nothing was done, she started a preparatory school herself, Oct. 1894, taught largely by Conservatory staff, which became [1898], the Peabody Conservatory of Music's Preparatory Dept. [commonly called "the Prep"], and which grew in enrollment and prestige under her direction).

Ludington, Townsend. *John Dos Passos: A Twentieth Century Odyssey* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1980), p. 456 (U.S. writer John Dos Passos used the PIB reference collection when writing his books).

Lydenberg, Harry Miller. "Stevens, Henry (August 24, 1819-February 28, 1886)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), Vol.

17, pp. 611-612 (Barnet, Vt.-born London-based rare book dealer and bibliographer, Henry Stevens was GP's friend and sometime agent in book purchasing for Peabody Institute libraries. For GP he compiled and distributed to distinguished British-U.S. dignitaries: *An Account of the Proceedings at the Dinner Given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans Connected with the Great Exhibition, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, On the 27th October, 1851* [London: William Pickering, 1851]. •For GP he also abstracted Md. colonial records from English depositories which GP gave to the Maryland Historical Society. •In 1854 GP made a monetary loan to Stevens, using as collateral Stevens' collection of 3,000 Benjamin Franklin documents. Stevens eventually sold the Franklin collection to the U.S. government for the Library of Congress).

Mac and Mc are filed as if both are spelled Mac.

Macauley, James, ed. *Speeches and Addresses of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales: 1863-1888* (London: John Murray, 1889), pp. 78-79 (The Prince of Wales' remarks as he unveiled sculptor W.W. Story's seated statue of GP, London, July 23, 1869).

McCabe, James D. *Great Fortunes and How They Were Made* (Cincinnati: E. Hannaford & Co., 1871), p. 172 (Stated that merchant Francis Todd [most sources list Prescott Spaulding, 1781-1864, not Francis Todd] in Newburyport, Mass., sent GP his first consignment of goods after GP and his paternal uncle John Peabody opened a store in Georgetown, D.C., on May 15, 1812. •See Prescott Spaulding).

McCarren, Mark J. *The Scientific Contributions of Othniel Charles Marsh: Birds, Bones, and Brontotheres* (New Haven: Peabody Museum of Natural History, 1993). (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

McCormick, Thomas Denton. "Buchanan, John (1772-Nov. 6, 1844)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), Vol. III, p. 214 (John Buchanan, Thomas Emory, and GP were the three Md. fiscal agents appointed to sell abroad Md.'s $8 million in bonds to finance such internal improvements as the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the B&O RR).

MacCracken, Henry Mitchell. *The Hall of Fame* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901), p. 180 (GP's election to the N.Y. Univ. Hall of Fame, 1900, account included report that evangelist Dwight L. Moody heard from B&O RR. Pres. J.W. Garrett's son that his father brought GP and Johns Hopkins together in his home near Baltimore during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit and that GP directly influenced Hopkins to found the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital in Baltimore; similar to Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry above).

McCrank, Lawrence J. "The Centennial Celebration of the Foundation of the Peabody Library, Baltimore, Maryland: A Report and Review," *Journal of Library History*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Spring 1979), pp. 183-187 (Origin, growth, and importance of the PIB Library since its founding in 1857).

MacFadden, Bruce J. *Fossil Horses: Systematics, Paleobiology, and Evolution of the Family Equidae* (London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1992), pp. 29-33 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

McGinty, Brian. "A Shining Presence: Rebel Poet Sidney Lanier Goes to War," *Civil War Times Illustrated*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (May 1980), pp. 25-31 (On poet Sidney Lanier, first flutist, PIB Conservatory of Music, who also taught English literature at Johns Hopkins Univ., about 1880; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above).

McIntosh, Hugh S. "Marsh and the Dinosaurs," *Discovery*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1965), pp. 31-37 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Mackall, Somervell S. *Early Days of Washington* (Washington, D.C.: The Neale Co., 1899), p. 270 (Stated that "the principal dinner-room was decorated by the taste of George Peabody of this town," referring to a June 5, 1813, celebration in Washington, D.C., marking the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in his Russian campaign. •On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 to five trustees for a free public library building fund in Georgetown, D.C., p. 273. In 1876 his gift became the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C.; later merged with the public library system of Washington, D.C., and still exists as the George Peabody Room of the Public Library of Washington, D.C., containing Georgetown, D.C., historiana).

MacLean, J. Kennedy, and Chelsea Fraser. *Heroes of the North and Farthest South* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1932). (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for the 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Magazine of Art (London). Vol. 13 (1890), p. 49 (J M. Johnstone's engraving of portrait of GP by G.F. Watts).

Maine Adjutant General. *Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1869* (Augusta, Maine: Sprague, Owen and Nash, 1870), p. 39 (State of Maine Special Order No. 13, dated Dec. 21, 1869, listed preliminary plans to receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* at Portland harbor; quoted in *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3; and in *Hampshire Telegraph* [Portsmouth, England], Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 3).

Maine, State of. *Journal of the House of Representatives, 49th Legislature, 1870* (Augusta, Maine: Sprague, Owen, and Nash, 1870), pp. 13, 41, 63, 78, 85, 107, 112, 116, 124-125, 132 (Maine officials made preliminary plans, Dec. 18, 1869, to receive GP's remains at Portland harbor from HMS *Monarch*. Controversy arose over a Jan. 6, 1870, House resolution that the entire legislature, governor, State Council, and department heads attend *en masse*. This resolution was tabled on Jan. 6, taken up and tabled again on Jan. 7. A Joint Select Committee reported adversely on the resolution, Jan. 17, stating that current funeral plans were ample. A Senate paper of Jan. 22 ordered the legislature to adjourn for the funeral. The House moved indefinite postponement, Jan. 25. A House-Senate reconciliation committee resolved the dispute by adjourning the legislature for the funeral. The *Boston Times*, Jan. 30, 1870, p. 2, c. 1

explanation: "Mr. Peabody, although applied to, refused to subscribe to the Portland fund after the great fire of July 4, 1866").

Maine, State of. *Journal of the Senate, 49th Legislature, 1870* (Augusta, Maine: Sprague, Owen, and Nash, 1870), pp. 50, 81, 91, 102, 109, 117, 122, 124-125, 132, 137 (Included the account of GP's giving $10,000 for science equipment for the 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition which searched for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Manarin, Louis H. "William Lovenstein, City of Richmond, *President Pro Tempore*, 1895-1896." *Officers of the Senate of Virginia, 1776-1996* (Richmond, Va.: 1997), pp. 225-226 (William Lovenstein was Va. state senator who on Feb. 1, 1896, introduced a resolution and supporting letter of Jan. 24, 1896, from PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry for a GP statue to be placed in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., where each state has two statues of its notable citizens. But this resolution was not successful).

Manchester, William. *Disturber of the Peace: The Life of H.L. Mencken* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950), p. 292 (Baltimore journalist, author, and critic Henry Louis Mencken used the PIB reference collection for research when writing his books).

"**Manning, Thomas Courtland.**" *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume 1607-1896* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1963), p. 331 (N.C.-born PEF trustee who was a lawyer, served on the La. Supreme Court, and was U.S. Minister to Mexico during 1886-1887).

"**Mansel, Henry Longueville.**" *Dictionary of National Biography. The Concise Dictionary. Part I From the Beginnings to 1900* (London: Oxford Univ. Press, reprinted 1961), p. 836 (GP replied June 5, 1867, to H.L. Mansel's letter asking if GP would accept an Oxford honorary degree, which was granted June 26, 1867).

Marine, William Matthew. *The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815* (Baltimore: Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, 1913), pp. 419, 493 (On GP's senior partner Elisha Riggs, Sr.'s War of 1812 military career when he was sent to inform U.S. Pres. and Mrs. James Madison that the British were coming to Washington, D.C.).

Markham, Albert Hastings. *Life of Sir John Franklin and the Northwest Passage* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1889). (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for the 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Markham, Clement R. *The Lands of Silence: A History of Arctic and Antarctic Exploration* (Cambridge, England: University Press, 1921). (Similar to entry immediately above).

Marvel, William. *Alabama and the Kearsarge: The Sailor's Civil War* (Chapel Hill: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1996). (Sinking of British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama* by USS *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg, France, June 11, 1864).

Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates. *Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland* (Annapolis: Riley and Davis, 1847), p. 420 (Md. legislature and Gov. P.F.

Thomas voted GP unanimous praise in 1847 for selling abroad the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal part of its $8 million bond issue following the Panic of 1837 and declining his commission because of Md.'s financial distress).

Maryland Historical Society-a, and the Peabody Institute Trustees. *A Report from a Special Committee of the Maryland Historical Society, Read and Adopted at the Society's Monthly Meeting, April the 5th, 1866* (Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1866). (GP resolved difficulties over PIB-Md. Historical Society joint trustee oversight of the PIB by asking the MHS trustees as a personal favor to him to withdraw from the original oversight plan. GP compensated with a $20,000 gift to MHS publication fund).

Maryland Historical Society-b. *In Memory of George Peabody*, Fund Publication No. 3 (Baltimore: John Murphy, 1870), p. 15 (Branz Mayer was president of the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, when he wrote in 1870 after GP's death: "George Peabody's fame or ignominy lies with the men and their successors who guide and direct his philanthropic bounty. If they catch his vision they will elevate the race. If they fail they doom his substance and memory to ruin and ignominy").

"**Maryland Resolution to George Peabody,**" *Bankers' Magazine and State Financial Register*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (Jan. 1849), pp. 394-397 (Md. legislature and Gov. Thomas voted GP unanimous praise, 1847, for selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad; similar to Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, entry above).

Maryland, State of-a. *Laws Made and Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at a Session Begun and Held at Annapolis, on Monday, 28th day of December, 1835, and Ended on Monday the 4th day of April, 1836* (Annapolis: Jeremiah Hughes, 1836), Chapter 395, Section II (Legislation authorizing Md.'s $8 million bond sale for internal improvements. When GP was appointed one of three commissioners to market these bonds abroad, he left for London Feb. 1837, remaining there to head George Peabody & Co., 1838-64, making three return U.S. visit: Sept. 1856-Aug 1857, May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, and June 8-Sept. 29, 1869).

Maryland, State of-b. *Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland at December Session, 1837* (Annapolis: Jeremiah Hughes, 1837), p. 111 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Maryland, State of-c. *Annual Message of the Executive (Governor Thomas G. Pratt) to the General Assembly of Maryland, December Session, 1847*, Document A, p. 11 (Md. legislature and Gov. Thomas G. Pratt voted GP unanimous praise, 1847, for selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad; similar to Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, entry above. Also quoted in Baltimore's *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 29, 1847, p. 2, c. 3-6; and in Scharf-b, III, pp. 216-217).

Maryland, State of-d. *Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland* (Annapolis: Riley and Davis, 1847), p. 420 (Md. legislature and Gov. Thomas G.

Pratt voted GP unanimous praise, 1847, for selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad; similar to Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, entry above).

Maryland, State of-e. *Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Delegates of Maryland. January Session, 1870* (Annapolis: William Thompson, 1870), pp. 23, 154-156 (Md.'s resolutions on GP's death read in part "...his name will stand preeminent in history...generations yet unborn will learn to venerate his memory").

Massachusetts, Commonwealth of. *Document Printed by Order of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts During the Session of the General Court A.D. 1868* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1868), House Document No. 180, March 31, 1868 (Change of name of South Danvers to Peabody, Mass.).

Massachusetts, Commonwealth of. *General Laws and Resolves Passed by Legislature of Massachusetts During the Session of 1868* (Boston: Secty. of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1868), p. 25 (Change of name of South Danvers to Peabody, Mass.).

Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. 9 (1866-1867), pp. 359-367 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above. Frontispiece has GP engraving by W.H. Forbes).

Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. 10 (1867-1869), pp. 339-340 (GP, in Europe with R.C. Winthrop, had an audience with Pope Pius IX, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868. GP gave a $19,300 gift to San Spirito Hospital, Vatican charitable hospital, Rome. GP sat in U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868, for his intended London statue. GP met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868. GP visited George Eustice [friend W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868. GP and Winthrop were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868).

Massachusetts Medical Society: *A Catalogue of the Honorary and Past and Present Fellows, 1781-1931* (Brookline, Mass.: Riverdale Press for the Mass. Medical Society, 1931). (Listed is Boston physician and dentist Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep, d. 1875, age 74, Boylston St., Boston, admitted to the Mass. Medical Soc., 1830, whom GP consulted several times in May 1866. •Also listed is Dr. Charles Gideon Putnam, Boston, also d. 1875, age 69, believed to have treated GP in June 1869).

Matthew, H.C.G. (ed). *The Gladstone Diaries, with Cabinet Minutes and Prime-Ministerial Correspondence; Vol. VII, January 1869-June 1871* (Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1982), VII, p. 167 (P.M. W. E. Gladstone's Cabinet decision, Nov. 10, 1869, to use HMS *Monarch* as transatlantic funeral ship to transport GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Maine, for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

Melville, Herman. *Journal of a Visit to London and the Continent* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948), p. 47 (GP, U.S. London Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis, and Vt.-born London book dealer Henry Stevens dined Nov. 24, 1849, at Joshua Bates's home near London,

with visiting U.S. novelist Herman Melville as guest. All knew and spoke of Melville's brother Gansvoort Melville, former U.S. Legation secretary, who died in 1846; similar to Leyda, Jay, entry above).

[**Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass.**]. *The Peabody Memorial Church, In Georgetown, Mass. Its Origin, the Exercises Connected with the Laying of the Corner-stone, the Dedication, and the Ordination of its Pastor* (Georgetown, Mass.: privately printed, 1869). (John Greenleaf Whittier later wrote that he would not have written "Memorial Hymn," a poem read Jan. 8, 1868, at the dedication of Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., GP built in his mother's memory in her hometown, had he known of GP's condition that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose." See Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, entry above).

Mencken, Henry [Louis]. *Letters of H.L. Mencken; Selected and Annotated by Guy J. Forgue* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1981), p. 422 (Baltimore journalist, author, and critic Henry Louis Mencken described in a letter his use of the PIB reference collection for research when writing his books).

[**Mennin, Peter,** about] "Music...Mennin of the Peabody," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), Aug. 1958 (Peter Mennin was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's fifth director for four years, 1958-62. He left to become president of NYC's Juilliard School of Music, where he had previously taught).

Meredith, Roy. *The Face of R. E. Lee* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947), pp. 84-85 (GP photographed with Robert E. Lee, other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educational and political leaders at Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 15-19, 1869, identified under GP Illustrations. Photos of GP taken that day are also in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]; Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4; Murphy, p. 58).

Miller, Francis Trevelyan, ed. *The Photographic History of the Civil War* (New York: Review of Reviews Co., 1911), Vol. 10, p. 4 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Milton, George Fort. *The Age of Hate, Andrew Johnson and the Radicals* (New York: Coward McCann, 1930), p. 385 (To avoid impeachment, Pres. A. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s plan for a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty. never came about; similar to Bergeron, Paul H., ed., entry above).

Mims, Edwin-a. *Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1940) (Kirkland's biography, influence, and relationship with adjoining GPCFT, by Vanderbilt Univ. English professor).

Mims, Edwin-b. *History of Vanderbilt University* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1946) (History and relationship with adjoining GPCFT, by Vanderbilt Univ. English professor).

Mirabile, Lisa, ed. "Morgan Grenfell Group PLC." *International Directory of Company Histories*. (Chicago: St. James Press, 1990), Vol. II, pp. 427-429 (History of George Peabody & Co., London, 1838-64; succeeded by J.S. Morgan & Co., Oct. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1909; by Morgan Grenfell & Co., Jan. 1, 1910-1918; by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., 1918-90; continued as Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990, a German owned bank).

Mirsky, Jeannette. *Elisha Kent Kane and the Seafaring Frontier* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1954). (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for the 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Mitchell, Broadus. "Hopkins, Johns," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), IX, pp. 213-214 (There may have been other influences, but GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore sometime in 1866-67 influenced Johns Hopkins to write his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. Best account is in Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above).

Mitchell, Rosamond Joscelyne, and Mary Dorothy Rose Leys. *A History of the English People* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1950), p. 427 (Quoted Charles Dickens's letter to reformer-philanthropist Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, a great influence on his reform tendencies, that the poor "will never save their children from the dreadful and unnatural mortality now prevalent...or save themselves from untimely sickness and death, until they have cheap pure water in unlimited quantity, wholesome air, efficient drainage, and such alterations in building acts as shall preserve open space in the closest regions").

Mitman, Carl W. "Lampson, Sir Curtis Miranda (Sept. 21, 1806-March 12, 1885)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Scribner's Sons, 1933), X, p. 566 (Vt.-born but a London resident from 1830, Lampson made money in the fur trade, had children in Britain, became a naturalized British subject, and was knighted for his work as an Atlantic Cable Co. director. GP's longtime business associate and friend, he was a trustee of the Peabody Homes of London. GP, gravely ill on his return from his last U.S. visit, rested at Lampson's London home, 80 Eaton Sq., from Oct. 8, 1869, until his death on Nov. 4, 1869. Lampson helped oversee GP's funeral in Britain).

Moody, John, and George Kibbe Turner. "The Masters of Capital in America: Morgan: The Great Trustee," *McClure's Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Nov. 1910), pp. 3-24 (Some useful insights into GP as merchant, financier, and philanthropist. Portrait of aged seated GP on p. 7).

Moore, Frank, ed. *The Rebellion Record; a Diary of American Events* (New York: G.P. Putnam, 1861), I, p. 76 (Quoted *New York Times*, May 23, 1861, report that Confederate emissary Ambrose Dudley Mann tried to get GP to sell Confederate bonds but was "firmly repulsed").

Moorman, John Jennings-a. *A Directory for the Use of the White Sulphur Waters; with Practical Remarks on their Medical Properties, and Applicability to Particular Diseases*

(Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins, 1839). (Resident physician at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., who attended to, interviewed, and wrote about GP, Robert E. Lee, and other famous visitors).

Moorman, John Jennings-b. "The Memoir of Dr. John J. Moorman, Resident Physician at White Sulphur Springs," *Journal of the Greenbrier Historical Society*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (1980), pp. 15-17 (Similar to entry immediately above. His interview with GP in Aug. 1869 is included).

Moran, Benjamin. *The Footpath and Highway, or Wanderings of an American in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852* (London: Trubner, 1854). (Philadelphia-born Moran's book of travel. He was at the U.S. Legation, London, as clerk, 1853-57; assistant secty., 1857; and secty., 1857-75. His journal, valuable for its frank, often prejudiced, views of people and events, included criticism of GP).

"**Moran, Benjamin** (1820-1886)." Findling, John E. *Dictionary of American Diplomatic History*. 2nd ed. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989), p. 358 (Biographical sketch reported that in 1854 Benjamin Moran was U.S. Minister to Britain James Buchanan's private secretary, U.S. Minister to Portugal during 1874-76, served there six more years as chargé d'affaires, had a stroke in 1882, returned to live in England four more years as an invalid, and died in Essex, England, on June 20, 1886).

Moran, Benjamin. *The Journal of Benjamin Moran 1857-1865*. Ed by Sarah Agnes Wallace and Frances Elma Gillespie (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1948), Vols. I and II. •See under Wallace, Sarah Agnes, and Frances Elma Gillespie, below.

Moran, Hugh Anderson. *Makers of America, Significant Factors in the Ancestry and Social Inheritance of Leading Americans; A Study of the Lives of Sixty-three Persons Elected to the American Hall of Fame, from the Point of View of Their Heredity, Social and Economic Status, Education and Moral Training, in an Attempt to Discover Significant Factors in Their Early Years* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell United Religious Work, 1936). (GP elected to N.Y.U. Hall of Fame, 1900; similar to entry for Banks, Louis, above).

[**Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.**]. *George Peabody & Co., J.S. Morgan & Co., Morgan Grenfell & Co., Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.: 1838-1958* (Oxford: Printed for private circulation at the University Press, 1958). (George Peabody & Co., London, 1838-64, became J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-1909; Morgan Grenfell & Co., 1909-90, and, after this book appeared, Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990).

"**Morgan, Junius Spencer** (1813-1890)." Findling, John E. *Dictionary of American Diplomatic History*. 2nd ed. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989), p. 359 (Short biographical sketch of GP's last partner).

"**Morison, Nathaniel Holmes-a.**" *Biographical Cyclopedia: Representative Men of Maryland and District of Columbia* (Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879), pp. 323-324 (On Nathaniel Holmes Morison, first PIB provost and second librarian during 1867-90).

Morison, Nathaniel Holmes-b, et al., compilers. *Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore* (Baltimore: Peabody Library, 1883-93) (Five-volume catalog of PIB's holding of some 100,000 volumes by author, title, with many cross reference content articles. A second catalog of eight volumes listing additional books appeared in 1905).

[**Morison, Nathaniel Holmes**]-c. *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), May 1936. (On Nathaniel Holmes Morison, first PIB provost and second librarian during 1867-90).

Morison, Samuel Eliot. *Nathaniel Holmes Morison, 1815-1890: Provost of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, 1867-1890, An Address...February 12, 1957* (Baltimore: Peabody Institute Library, 1962) (By esteemed historian and relative of N.H. Morrison. Similar to entry immediately above).

"**Morris, John Godlove-a.**" *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (New York: James T. White & Co., 1893), III, p. 61 (On John Godlove Morris, first PIB director and librarian during 1860-67).

Morris, John G[odlove]-b. *Life Reminiscences of an Old Lutheran Minister* (Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society, 1896). (Similar to entry immediately above).

Morse, John Torrey. *Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1897), II, pp. 180-181 (Having seen how near death GP looked, Holmes wrote to historian-statesman John Lothrop Motley, July 18, 1869, that GP looked like "the Dives who is going to Abraham's bosom and I fear before a great while").

"**Moses Davenport** (February 14, 1806-February 18, 1861)." •See "**Davenport, Moses** (February 14, 1806-February 18, 1861)." *The Mayors of Newburyport: 1851 to the Present…*., above.

***Mortuary Honors** to the Late George Peabody in Portland, Me.* (Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon, 1870), pp. 2-4 (Bostonians and New Yorkers contended about which port city would receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch*, with Portland, Me., chosen by the British Admiralty, Dec. 14, 1869, because of its deeper harbor. •Pp. 4-7, 12-34, described the transfer on Jan. 29, 1870, of GP's coffin from the *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Me., and the many visitors on Jan. 31 to the lying in state in the Portland City Hall auditorium, specially decorated by marine artist Harrison Bird Brown. The coffin was taken from Portland City Hall on Feb. 1, 1870, and taken by special train to Kennebunk, Me.; Portsmouth, N.H.; and into Mass. to Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverly, and Peabody for the final funeral service, Robert C. Winthrop's eulogy, and burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., p. 24).

Motley, John Lothrop. *The Complete Works of John L. Motley. The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley*, ed. by George William Curtis (New York: Society of English and French Literature, 1889-1900), III, pp. 204, 233, and related pages (As U.S. Minister to Britain during 1869-70 Motley was closely involved in GP's death and transatlantic funeral. •His Nov. 7, 1869, letter to German Chancellor Count von Bismarck describes GP's death. •He wrote of GP and R.C. Winthrop's audience with Pope, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868; GP's gift to San Spirito

Hospital, Vatican; GP at U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868; GP met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868; visited George Eustice [friend W.W. Corcoran's son in law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868; and both were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868; similar to *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. 10 [1867-1869], pp. 339-340, entry above).

"**Mr. Ortmann and His Successor**," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore), Vol. 16, No. 8 (Aug. 1941) (Transition from Otto Rudolph Ortmann, third Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1928-41, to fourth director Reginald Stewart during 1941-58; similar to "Otto Ortmann-a," entry below).

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the Poor of London (London: Spottiswood & Co., 1866). (Brief history from March 12, 1862, founding letter to operation of early Peabody apartment complexes for London's working poor; total gift $2.5 million).

Murphy, Richard W. *The Nation Reunited: The Civil War: War's Aftermath* (Alexandria, Va.: Time-Life Books, 1987), p. 58 (Photo taken at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., between Aug. 15-19, 1869, of five seated figures, including GP and Robert E. Lee, plus seven standing former Civil War generals, all identified under GP Illustrations).

Muzzey, David Saville. "Butler, Charles (Jan. 15, 1802-Dec. 13, 1897)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930, 1958), II, Part I, pp. 359-360 (Believed to be the NYC Butler who gave Delia Salter Bacon a letter of introduction to GP, London, May 1853, for help in exploring her theory that Francis Bacon and others wrote Shakespeare's plays).

Myers, Gustavus. *History of the Great American Fortunes* (New York: Modern Library, 1910, rev. 1936), Vol. 1, p. 59; Vol. 3, pp. 149-152 (A socialist historian who repeated the unsubstantiated charge that GP was a Confederate sympathizer who profited from the Civil War at the Union's expense, stated earlier by U.S. Consul in Paris John Bigelow, 1862; by *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican* editor Samuel Bowles, 1866; socialist writer Matthew Josephson, 1934; and by poet and Lincoln biographer Carl Sandburg, 1939. •See "Bigelow, John..." above).

Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle (Portsmouth, England), Jan. 1870, p. 29 (Described HMS *Monarch* painted slate gray and outfitted in Portsmouth, England, during Nov. 23 to Dec. 11, 1869, as funeral vessel to transport GP's remains for burial in the U.S.; similar to London *Times*, Dec. 4, 1869, p. 9, entry below).

Nevins, Allen. *Frémont: Pathmaker of the West* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1955), pp. 319-392, 395, 399, 404 (U.S. explorer-politician John Charles Frémont and his wife, Jesse [née Benton] Frémont, U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton's daughter, were in London to finance their California Mariposa Estate mining. Frémont was arrested April 7, 1852, for unpaid debts made to meet territorial expenses when he was California's acting governor at the Mexican

War outbreak, 1846-47. Frémont appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852).

New England Historical *and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 2 (1848), pp. 153-161, 361-372; Vol. 3 (1849), pp. 359-373 (GP's paternal forebears included Peabody, Foster, Andrews, Pope, and Gaines); Vol. 27 (1873), p. 87 (GP's maternal forebears included Spofford, Scott, Wheeler, Poor, Follansbee, and Dodge)

"**New Initiatives Strengthen** VU/Metro Ties," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (Jan. 1993), p. 2 (Under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU faculty helped improve Nashville public schools and elsewhere with computer and other electronic learning techniques).

"**New Peabody Dean Eager** to Help State Change Face of Education," *Tennessean*, Dec. 26, 1991, p. 3B (Similar to entry immediately above).

New York Historical Society. *New York Historical of Artists in America, 1564-1860* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ. Press, 1964), p. 284 (En *Society's Dictionary* graver-artist whose engravings of GP appear under Peabody, George, Illus. L).

New York University-a. Hall of Fame. *Unveiling of Busts at the Colonnade, University Heights, New York City, Wednesday, May 12, 1926, at 3:15 o'clock, Order of Exercises* (New York: Hall of Fame, 1926). (Unveiling of GP's bust; similar to Banks, Louis, entry above).

New York University-b. *Handbook of the Hall of Fame* (New York: Hall of Fame, 1951), p. 4 (GP elected to N.Y.U. Hall of Fame, 1900; similar to Banks, Louis, entry above).

New York University-c. Hall of Fame for Great Americans. *Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University: Official Handbook* (New York: New York University Press, 1962) (Story of the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame to which GP was elected, 1900. Has portrait of GP).

Nichols, Robert Hastings. "Lindsley, Philip (Dec. 21, 1786-May 25, 1855)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933, 1961), VI, Part 1, pp. 278-279 (Biographical sketch of. Philip Lindsley, Cumberland College president and chancellor of its successor, the Univ. of Nashville, from whose moribund literary department the PEF helped create and support Peabody Normal College, 1875-1911).

Niss, Bob. *Faces of Maine* (Portland, Maine: Guy Gannett Publishing Co.: 1981), entry under "Harrison Bird Brown" (Harrison Bird Brown, Portland, Me., marine landscape artist, decorated Portland, Me., City Hall for the lying-in-state ceremony of GP's remains, Jan. 31, 1870. A biographical note on H.B. Brown is also in: Catalog, Colby College Art Museum, Waterville, Me., May 5-June 20, 1965; and Portland, Me., Museum of Art, June 29-July 25, 1965; titled "The Land and the Sea of Five Maine Artists").

Oberholtzer, Ellis Paxton. *A History of the United States Since the Civil War* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1917), I, pp. 469-470 (To avoid impeachment, Pres. A. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s plan for a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty. never came about; similar to Bergeron, Paul H., ed., entry above).

Olson, Sherry H. *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), pp. 105, 168, 192 (History of the PIB Library and Conservatory of Music).

Ortmann, Otto Rudolph. •See Otto Ortmann-a and–b (both below).

Ortmann, Otto Rudolph-a. *The Physical Basis of Piano Touch and Tone* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1925) (One of several landmark books on the acoustical science of music by the third Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1928-41).

Ortmann, Otto Rudolph-b. *The Physiological Mechanics of Piano Technique* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1929); paperback reprint, 1962 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Ortmann, Otto Rudolph-c. [about] "A Decade of Conservatory Activity," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Dec. 1938, pp. 33-34 (Peabody Conservatory of Music events under Otto Rudolph Ortmann as third director during 1928-41; similar to "Otto Ortmann-a," below).

Ostrom, John H., and John S. McIntosh. *Marsh's Dinosaurs: The Collections from Como Bluff* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1966), pp. v-vi, 6-11, 28-43 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

"**Otto Ortmann-a.**" *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), May 1936, p. 16 (Otto Rudolph Ortmann, third Peabody Conservatory of Music director for 13 years during 1928-41, was from a musical Baltimore family of German origin, studied at Johns Hopkins Univ. and the Peabody Conservatory of Music where he taught piano and harmony before becoming acting director and director. He wrote three landmark books on the acoustical aspects of music despite giving considerable time to fundraising. He strengthened the Conservatory's music degree ties with nearby Johns Hopkins Univ. and with Goucher College, whose music department he ultimately headed).

"**Otto Ortmann-b.**" *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1941, pp. 3-4 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Oxford University. *Oxford University Calendar, 1868* (Oxford: James Parke & Co., 1868), p. 163 (Described Oxford Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP June 26, 1867, five years after he founded the Peabody Donation Fund for housing for London's working poor, March 12, 1862; total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69).

Paradise, Scott Hurtt. "Peabody, George (Feb. 18, 1795-Nov. 4, 1869)" *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Son, 1934), Vol. VII, Part 1, pp. 336-338 (Author was president of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., attended by several of GP's nephews. GP's papers from England were first stored at Phillips Academy before permanent deposit at the Essex Institute, now the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. Paradise mistakenly referred to GP as "President of Eastern Railroad," confusing the London banker-philanthropist with the same named George Peabody, 1804-92, of Salem, Mass., GP's distant cousin. No French escort vessel, as reported by author, joined HMS *Monarch* to return GP's remains for burial in Mass.).

Parker, Franklin and Betty J. entries are arranged chronologically by date of issue and are identified in the body of the work as Ref. Parker, F.-a, -b, -c, etc.

Parker, Franklin-a. "Founder Paid Debt to Education," *Peabody Post* (GPCFT), Vol. 8, No. 8 (Feb. 10, 1955), p. 1 (Portrait of seated GP holding Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF).

Parker, Franklin-b. "The Girl George Peabody Almost Married," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 28, No. 8 (Oct. 1955), pp. 215, 224-225; reprinted in Parker, Franklin-o, pp. 10-14 (On the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement. Similar to Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field, above).

Parker, Franklin-c. *George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Philanthropy.* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1955), Founders Day Address, given Feb. 18, 1955, at GPCFT (Eight GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Parker, Franklin-d. "George Peabody and the Spirit of America," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 26-27 (Photos of bronze doors with tableaux depicting the "Spirit of America," designed by Louis Amateis, and featuring as part of the design the face of GP, among others, on right end of the transom, p. 27).

Parker, Franklin-e. "On the Trail of George Peabody," *Berea Alumnus*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (May 1956), p. 4 (Why the authors did research on GP; depositories they searched in the U.S. and in England; and what they found).

Parker, Franklin-f, with William M. Merrill. "William Lloyd Garrison and George Peabody," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 95, No. 1 (Jan. 1959), pp. 1-20 (Abolitionist W.L. Garrison's attacks on GP, before and after GP's death, charged GP as a Confederate sympathizer for his 1857 $1.4 million PIB gift when Md. "was rife with sedition"; for his 1867-69 $2 million PEF gift to aid public education in the South; for accepting friendly overtures from southern leaders at the White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., Aug. 1869, before his death; and for deliberately drawing public attention by hurrying to die in London when his will required burial in Mass.).

Parker, Franklin-g. "George Peabody and Maryland," *Peabody Journal of Education*, Vol. 37, No. 3 (Nov. 1959), pp. 150-157 (Origin, brief history, and influence of GP's gifts to Md.).

Parker, Franklin-h. "Robert E. Lee, George Peabody, and Sectional Reunion," *Peabody Journal of Education*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Jan. 1960), pp. 195-202 (GP, Lee, former Civil War generals, and northern and southern leaders and educators met by chance at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, held informal talks on public education needs of the South which set a precedent for later similar conferences. Photos taken between Aug. 15-19, 1869, are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Parker, Franklin-i. "Influences on the Founder of the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Medical School," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 34, No. 2 (March-April 1960), pp. 148-153 (Details of GP and others who influenced Johns Hopkins' philanthropy).

Parker, Franklin-j. "George Peabody and the Search for Sir John Franklin, 1852-1854," *American Neptune*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (April 1960), 104-111 (Details, motive, and influence of GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition to find lost British Arctic explorer).

Parker, Franklin-k. "An Approach to Peabody's Gifts and Legacies," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 96, No. 4 (Oct. 1960), pp. 291-296 (Listed GP's known philanthropic gifts).

Parker, Franklin-l. "George Peabody's Influence on Southern Educational Philanthropy," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (March 1961), pp. 65-74 (Influence of the PIB and especially the PEF on public education in the South).

Parker, Franklin-m. "Maryland's Yankee Friend—George Peabody Esq.," *The Maryland Teacher*, Vol. 20, No. 5 (Jan. 1963), pp. 4-7, 24; reprinted in *The Peabody Notes* (Spring 1963), pp. 4-7, 10 (GP's gifts to Md. Three GP-related illustrations in the article are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Parker, Franklin-n. "The Funeral of George Peabody," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 99, No. 2 (April 1963), pp. 67-87; reprinted in *Peabody Journal of Education*, Vol. 44, No. 1 (July 1966), pp. 21-36 (Documented details of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and reasons for his 96-day transatlantic funeral with final burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

Parker, Franklin-o. "The Girl George Peabody Almost Married." *Peabody Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Spring 1964), pp. 10-14 (reprinted in Parker, Franklin-b, pp. 215, 224-225; reprinted in Parker, Franklin-zd) (On the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement. Similar to Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field, above).

Parker, Franklin-p. "George Peabody, 1795-1869, Founder of Modern Philanthropy." *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 38, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1965), pp. 9-16 (GP's life and philanthropic influence).

Parker, Franklin-q. "George Peabody and the Peabody Museum of Salem," *Curator*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1967), pp. 137-153 (GP's Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000 gift to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., combined several inadequately housed collections: **1**-East India Marine Society's [1799] ethnological and marine history objects brought back by Salem clipper ship masters, **2**-Essex Historical Society manuscript collections [1821], **3**-Essex County Natural History Society collections [1833; 2 and 3 were merged as the Essex Institute in 1848]. GP's gift attracted donated science items and manuscripts from other societies so that the Peabody Academy of Science, 1867-1915, was renamed Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, and Peabody Essex Museum since 1992. Has ten GP-related illustrations which are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Parker, Franklin-r. "To Live Fulfilled: George Peabody, 1795-1869, Founder of George Peabody College for Teachers," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (Spring 1970), pp. 50-53 (Portrait of GP, with Feb 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF, p. 51).

Parker, Franklin-s. "On the Trail of George Peabody," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Fall 1971), pp. 100-103 (Why and where authors did research on GP and what they found; similar to Parker, Franklin-e, entry above).

Parker, Franklin-t. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971). (Facing the title page is an engraving of a photo of GP holding his Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF. GP's signature is below this engraving. The dust jacked has a profile of GP as a young man, made after an original by Gary Gore, then design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt Univ. Press. His design was awarded a Gold Medal by the Art Directors' Club, Nashville, 1971. Revised and updated 1995 book is listed below).

Parker, Franklin-u. "The Creation of the Peabody Education Fund," *School & Society*, Vol. 99, No. 2337 (Dec. 1971), pp. 497-500 (Chapter from 1971 book mentioned immediately above).

Parker, Franklin-v. "George Peabody, 1795-1869: His Influence on Educational Philanthropy," *Peabody Journal of Education*, Vol. 49, No. 2 (Jan. 1972), pp. 138-145 (GP's life as merchant, banker, with focus on the influence of his educational philanthropy).

Parker, Franklin-w. "Pantheon of Philanthropy: George Peabody," *National Society of Fundraisers Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Dec. 1976), pp. 16-20 (Portrait of GP in old age, head and shoulders, p. 17).

Parker, Franklin-x. "In Praise of George Peabody, 1795-1869," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1991), Fiche 5 A02. Abstracted in *Peabody Times* (Peabody, Mass.), June 5, 1991, pp. A1, A8.

Parker, Franklin-y. "George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Educational Philanthropy: His Contributions to Higher Education," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (March 1992), Fiche 11 D06 (GP's life and influence as merchant, financier, and educational philanthropist in the U.S. and in England).

Parker, Franklin-z. "George Peabody (1795-1869), Founder of Modern Educational Philanthropy: His Contributions to Higher Education," in *Academic Profiles in Higher Education*, ed. by James J. Van Patten (Lewiston, N.Y.: Edwin Mellen Press, 1992), pp. 71-91 (Similar to entry immediately above with focus on GP's influence on higher education).

Parker, Franklin-za, and Betty J. Parker. "George Peabody's (1795-1869) Educational Legacy," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (March 1994), Fiche 1 C05. Abstracted in *Resources in Education*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept. 1994), p. 147 (ERIC ED 369 720). (Similar to entry immediately above).

Parker, Franklin-zb, and Betty J. Parker. "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869), George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, and the Peabody Library and Conservatory of Music, Baltimore (Brief History)," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (March 1994), Fiche 3 A10; abstracted in *Resources in Education*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May 1995), p. 134 (ERIC ED 378 070). Same in *Journal of Educational Philosophy & History*, Vol. 44 (1994), pp. 69-93 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Parker, Franklin-zc. "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869): Photos and Related Illustrations in Printed Sources and Depositories," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1994), Fiche 1 D1Z; and abstracted in *•Resources in Education*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June 1995), p. 149 (ERIC ED 397 179). (Description and location of GP-related illustrations which have appeared in print).

Parker, Franklin-zd. "The Legacy of George Peabody: Special Bicentenary Issue," *Peabody Journal of Education*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Fall 1994), 210 pp. (Reprint of author's 22 articles on GP, with annotations in *Current Index to Journals in Education*, Vol. 70, No. 1 [July 1955], pp. 149-151).

Parker, Franklin-ze. "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody and Peabody College of Vanderbilt University: Dialogue with Bibliography," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (December 1994), Fiche 2 E06 (Based on talk given on GP's life and influence).

Parker, Franklin-zf, and Betty J. Parker. "America's Forgotten Educational Philanthropist: A Bicentennial View," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (March 1995), Fiche 7 A11 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Parker, Franklin-zg, and Betty J. Parker. "Educational Philanthropist George Peabody (1795-1869) and the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Massachusetts: Dialogue and Chronology," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (March 1995), Fiche 7 B01 (GP's life and influence followed by a chronology of his activities).

Parker, Franklin-zh. *George Peabody, A Biography* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1995, revised and updated). (Book has 15 GP-related illustrations, including the dust jacket, engraving facing title page, and illustrations between pp. 112-113, each identified under GP Illustrations).

Parker, Franklin-zi, and Betty J. Parker. "George Peabody (1795-1869); Merchant Banker, Philanthropist," *CORE (Collected Original Resources in Education)*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (March 1996), Fiche 9 B01 (GP's life and influence).

Parker, Franklin-zj, and Betty J. Parker. "George Peabody College of Vanderbilt University," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville, Tenn.: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 359-360 (Brief history from Davidson Academy, 1785-1806, Nashville, Tenn., rechartered as Cumberland College, 1806-26, rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville, 1827-75, rechartered as Peabody Normal College, 1875-1909, supported by PEF grants, rechartered as GPCFT with campus built next to Vanderbilt Univ., 1914-79; became PCofVU on July 1, 1979).

Parker, Franklin-zk, and Betty J. Parker. "Peabody Education Fund in Tennessee (1867-1914)," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville, Tenn.: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), pp. 725-726 (Tenn. received about 9% of the $2,478,000 distributed by the PEF to 12 southern states during 1868-97, second highest

percentage after Va. The PEF also helped create the Peabody Normal College, giving it a total of $555,730, while state appropriations totaled $429,000, during 1875-1909; plus $398,690.88 in 3,645 PEF-financed Peabody Scholarships during 1871-1904. On disbanding in 1914 the PEF helped transform Peabody Normal College into GPCFT with a $1.5 million grant, which required matching funds).

Parker, Wyman W. *Henry Stevens of Vermont, American Rare Book Dealer in London, 1845-1886* (Amsterdam, Holland: N. Israel, 1963), pp. 83, 126 (GP, U.S. Legation Secty. J.C.B. Davis, and Vt.-born London book dealer Henry Stevens dined Nov. 24, 1849, at Joshua Bates's home near London, with visiting U.S. novelist Herman Melville as guest. All knew and spoke of Melville's brother Gansvoort Melville, former U.S. Legation secretary, who died in 1846; similar to Leyda, Jay, entry above. •Description of Stevens' attendance at GP's July 4, 1862, dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond near London, p. 251).

Parkes, Oscar. *British Battleships, 1860-1950: A History of Design, Construction, and Armament* (London: Seele Service, 1956), p. 136 (Parkes, authority on British war ships, attributed HMS *Monarch*'s choice as GP funeral vessel to steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie's cable to British MP John Bright after reading of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and his will requiring burial in Mass.: "First and best service for Monarch, bringing home the body of Peabody." •See Carnegie).

[**Parrish, Joseph,** M.D., obituary]. See English, D.C., M.D. (Author of Dr. Joseph Parrish, M.D.'s obituary described his influence on Johns Hopkins in founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., Medical School, and Hospital. •See Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above).

Payne, Bruce R. *George Peabody; Founder's Day Address, February 18, 1916* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1916). (Pres. Payne's dramatic description based on eye witness accounts of the PEF's founding meeting, Feb. 8, 1867, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., 10 of the original 16 trustees present: "There stand several governors of states both North and South; senators of the United States, Ulysses Grant and Admiral Farragut. Mr. Winthrop is called to take the chair. Mr. Peabody rises to read his deed of gift. They kneel in a circle of prayer, the Puritan of New England [R.C. Winthrop], the pioneer of the West, the financier of the metropolis [GP], and the defeated veteran of the Confederacy. [On] bended knee they dedicate this great gift. They consecrate themselves to its wise expenditure. In that act, not quite two years after Appomattox, is the first guarantee of a reunited country").

Payne, M. Carr, Jr. "Remembering Doc," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Spring 1995), pp. 4-5 (Contribution of GPCFT's first Pres. Bruce R. Payne during 1911-37 by his grandson who wrote: "During the 1930s more Peabody faculty were presidents of U.S. learned societies than any other institution in the South").

"**Peabody, Charles.**" *Who Was Who in America*, Vol. 1, 1897-1942 (Chicago: A.N. Marquis, 1943), p. 947 (Charles Peabody, 1869-1939, was GP's grandnephew, the son of nephew Robert

Singleton Peabody, 1837-1904, fourth born son of GP's youngest brother Jeremiah Dodge Peabody, 1805-77. Charles Peabody was a Harvard Ph.D. archaeologist at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and a curator at the Peabody Museum of Harvard).

Peabody, Mrs. Henry Wayland. *Henry Wayland Peabody* (West Medford, Mass.: M.H. Leavis, 1909), p. 18 (Genealogy with Francis Peboddy, 1612 or 1614-97, listed as first of the Peabodys to leave St. Albans, Hertfordshire County, England, 1635, on *Planter*, for New England).

Peabody: An Illustrated Guide (Baltimore: Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, 1977), facing pp. 3, 7, 19, inside back cover (Five GP-related photos are identified under GP Illustrations).

Peabody Bulletin (Baltimore), May 1933 (About Asger Hamerik, much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above).

"**The Peabody Centenary**," *Critic*, Vol. 22 new series, Vol. 26 old series (Feb. 23, 1895), p. 145 (Some 1,800 school children listened to morning speeches in the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. Afternoon speeches in Town Hall by F.H. Appleton and Mass. Lt. Gov. Roger Wolcott. Evening banquet speech by Harvard Prof. F.G. Peabody read in his absence. Messages received from Queen Victoria, Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. D.C. Gilman, others).

Peabody Conservatory of Music (Baltimore: Peabody Institute [1957]). (History and description).

Peabody Conservatory of Music, *Academic Years* [current] (Baltimore: Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, 1993) (Catalog of programs and courses).

Peabody Donation (London: E. Couchman and Co., 1862), pp. 9-14 (GP's March 12, 1862, founding letter to Peabody Donation Fund trustees for apartments for London's working poor, total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69; press excerpts on the gift. Honors that followed included the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862; guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner that evening; honorary membership of the ancient guild of Clothworkers' Co., July 2, 1862, and others).

Peabody Donation Fund-a. *Leisure Hour*, Vol. 15, No. 761 (1866), p. 474 (GP's second Peabody Donation Fund, April 19, 1866, gift, $500,000); p. 477 (Described GP's being given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, and that evening being guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million).

***Peabody Donation Fund*-b.** *1862-1962* (London: George Berridge & Co., Ltd., 1962). (Centenary celebration).

Peabody Education Fund. *Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund From Their Original Organization on the 8th of February, 1867* (Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1875-1916), Six Volumes (Vol. I, p. vi: On March 8, 1867, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner, R-Mass., introduced joint congressional resolution of thanks and gold medal to GP for PEF, debated and passed, 36 yeas and 2 nays, the nays charging GP with Confederate sympathy; debated March

9, 1867, U.S. House of Representatives, passed despite same charge, and sent to U.S. president, March 16, 1867. •Vol. I, 151-167: Robert Charles Winthrop's widely reprinted eulogy of GP, Feb. 8, 1870, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., followed by burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. •Vol. I, pp. 167-174: analyzed the PEF's activities and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty. •Vol. II, p. 309: described GP and R.C. Winthrop's audience with Pope, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868; GP's gift to San Spirito Hospital, Vatican; GP at U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868; met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868; visited George Eustice [friend W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868; and both were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868; similar to *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. 10 [1867-1869], pp. 339-340, entry above. •Vol. V, pp. 131-132, 175, 293: a proposed GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., was first urged at a Va. conference of Superintendents of Education and recorded in Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction's 1885 annual report. PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry tried but failed to further this proposal in other southern states, particularly in S.C. and Tenn.).

Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. *Fact Sheet* [1993]. (Origin and transformation from East India Marine Society, 1799, Essex Historical Society, 1821, and Essex County Natural History Society, 1833, to Essex Institute, 1848, to Peabody Academy of Science, Feb. 26, 1867-1915, to Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, and Peabody Essex Museum since 1992; similar to Parker, Franklin-q, entry above).

"**Peabody Gets $80,000 Grant,**" *Vanderbilt Register* (Dec. 8, 1989), p. 7 (From merger on July 1, 1979 PCofVU sought educational technology grants, faculty improvement, and contract links to upgrade Nashville and other public school systems through computer-based learning and teaching and in special education).

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. [Bicentennial Calendar] *George Peabody, 200th Anniversary, 1795-1995* (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Historical Society, 1995), 28 pp. (The 43 GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Peabody Institute and Its Future (Baltimore: Peabody Institute [1957]). (A centennial view).

"**Peabody Institute, Baltimore,**" *The International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians*, ed. by Oscar Thompson (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1975), p. 1640 (History, description, and evaluation of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, part of Johns Hopkins Univ. since 1982).

Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore. *Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore* (Baltimore: Peabody Library, 1883-93), five volumes. (Using as models book catalogs of the NYC Astor Library and the British Museum Library, PIB librarians N.H. Morison, P.R. Uhler, and some assistants spent 14 years [1869-1882] compiling this first five-volume PIB Library book catalog. It listed some 100,000 volumes by author, title, and with

many cross referenced content articles. A second catalog of eight volumes listing additional books appeared in 1905).

Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore. *Mr. Emerson Lectures at the Peabody Institute* (Baltimore: PIB Library, 1949) (R.W. Emerson's second indirect contact with GP was four lectures he gave at the PIB in early 1872. At PIB Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison's invitation, essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson's four early 1872 PIB lectures were: **1-**"Imagination and Poetry," Jan. 2; **2-**"Resources and Inspiration," Jan. 4; **3-**"Homes and Hospitality," Jan. 9; and **4-**"Art and Nature," Jan. 11).

Peabody Institute Library (Peabody, Mass.: Peabody Institute Library, n.d), unpaged (Six GP-related illustrations are described under George Peabody Illustrations).

Peabody Institute of Baltimore. *The Founder's Letters and Papers Relating to its Dedication and its History up to the 1st January, 1868* (Baltimore: William K. Boyle, 1868), pp. 90-97 (GP's speech at the PIB's dedication and opening, Oct. 25, 1866, affirmed his support for the Union during the Civil War. Blaming himself for past discord and pleading for harmony, he asked the Md. Historical Society trustees to withdraw from joint PIB administration and gave them a $20,000 publication fund).

"**The Peabody Library Returns,**" *Peabody News* (Aug./Sept. 1982), p. 4.

Peabody Museum of Salem--Essex Institute *News Release, May 19, 1992.* (Origin and transformation from East India Marine Society, 1799, Essex Historical Society, 1821, and Essex County Natural History Society, 1833, to Essex Institute, 1848, to Peabody Academy of Science, Feb. 26, 1867-1915, to Peabody Museum of Salem, 1915-92, and Peabody Essex Museum since 1992; similar to Parker, Franklin-q, entry above).

***Peabody Reflector*-a.** Vol. 38, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1965), issue cover (Black and white portrait of GP holding PEF founding letter of Feb. 7, 1867, addressed to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and other trustees).

***Peabody Reflector*-b.** Vol. 41, No. 4 (Fall 1971), back cover (Copy of a silhouette of a young GP, taken from front of the dust jacket of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody A Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971 ed. and rev. 1995 ed.]).

***Peabody Reflector*-c.** Vol. 52, No. 3 (Autumn 1979), "How Students See the Merger," pp. 13-14 (Details of GPCFT-Vanderbilt July 1, 1979, merger as PCofVU).

***Peabody Reflector*-d.** Special Section, Vol. 51, No. 4 (Winter 1979), p. 98 a-h. •<u>See</u> "**Peabody-Vanderbilt Merger** Information" below.

***Peabody Reflector*-e.** Vol. 52, No. 4 (Winter 1980), issue cover (Engraving of GP in old age).

"**Peabody Students** Getting in Tune for Transposition to Hopkins: Some Notes, Quotes, and Thoughts About New School," *Hopkins News-Letter*, Vol. 81, No. 31 (Feb. 11, 1977), pp. 1-2 (PIB Conservatory of Music-Johns Hopkins Univ. merger terms were worked out in June 1976 and completed in 1982, with the Conservatory retaining its autonomy under Johns Hopkins Univ. management).

"**Peabody Top Choice** in Education," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (March 1991), p. 2 (PCofVU ranked among top U.S. graduate schools of education in the 1990s).

Peabody Trust, London-a. *Peabody Trust 1862-1987: 125 Years Caring for Londoners* (London: Peabody Trust, 1987). (Four GP-related illustrations are identified under George Peabody Illustrations).

Peabody Trust, London-b. *Annual Report & Accounts 1994/95: Fighting Poverty in London* (London: Peabody Trust, 1996). (Some 27,000 Londoners in 1995 lived in nearly 14,000 Peabody homes on 83 estates. Peabody Trust assets were £900 million or about $1.53 billion, from original gifts that totaled $2.5 million, 1862-69).

Peabody Trust, London-c. *Good News for London: Annual Report 1999* (London: Peabody Trust, 1999). (Administers 17,183 homes [i.e., apartments or dwelling units] in 26 boroughs, for 34,500 Londoners; 59% white, 32% black, and 9% others. These include, besides Peabody Trust-built estates, public housing units whose authorities and residents have voted to come under Peabody Trust jurisdiction for improved living facilities, playground and other recreational facilities, job training and job placement programs).

"**Peabody-Vanderbilt Merger** Information," *Peabody Reflector*, Special Section, Vol. 51, No. 4 (Winter 1979), pp. 98 a-h (Vanderbilt-GPCFT merger talks during Sept.-Dec. 1978, resulted in PCofVU, July 1, 1979; some merger details).

"**Pellegrino Announces** Faculty Searches in Each Department," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 2, No. 45 (Jan. 1992), p. 1 (Under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU new faculty recruiting was meant to help improve public schools in Nashville and elsewhere by computer and other electronic teaching and learning techniques).

Pellegrino, James. "From the Dean," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (Fall 1992), inside front cover (Under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU faculty is helping improve public schools in Nashville and elsewhere).

Penick, James. "Professor Cope *vs.* Professor Marsh, a Bitter Feud Among the Bones," *American Heritage*, Vol. 22, No. 5 (Aug. 1971), pp. 5-13 (Rivalry, 1870s-80s, on fossil finds of dinosaurs, early birds, and early horse bones found in southwest Wyoming and elsewhere in the west between Philadelphia-born Quaker Edward Drinker Cope and GP's nephew Othniel Charles Marsh of Yale).

Perkinson, Henry J. *The Imperfect Panacea: American Faith in Education 1865-1990* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1991), p. 29 (Critical of the PEF's influence on black education in the former 11 Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Pevsner, Nikolous. *High Victorian Design; a Study of the Exhibits of 1851* (London: Architectural Press, 1951), pp. 28-29 (A block of model housing for the poor was built at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London by Henry Roberts at the suggestion of Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert).

Philadelphia, Penn., Rabbiner-Conferenz, *Protokolle der Rabbiner-Conferenz abgehalten zu Philadelphia, vom 3. bis zum. 6 November, 1869* (New York: Druck und Ferfag. S. Hecht, Buch und Schreibmaterialien Handlung, 1870). (Rabbi Samuel Hirsch's speech on GP's life, philanthropy, and death led to a unanimous resolution of esteem for GP entered into the minutes of a national convention of Jewish religious leaders [rabbis], Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1869).

Pierce, Edward L. *Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner* (Boston: Robert Brothers, 1893), IV, p. 323, note 4 (On March 8, 1867, U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner, R-Mass., introduced joint congressional resolution of thanks and gold medal to GP for PEF, debated and passed, 36 yeas and 2 nays, the nays charging GP with Confederate sympathy; debated March 9, 1867, U.S. House of Representatives, passed despite same charge, and sent to U.S. president, March 16, 1867).

Pinchon, Edgcumb. *Dan Sickles, Hero of Gettysburg and "Yankee King of Spain"* (New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1945). (Controversial U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner, charging GP in the press with toadying to the British by toasting Queen Victoria before the U.S. president).

Plate, Robert. *The Dinosaur Hunters* (New York: David McKay Co., 1964) (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Pollard, Michael. *People Who Care* (Ada, Okla.: Garrett Educational Corp., 1992), pp. 12-13 (Three GP-related illustrations are described under GP Illustrations).

[**Poole, Fitch**]. "Notes From the Diary of Fitch Poole," *Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 14 (1926), pp. 58-59 (Diary entries of first librarian of the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., covering GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, to eulogy, funeral, and burial, Feb. 8, 1870).

Pope, Charles Henry, ed. *Peabody Genealogy* (Boston: Charles Henry Pope, 1909), p. viii (Pope rejected C.M. Endicott's 1867 account [which see] of the Queen Boadicia origin of "Peabody." Pope held that when English surnames were crystallized in the 14th century, "Paybody" referred to trustworthy men who paid servants, creditors, and employees of barons, manufacturers, or public officials. They were selected by character and ability as paymasters or paying-tellers. Pope stated that the Latin motto of the Peabody coat of arms, *Murus aereus conscientia sana*, meant "A sound conscience is a wall of bronze," or better, since the Romans thought of bronze as a hard metal, "A sound conscience is a solid wall of defense").

Porter, David D.-a. "The 'Trent' Affair," *The Naval History of the Civil War* (Secaucus, N.J.: Castle, 1984), pp. 63-74 (Nov. 8, 1861, seizure and removal of four Confederates from British *Trent* which caused delay in announcement of GP's March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for London housing).

Porter, David D.-b. *The Naval History of the Civil War* (Secaucus, N.J.: Castle, 1984), pp. 621-658 (Chap. XLVI. "The Adventures of the 'Florida' ['Oreto'] and 'Alabama,'" Confederate raiders which wrecked Union cargo ships).

Power, D'Arcy. "Pavy, Frederick William (1829-1911)," *Dictionary of National Biography Supplement*, ed. by Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1912), pp. 84-85 (Physician F.W. Pavy of Guy's Hospital embalmed GP 's remains after GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London. Dr. Pavy is also known for his early investigation of diabetes).

Pratt, Edwin A. "The Conversion of Westminster," *The Monthly Review*, Vol. 27 (June 1907), pp. 125-140 (Quoted Dickens, Charles, ed. "Tilling the Devil's Acres," *Household Words* [edited by Charles Dickens], Vol. 15, No. 377 [June 13, 1857], pp. 553-558, on housing and other needs of England's poor).

"**President Claunch Dies,**" *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Spring 1991), p. 2 (Career and death of GPCFT's fifth president during 1963-73).

Price, John. *Homes for the People! Our Greatest Want and How to Supply It.* (London: E. and F. Spon, 1874), p. 15 (On Sidney Waterlow who praised GP's example and first proved that low rent housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury borough, London, soon after publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London).

"**Priestley, James.**" *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume 1607-1896* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1963), p. 425 (Va.-born James Priestley, 1760-1821, was the second president of Cumberland College, Nashville, during Oct. 24, 1809 to Feb. 24, 1821. The sequence of the seven historically connected institutions: Davidson Academy, 1785-1806, was rechartered as Cumberland College, 1806-26, rechartered as the Univ. of Nashville, 1826-75, rechartered as State Normal School, 1875-89, name changed to Peabody Normal College, 1889-1909, rechartered as GPCFT, 1914-79, and succeeded by PCofVU, since 1979. For James Priestley's somewhat different career position dates, see •Ref. Crabb-c).

Prime, Samuel Irenaeus. *The Life of Samuel F.B. Morse, Inventor of the Electro-Magnetic Recording Telegraph* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1875), pp. 630-631 (Morse replied to a toast to "The Telegraph" at GP's July 4, 1854, Independence Day dinner for over 100 guests, Richmond near London. Speeches by U.S. Minister to Britain George M. Dallas and GP).

***Proceedings at the Reception and Dinner** in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856. To Which is appended an Historical Sketch of the Peabody Institute, with the Exercises at the Laying of the Corner-stone and at the Dedication* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856). (On his first U.S. return visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London, since Feb. 1837, GP declined public receptions in NYC, Boston, and elsewhere for one in his hometown. Described bands, marching school children, and speeches [with GP's replies] by Essex County dignitary Alfred A. Abbott, R.S. Daniels, Edward Everett, Mass. Gov. Henry J. Gardner, and J.C.B Davis. Included letters from dignitaries invited but unable to attend: Abbott Lawrence, Rufus Choate, Washington Irving, Elisha Kent Kane, Peter Cooper, Robert C. Winthrop, Josiah Quincy, Jr., W.W. Corcoran, George Bancroft, Henry

Barnard, and others; and extracts from newspaper accounts. Artist Winslow Homer, 1836-1910, did lithographs for this book. His initials appear on illustrations facing pp. 21, 89).

Putnam, Alice L. "The Peabody Celebration in Danvers. From a Letter in Possession of Col. Eben Putnam," *The Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 20 (1932), pp. 63-64. (Letter from 17-year-old Salem, Mass., school girl who described her impressions of attending the Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, GP celebration on his first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London since Feb. 1837).

Putnam, Charles Gideon, M.D. For Boston physician who treated GP in 1869, •see Mass. Medical Society, above.

Putnam, Frederic Ward. *The Archaeological Reports of Frederic Ward Putnam: Selected from the Annual Reports of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University 1875-1903* (New York: AMS Press, 1973, reprint), IX-XIII (GP founded with a $150,000 gift, Oct. 8, 1866, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, of which anthropologist Frederic Ward Putnam was curator during 1874-1909).

Randolph, Harold. "Asger Hamerik--An Appreciation," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1923, pp. 5-6 (Much respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above).

Range, Willard. *The Rise and Progress of Negro Colleges in Georgia 1865-1949* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1951) (On the PEF's work and influence on black education in Ga.).

Rawnsley, Willingham Franklin, ed. *The Life, Diaries, and Correspondence of Lady Jane Franklin, 1792-1875* (London: Erskine, MacDonald, 1949). (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Reck, W. Emerson. *A. Lincoln: His Last 24 Hours* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 1987) (In 1858 London barrister Tom Taylor asked U.S. Legation in London Secty. J.C.B. Davis, a GP acquaintance, to help get his [Taylor's] comedy play, *Our American Cousin*, 1851, produced on stage. Actress and stage manager Laura Keene bought and successfully staged it. It played in Chicago May 20, 1860, when the Republican Party Convention in that city chose Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate. It was the play Pres. Lincoln attended April 14, 1865, Ford Theater, Washington, D.C., when he was assassinated).

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Vols. 46-47 (1944-1945), p. 41 (On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 to five trustees for a free public library building fund in Georgetown, D.C. In 1876 his gift became the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C. It was later merged with the Public Library system of Washington, D.C., and still exists as the George Peabody Room of the public library of Washington, D.C., containing Georgetown, D.C., historiana).

Redlich, Fritz. *The Molding of American Banking: Men and Ideas* (New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1968), Part I, pp. xxxiii (a), Part II, pp. 70, 348, 350-353f (History of U.S. banking, including short account of GP's career, J.S. Morgan, J.P. Morgan, George Peabody & Co., and related topics).

Reed, Charles. *Memoir of Charles Reed* (London: Macmillan & Co., 1883). (In London's Court of Common Council Charles Reed introduced, May 2, 1862, the resolution granting the Freedom of the City of London to GP, July 10, 1862. He was later GP's friend, advisor, and an executor of GP's British estate; similar to Boase, George Clement-b, entry above)

Reingold, Nathan, ed. *Science in Nineteenth-Century America: A Documentary History* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1964), pp. 236-241 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Reniers, Perceval. *The Springs of Virginia; Life, Love, and Death at the Waters 1775-1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), pp. 218-219 (GP visited Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, where he spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee, other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educational and political leaders, and where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor).

***Report of the Centennial Celebration** of the Birth of George Peabody, Held at Peabody, Mass. Monday, February 8, 1895* (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1895), p. 19 (Town Hall decoration, p. 21; speeches by Francis H. Appleton, p. 41; Mass. Lt. Gov. Roger Wolcott, pp. 67-68; Harvard Prof. F.G. Peabody, p. 73; Queen Victoria's cablegram, pp. 74-75; Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. D.C. Gilman's message, pp. 64, 79-82; Reproduced train schedule, Boston to Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, for GP's funeral and eulogy, South Congregational Church, and burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. Mid-morning arrival of Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur and retinue, British Minister to the U.S. Edward Thornton, Mass. Gov. William Claflin and staff, Robert Charles Winthrop, former U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Francis Adams, Harvard Univ. Pres. Charles William Eliot, and other delegates. Also in *Boston Herald*, Feb. 16, 1895).

Reynolds, David S. *Walt Whitman's America: A Cultural Biography* (New York: Knopf, 1995), p. 505 (U.S. poet Walt Whitman's poem about GP, written amid the publicity following GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London and transatlantic funeral for burial in Salem, Mass.).

Rice, Jessie Pearl. *J. L. M. Curry, Southerner, Statesman and Educator* (New York: King's Crown Press, 1949) (J.L.M. Curry was trustee and second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903).

Richter, William L. *The ABC-CLIO Companion to American Reconstruction, 1862-1877* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 1996), pp. 174-177 (Author showed that all northern freedmen's aid societies found it impossible to aid black public schools in the South except through segregated schools sanctioned by the white power structure. The author thus

underscored that this course was inevitable for administrator Barnas Sears to carry out the PEF's mandate).

"**Riggs, Elisha Francis,**" *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (New York: James T. White & Co., 1916), XV, p. 229 (Elisha Francis Riggs, 1851-1910, grandson of Elisha Riggs, Sr., 1779-1853, GP's senior partner in Riggs & Peabody, 1814-29, succeeded his father George Washington Riggs, 1831-81, as head of the banking firm of Riggs & Co., Washington, D.C., successor to Corcoran & Riggs, 1840-48. When Elisha Francis Riggs retired in 1896, Riggs & Co. became the Riggs National Bank, corner of 15th St. and N.Y. Ave., Washington, D.C., original site of Corcoran & Riggs).

Riggs, John Beverley. *Riggs Family of Maryland; A Genealogical and Historical Record, Incl. A Study of the Several Families in England* (Brookeville, Md.: privately printed, 1939). (Included family members connected with GP).

"**Rinehart, William Henry,**" *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), V, p. 256 (PIB Gallery of Art owned and displayed 42 of Baltimore resident sculptor William Henry Rinehart's figures, reliefs, busts, and three marble originals, including his masterpiece, *Clytie*).

Roberts, Henry. *The Essentials of a Healthy Dwelling and the Extension of its Benefits to the Laboring Class with a Special Promotion of that Object by H.R.H. the Late Prince Consort* (London: J. Ridgway, 1862). (A block of model housing for the poor was built at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London by Henry Roberts at the suggestion of Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert).

Robertson, Marcelle. "New Dean to Work for 'Answers,'" *Vanderbilt Hustler*, Vol. 104, No. 1 (Jan. 14, 1992), pp. 1, 11 (Under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU faculty helped improve public schools in Nashville and elsewhere by electronic learning techniques).

Rodgers, Charles T. (comp). *American Superiority at the World's Fair* (Philadelphia: John J. Hawkins, 1852). (Ffrench, p. 242, quoted from this book that while England and France won most awards at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair, the U.S. made an impressive showing, including the U.S. yacht *America* which beat the British *Baltic* in the first international yacht race in British waters, 1851, with the silver tankard prize afterward known as America's cup. GP's $15,000 loan to the U.S. exhibitors allowed U.S. art and industrial products to be seen to good advantage by over six million visitors; and his two Exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinners were praised in the press).

Rosen, F. Bruce. "The Influence of the Peabody Fund on Education in Reconstruction Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 55, No. 3 (1977), pp. 310-320 (Described and evaluated PEF's work in Fla.).

Ross, Ishbel. *Ladies of the Press: The Story of Women in Journalism by an Insider* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1936), "Baltimore," Chapter XXXVII," pp. 493-497 (On Baltimorean May Garrettson Evans' early career as a Baltimore reporter. She attended the Peabody Conservatory

of Music, reviewed musical events for the Baltimore *Sun* for her reporter brother, and became an early woman reporter for the *Sun*. She saw the need for a preparatory school for the Conservatory and started a preparatory school herself, Oct. 1894, taught largely by Conservatory staff. In 1898 her school became the Peabody Conservatory of Music's Preparatory Dept. [commonly called "the Prep"], which grew in enrollment and prestige under her direction).

Rudwick, Martin J.S. *The Meaning of Fossils: Episodes in the History of Paleontology*. 2nd ed. (New York: Neale Watson Academic Publications, 1976), pp. 252-255 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Rusk, William S.-a. "Notes on the Life of William Henry Rinehart, Sculptor," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (Dec. 1924), pp. 309-338 (PIB Gallery of Art owned and displayed 42 of Md.-born Baltimore resident sculptor William Henry Rinehart's figures, reliefs, busts, and three marble originals, including his masterpiece, *Clytie*).

Rusk, William S.-b. "Rinehart, William Henry," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), XV, pp. 615-617 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Russell, John Dale. *Report of the Study of Closer Cooperation Between George Peabody College for Teachers and Vanderbilt University* (Nashville, May 1962) (Pre-July 1, 1979, GPCFT-Vanderbilt Univ. merger events and concerns).

Ryan, Will Carson. *Studies in Early Graduate Education, the Johns Hopkins, Clark University, the University of Chicago, Bulletin No. 30* (New York: Carnegie Foundation, 1939), p. 16 (GP's influence on Johns Hopkins' philanthropy. Best account in Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry above).

Salisbury, Lynne Trowbridge. *Peabody Museum of Natural History: A Guide to the Exhibits* (New Haven: Yale University, 1961), p. 6 (Photo of GP, head and shoulders, in old age, and photo of Yale paleontologist Othniel Charles Marsh, GP's nephew who influenced him to found three Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale universities and in Salem, Mass.).

Sandburg, Carl-a. *Abraham Lincoln, The War Years* (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1939), III, pp. 124-125 (Without citing proof, Sandburg wrote: "Of the international bankers Peabody & Morgan, sturdy Samuel Bowles said in the *Springfield* [Mass.] *Daily Republican* [Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2], that their agencies in New York and London had induced during the war a flight of capital from America." Sandburg quoted Bowles: '"They [GP and partner J.S. Morgan] gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence.... No individuals contributed so much to flooding the money markets with evidence of our debts to Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality, and none made more money by the operation.'" This charge, first made without supporting evidence by U.S. Consul General in Paris John Bigelow, was uncritically repeated by socialist historian Gustavus Myers, 1910, 1936; by socialist historian Matthew Josephson's *Robber Barons*, 1934, p. 60; and in historian's

Leland DeWitt Baldwin's *Stream of American History*, 1952, II, p. 121. •See "Bigelow, John..." above).

Sandburg, Carl-b. *Always the Young Strangers* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1953), pp. 260, 262-263, 269 (As a schoolboy growing up in Galesburg, Ill., about 1890, poet and biographer Carl Sandburg first read about GP in a vest pocket size pamphlet series packed in "Duke's Cigarettes," which he asked an adult smoker to save for him).

Satterlee, Herbert. *The Life of J. Pierpont Morgan* (New York: privately printed, 1937). (Written by J.P. Morgan, Sr.'s son-in-law. Useful on young Morgan's contact with GP about 1853-58).

Schaaf, Elizabeth-a, compiler. *Guide to the Archives: The Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, 1857-1977* (Baltimore: Archives of the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, 1987). (Seven GP-related illustrations are described under George Peabody Illustrations).

Schaaf, Elizabeth-b. "Baltimore's Peabody Art Gallery," *The Archives of the American Art Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (1984), pp. 9-14 (Described the PIB's Gallery of Art holdings, how they were acquired, from whom, and how and when displayed).

Schaaf, Elizabeth-c. "From Idea to Tradition: The Peabody Prep," *Music Educators Journal*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Sept. 1985), pp. 38-43 (Baltimorean May Garrettson Evans started the Peabody Conservatory of Music's Preparatory Dept., Oct. 1894. Similar to Luckett, Margie H., above).

Scharf, John Thomas-a. *The Chronicles of Baltimore; Being a Complete History of "Baltimore Town" and Baltimore City From the Earliest Period to the Present Time* (Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers, 1874), p. 231 (GP's philanthropic example and talk with Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore during 1866-67 early influenced Johns Hopkins to write his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital; best account in Garrett, John Work [1820-84] *Address...*, entry above. •Baltimore's early history, including its eight cultural centers and libraries, 1790-1852, prior to the PIB's founding letter, Feb. 12, 1857, pp. 280, 403, 405. •GP receptions and speeches in Baltimore at Md. Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1857, and at Md. Institute, Feb. 2, 1857, before his Feb. 12, 1857 PIB founding letter, p. 552. •Items placed in the PIB cornerstone, April 16, 1859: **1**-*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 [April 1857] containing the "George Peabody" biographical sketch with an engraving of GP "engraved by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," pp. 428-437. **2**-*Proceedings at the Reception and Dinner in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856* [Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856]. **3**-some gold and silver coins. **4**-reports of the Baltimore public schools. **5**-Md. Institute reports. **6**-Md. Historical Society reports. **7**-B&O RR reports. **8**-Baltimore Board of Trade reports. **9**-Baltimore city government reports. **10**-that day's Baltimore newspapers. **11**-and a piece of the Atlantic Cable; p. 568).

Scharf, John Thomas-b. *History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day* (Baltimore: John B. Piet, 1879), III, pp. 216-217 (Md. legislature and Gov. Thomas G. Pratt

voted GP unanimous praise, 1847, for selling part of Md.'s $8 million bond issue abroad; similar to Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, entry above. Also quoted in Baltimore's *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 29, 1847, p. 2, c. 3-6).

Scharf, John Thomas-c. *History of Baltimore City and County, Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 663 (GP's War of 1812 veterans land bounty, application, Feb. 25, 1857, Veterans Records of the War of 1812, National Archives, Washington, D.C. •Pp. 485-487, on John B. Seidenstricker who praised GP at the Feb. 2, 1857, Md. Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts reception for GP in Baltimore).

Schiff, Judith Ann. "The Peabody's 'Bone-Digger,'" *Yale*, Vol. 62, No. 5 (March 1999), p. 80 [same in *Yale Alumni Magazine*, Fall 1999, p. 80] (On the one hundredth anniversary of Othniel Charles Marsh's death, Yale Univ. Library's Chief Research Archivist described his career and contributions. Marsh's career as the first U.S. paleontology professor at Yale, an important discoverer of fossils, particularly dinosaur bones, was made possible by his uncle GP who paid for nephew Marsh's complete education in the U.S. and German universities, Marsh's rock collection, and book library; and endowed the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale, Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000).

Schoch, Robert M. "The Paleontological Collections of the Peabody Museum of Natural History," *Fossils Quarterly* (Fall/Winter 1984-1985), pp. 4-14 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Schuchert, Charles, and Clara Mae LeVene. *O. C. Marsh, Pioneer in Paleontology* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940). (Schuchert, a successor to Marsh at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above. •Pp. 70-71 has GP's April 16, 1828, letter to sister Sophronia Peabody of poverty and beggars he saw in rural Ireland during his first nine-month commercial buying trip to Europe. •P. 21 has GP's May 18, 1831, letter to nephew named after him, son of older brother David Peabody, who died of scarlet fever before he could enter Harvard as GP intended. GP's poignant letter begins: "Deprived as I was..." •On p. 75 authors state that the Civil War stopped the sale of U.S. securities abroad from 1861 until Union victory was assured in 1864. Still, critics, without proof, charged GP with war profit at Federal expense, including U.S. Consul in Paris John Bigelow, 1862; Springfield, Mass., *Daily Republican* editor Samuel Bowles, 1866; Marxist writer Matthew Josephson, 1934; poet and biographer Carl Sandburg in his *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939; and historian L.D. Baldwin, 1952. •See "Bigelow, John..." above).

[Schuler, Hans] *Who's Who in American Art* (Washington: American Federation of Arts, 1940), III, p. 573 (Artist who made GP's bust, unveiled May 12, 1926, at GP place in N.Y.U. Hall of Fame; similar to Banks, Louis, above).

Sears, Jesse Brundage. *Philanthropy in the History of American Higher Education.* Bulletin No. 26 (Washington, D.C.: United States Bureau of Education, 1922), p. 91 (Praised the PEF's

influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

***Semicentennial of George Peabody College** for Teachers 1875-1925* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers [1925]), p. 29 (Robert C. Winthrop's GP eulogy, given in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, followed by burial that day at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

Semmer, Blythe. "Peabody Hotel." *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West. (Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press for Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), p. 726 (Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., built by Colonel Robert C. Brinkley, 1869, who had crossed the Atlantic with GP, probably May 1867, and named the hotel after the philanthropist).

Shelesnyak, Moses C. "The Story of Elisha Kent Kane, Surgeon, U.S. Navy," *U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin*, Vol. 47, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1947), pp. 86-87. (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Browne, James A., entry above).

Shephard, Arthur MacC. "Almy, John Jay (April 24, 1815-May 16, 1895)," *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964), Vol. 1, pp. 226-227 (J.J. Almy was born in Newport, R.I., a midshipman at age 14, served in the Mediterranean [1830-32], in the Mexican War, and Civil War. Author Allen H. Welch credited J.J. Almy with the near faultless reception ceremonies of GP's remains at Portland harbor, Me., when Almy was chief of staff of Adm. D.G. Farragut, in charge of the U.S. Navy reception).

Sherer, Robert G. *Subordination or Liberation? The Development and Conflicting Theories of Black Education in Nineteenth Century Alabama* (University: Univ. of Alabama Press, 1977) (On the PEF's work and influence on black education in Ala.).

Shor, Elizabeth Noble. *Fossils and Flies: The Life of a Compleat Scientist Samuel Wendell Williston (1851-1918)* (Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1977), pp. 3-7, 22-23, 64-71, 96-98, 117-123 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

"Sidney Lanier Commemoration," *Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (Oct. 1925-June 1926), pp. 480-505 (On poet Sidney Lanier, first flutist, PIB Conservatory of Music, who also taught English literature at Johns Hopkins Univ., about 1880; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above).

Simpson, George Gaylord. *George Gaylord Simpson: Concession to the Improbable, An Unconventional Autobiography* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978), pp. 16-17, 40-41, 130-131, 270-271 (Life of scientist G.G. Simpson, colleague of GP's nephew O.C. Marsh. Similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Sinclair, Andrew. *Corsair: The Life of J. Pierpont Morgan* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1981), p. 5 (J.P. Morgan's father, Junius Spencer Morgan, was GP's partner, Oct. 1, 1854-Oct. 1, 1864, in George Peabody & Co., 1838-64, renamed J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-1909, Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., London, 1909-90, and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990).

Sioussat, St. George L. "Notes of Colonel W. G. Moore, Private Secretary to President Johnson, 1866-1869," *American Historical Review*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Oct. 1913), pp. 98-132. (To avoid impeachment, Pres. A. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s plan for a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty., never came about; similar to Bergeron, Paul H., ed., entry above).

Smalley, George. *The Life of Sir Sidney Waterlow, Bart.* (London: Edward Arnold, 1909), pp. 8, 58-59 (Sidney Waterlow praised GP's example and first proved that low rent housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury borough, London, soon after publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London).

Smith, E.T. Murray. *The Roll Call of Westminster Abbey* (London: Smith Elder and Co., 1902), p. 383 (Thinking first of a London-wide network of drinking fountains, secondly of aiding the charitable Ragged School movement, GP settled on model housing for London's working poor, a decision reached when Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, for GP, spoke to the Ragged School Union head Lord Shaftesbury. This noted social reformer said that the London poor's greatest need was low rent housing. GP gave a total of $2.5 million, 1862-69, for the Peabody Homes of London).

Smith, E. Vale. *History of Newburyport; From the Earliest Settlement of the Country to the Present Time* (Boston: Damrell & Moore, 1854), pp. 188-191. (Great Fire of Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1811, ruined business prospects, including the store of older brother David Peabody where GP, age 16, clerked, and the store of paternal uncle John Peabody with whom GP left in 1812 to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.).

Smith, George Barnett. *The Life and Speeches of the Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1881), II, pp. 314-315 (British MP John Bright was GP's guest for a week in July 1868 at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon River which GP rented because he liked to fish there).

"Smith, John Spear." *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888), V, p. 588 (J.S. Smith, president of the Md. Historical Society, introduced GP to its members at the MHS reception for GP, Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857).

Smith, William Ernest-a. "Blair, Francis Preston, Sr. (April 12, 1791-Oct. 18, 1876)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), II, pp. 332-334 (To avoid impeachment, U.S. Pres. A. Johnson's political advisor, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s plan for a complete cabinet change with GP as Treasury Secty., never came about; similar to Bergeron, Paul H., ed., entry above).

Smith, William Ernest-b. *The Francis Preston Blair Family in Politics* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1933), II, p. 332 (Fuller account of the Smith, William Ernest-a, entry immediately above).

Smythe, George Franklin. "McIlvaine, Charles Pettit (Jan. 18, 1799-March 13, 1873)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933, 1961), VI, Part 2, pp. 64-65 (Biographical sketch of GP's philanthropic advisor who helped plan the Peabody Homes of London, 1862, an Episcopal bishop and a leading PEF trustee).

Snyder, William T., Jr. "Peabody Institute of Baltimore," *Baltimore*, Vol. 36, No. 6 (March 1943), pp. 37-38 (PIB brief history, cultural value, and significance of its reference library).

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States 1789-1978* (Westport, Conn.: Meckler Books, 1978). (Pp. 709-711: William Claflin, 1818-1905, Mass. governor during 1869-71, and his staff attended GP's funeral service in Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1870. •Pp. 735-736: Endicott Peabody, b. 1920, familiarly called "Chubb," was Mass. governor during 1963-65. •P. 1357: biographical sketch of George Peabody Wetmore, 1846-1921, London-born son of GP's business friend William Shepard Wetmore. G.P. Wetmore, R.I. Gov. during 1885-87, and U.S. Senator, 1895-1907, was also a trustee of the PEF and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ.).

Society for Improving the Conditions of the Labouring Classes. *Plans and Suggestions for Dwellings Adapted to the Working Classes Including the Model Houses for Families Erected by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., in Connection with the Exposition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851* (London: The Society for Improving the Conditions of the Labouring Classes, 1851). (A block of model housing for the poor was built at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London by Henry Roberts at the suggestion of Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert).

"**Somerville, Henderson Middleton.**" *Who Was Who in America* (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1943), Vol. 1 (This PEF trustee from 1890 was born in Madison County, Va., educated at the Univ. of Ala. [B.A., 1856, M.A., 1859], Cumberland Law School [LL.B., 1859], and received honorary degrees from Georgetown, Ky. College [LL.D., 1886], Southwestern Univ., Tenn. [LL.D., 1887], and Univ. of Ala. [LL.D., 1887]. He was editor of the Memphis, Tenn. *Appeal* [1859-62], was lecturer, Univ. of Ala. Law School [1873-90], and was Ala. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice [1880-90]).

South Carolina-a. *Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1896* (Columbia, SC: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1896), p. 373 (A proposed GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., was first urged at a Va. conference of Superintendents of Education and recorded in Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction's 1885 annual report. PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry tried but failed to further this proposal in other southern states, particularly S.C. and Tenn.).

South Carolina-b. *Journal of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Being the Regular Session Beginning January 14, 1896* (Columbia, SC: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1896), pp. 6-46 (Similar to entry immediately above).

South Carolina-c. *Journal of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Being the Regular Session Beginning January 14, 1896* (Columbia, SC: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1896), pp. 12-51 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Southern Education Foundation Annual Report 1986-87. *Toward Equity and Excellence; A 50 Year Commitment, 1937-1987* (Atlanta: Southern Education Foundation, 1987), pp. 8-10 (Illustration of GP in old age, p. 8; and illustrations of later philanthropists influenced by GP's example whose gifts have aided the Southern Education Foundation: John L. Slater, p. 9; Anna T. Jeanes, p. 10; and others).

Spalding, J. Samuel. *A Genealogical History of Edward Spalding of Massachusetts Bay and His Descendants* (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Sons, 1872), p. 145 (After the May 31, 1811, fire in Newburyport, Mass., GP, then age 16, asked Newburyport merchant Prescott Spaulding, 1781-d. Feb. 13, 1864, for a letter of recommendation, on the basis of which Boston merchant James Reed gave GP $2,000 worth of merchandise on credit, enabling GP and his uncle John Peabody to leave Newburyport to open a store in Georgetown, D.C., May 15, 1812).

Spatz, H. Donald. "Fire Engines, Cow Pastures and Music," *Forecast!* (Washington/Baltimore Entertainment Guide), Vol. 14, No. 11 (Jan. 1978), pp. 60-61 (Peter Mennin was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's fifth director for four years, 1958-62. He left to become president of NYC's Juilliard School of Music, where he had previously taught).

Spears, John Randolph. *David G. Farragut* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1905), pp. 370-373 (Adm. D.G. Farragut was ill with pneumonia when placed in charge of U.S. Naval reception of GP's remains at Portland, Me., Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870, his last official act. He arrived in Portland Jan. 22 with his wife and secretary, was met by the Portland funeral committee, and was escorted to the Falmouth Hotel to rest, while Mrs. Farragut visited her son, Lt. Farragut, Third U.S. Artillery, at nearby Fort Preble. He died seven months later, Aug. 14, 1870).

Spencer, Richard Henry, ed. "Elisha Riggs," *Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland*, ed. by Richard Henry Spencer (New York: American Historical Society, 1919), pp. 599-619 (Elisha Riggs [Sr.], born in Brookeville, Md., was age 35 and an experienced merchant when he first met 18-year-old fellow solder GP marching and drilling in the War of 1812. He took GP as junior partner in Riggs, Peabody & Co., 1814-29, moving from Georgetown, D.C., 1814, to Baltimore, 1815-29. While members of his family later worked with GP, Elisha Riggs Sr. became a NYC banker. His descendants established the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C.).

Spivey, Donald. *Schooling for the New Slavery: Black Industrial Education, 1868-1915.* Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies, No. 38 (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood

Press, 1978), pp. 28, 32, 37, 77-84 (Views on black education held by J.L.M. Curry, who was PEF trustee and second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903).

Spofford, Jeremiah. *A Genealogical Record of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott* (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1888), pp. 15, 37-41, 47-48, 64 (Genealogy of GP's maternal forebears include Spofford, Scott, Wheeler, Poor, Follansbee, and Dodge).

"**SR Building to Return** as Focal Point for Campus," *Peabody Columns*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (March 1993), pp. 1-2 (During 1993-96 under second Dean James William Pellegrino PCofVU renovated and expanded its historic Social-Religious Building at a cost of $14.5 million to house central administration, Dept. of Teaching and Learning, and the Learning Technology Center to help improve public school teaching and learning in Nashville and elsewhere. Reprinted in *Vanderbilt Register*, May 3-16, 1993, pp. 1, 5).

[**Standish, Paget**]. *Dictionary of National Biography* (London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1909), Vol. 14, p. 946 (Seeking relief from gout attacks, GP fished for salmon on a lake he rented on the Standish O'Grady estate, County Limerick, Ireland, June-Aug. 1865, then believed to be managed by 4th Viscount, Paget Standish [1835-77]).

Starr, Elizabeth Ellen. "Asger Hamerik as I Knew Him as Teacher, Artist, Friend," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore), Fall 1923, pp. 6-7 (Recollections about respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98; similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above).

Stern, Philip Van Doren. *Secret Missions of the Civil War* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1990), pp. 82, 297 (Confederate emissaries bought British-made ships and outfitted them as Confederate raiders).

Stevens, Henry (comp). *An Account of the Proceedings at the Dinner Given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans Connected with the Great Exhibition, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, On the 27th October, 1851* (London: William Pickering, 1851). (Henry Stevens, who attended this elaborate GP-sponsored dinner, was a Barnet, Vt.-born London resident book dealer, friend, and sometime GP agent. The elaborately printed book was distributed to distinguished participants and other dignitaries in London and the U.S.).

Stevenson, Burton. *The Home Book of Quotations; Classical & Modern*. Tenth Edition (New York: Greenwich House, 1984), p. 53, entry 3 (Excerpt from GP's Feb. 7, 1867, letter founding the PEF).

[**Stewart, Reginald-a,** about]. "Reginald Stewart, the New Director," *Peabody Bulletin* (Baltimore) (Fall 1941), pp. 1-3 (Son of a distinguished organist in Edinburgh, Scotland, Reginald Stewart founded and conducted the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, Canada, before becoming fourth Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1941-58. He also conducted the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, 1942-52. By employing World War II European refugee musicians he assembled the Conservatory's largest and most illustrious faculty).

[**Stewart, Reginald-b,** about]. "Stewart and the Peabody," *Gardens, Houses and People* (Baltimore) (April 1952). (Similar to entry immediately above).

Strickland, Walter George. *A Dictionary of Irish Artists. 2 Vols.* (New York: Hacker Arts Books, 1913, 1968), Vol. 1 (A-K), pp. 557-559 (Irish-born sculptor John Edward Jones made a bust of GP in 1856 and attended GP's July 4, 1856, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London. Also present were U.S. Minister to Britain George Mifflin Dallas who spoke and U.S. inventor Samuel F.B Morse who responded to a toast to his invention, the telegraph. J.E. Jones's busts, including one of Queen Victoria in 1854, were exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1844 to his death).

"**Stuart, Alexander Hugh Holmes**," *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume 1607-1896* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1963), p. 153. (PEF trustee A.H.H. Stuart during 1871-89 was born in Staunton, Va., was a graduate of the Univ. of Va., was a lawyer, member of the Va. House of Delegates, Va. member of U.S. House of Representatives, and U.S. Secty. of the Interior under U.S. Pres. Fillmore, and member of Va. Senate. He opposed secession and was rector of the Univ. of Va.).

Sully, Thomas. *A Register of Portraits Painted by Thomas Sully, 1801-1871*, ed. by Charles Henry West (Philadelphia: privately printed, 1909), p. 68 (On the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement. Artist Thomas Sully painted a portrait of E.E. Hoppin; similar to Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field, entry above).

Sumner, Charles. "Speech in the Senate, on a Joint Resolution Giving Thanks of Congress to George Peabody, March 8, 1867." *Charles Sumner: His Complete Works, With an Introduction by Hon. George Frisbie Hoar* (New York: 1900, reprint Negro Universities Press, 1969), Vol. 14, pp. 317-320 (U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner, R-Mass., introduced a joint congressional resolution of thanks and a gold medal to GP for his PEF; debated and passed that day, 36 yeas and 2 nays, the nays charging GP with Civil War Confederate sympathy; debated March 9, 1867, in U.S. House of Representatives, passed despite the same charge, and sent to U.S. president for signature, March 16, 1867).

Sweat, Joseph, "Uncommon Men," *Vanderbilt Magazine*, Vol. 81, No. 3 (Fall 1999), pp. 11-15 (Founding [1875] by Methodist Bishop Holland N. McTyeire of Central Methodist Univ., Nashville, which, endowed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, became Vanderbilt Univ., led by Chancellors Landon C. Garland, during 1875-93; James H. Kirkland, 1893-1937; Oliver C. Carmichael, 1937-46; Harvie Branscomb, 1946-63; Alexander Heard, 1963-83; and Joe B. Wyatt, 1983-2000. From 1914 Vanderbilt Univ. cooperated with neighboring GPCFT, which became PCofVU on July 1, 1979).

Tapley, Harriet Silvester-a. "Joshua Silvester--His Life and Times in Danvers," *Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 2 (1914), pp. 45-46 (Cambridge, Mass.-born poet Oliver Wendell Holmes composed and read his "George Peabody" poem at July 16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.).

Tapley, Harriet Silvester-b. *Chronicles of Danvers (Old Salem Village) Massachusetts 1632-1923* (Danvers, Mass.: Danvers Historical Society, 1923), pp. 166-167. (Described GP celebration, Oct. 9, 1856, Danvers, Mass., on his first U.S. visit after nearly 20 years' absence in London. Pp. 169-171: Cambridge, Mass.-born poet Oliver Wendell Holmes composed and read his "George Peabody" poem at July 16, 1869, dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.).

Tate, William Knox. "Elementary Education in the South," *The South in the Building of a Nation, A History of the Southern States* (Richmond, Va.: Southern Historical Publication Society, 1909), p. 291 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Taylor, Hoy. *An Interpretation of the Early Administration of the Peabody Education Fund*; Contributions to Education No. 114 (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1933) (Analyzed the PEF's activities and influence on public education in the South).

"**Technology Can Reconstruct** Classroom Instruction," *Vanderbilt Register* (Dec. 8, 1989), n.p. (From merger on July 1, 1979, PCofVU sought Ed. Tech. grants, faculty improvement, and contract links to upgrade Nashville and other public school systems through computer-based learning and teaching and in special education).

Teloh, Mary H., and James Thweatt, compilers. "Tennessee Notes: Tennessee Medical Imprints of the Nineteenth Century," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 53, No. 3 (Fall 1994), pp. 208-217 (Has photo of John Berrien Lindsley, M.D., p. 211, from the Annette and Irwin Eskind Biomedical Library, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, p. 213, and lists seven publication by Dr. Lindsley).

Tennessee. *Acts of the State of Tennessee Passed by the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly, for the years 1869-1870* (Nashville: Jones Purvis and Co.), 1870. Resolution No. XV, p. 667 ("...Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that, in the death of this distinguished American, we deplore the loss of a benefactor of our race, whose memory deserves to be held in perpetual and grateful reverence--not alone by those who have been the recipients of his charities--but all mankind who have been blessed by his example").

Thayer, William Roscoe. *Theodore Roosevelt An Intimate Biography* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919), p. 4 (Confederate Naval Commander James Dunwody Bulloch, who purchased the British-built Confederate raider CSS *Alabama*, was the uncle of U.S. Pres. Theodore Rooseveit, who was a trustee, 1901-14, of Peabody Normal College and its successor GPCFT).

Thomas, Emory M. *Robert E. Lee; A Biography* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1995), pp. 391-392, 447, quoting Christina Bond, "Recollections of Robert E. Lee," *South Atlantic Quarterly*, Vol. 24 (1925), pp. 333-348 (Asked at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., summer 1868, if he ever resented the North, Lee replied, "I believe I may say, looking into my own heart, and

speaking as in the presence of my God, that I have never known one moment of bitterness or resentment").

"**Thornton, Edward** (1817-1906)," *Dictionary of National Biography, Supplement 1901-1906* (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1906), pp. 518-519 (British ambassador to the U.S. Edward Thornton received Queen Victoria's approval for her son Prince Arthur, then on a royal tour of Canada, to visit in the U.S. Prince Arthur attended GP's final funeral service Peabody, Mass., and burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

Thwing, Charles Franklin. "Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge, Massachusetts," *Harper's New Weekly Magazine*, Vol. 63 (Oct. 1881), pp. 670-677 (Anthropologist-historian Thwing wrote that the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard began the systematic study of anthropology in U.S. higher education. •Frederic Ward Putnam, its curator during 1874-1909, called by his peers the "Father of American Anthropology," wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians).

Time-Life Books. *Emergence of Man: Life Before Man* (New York: Time-Life Books, 1972), pp. 75-83 (On GP's nephew O.C. Marsh's science career; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

Towse, J. Wrench. *Worshipful Company of Fishmongers' of London* (London: William Clowes & Sons, Ltd., 1907), pp. 4, 7 (GP was the first U.S. citizen and the 41st person to be made an honorary member of the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866, before leaving on his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

Trevelyan, Francis, ed. *The Photographic History of the Civil War; the Navies* (New York: Castle Books, 1957), X, pp. 288-289 (Photos and careers of Capt. R.H. Semmes and his next in command of CSS *Alabama*, John McIntosh Kell).

Tucker, Phillip B. "A Passion for the Mind," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Summer 1998), pp. 11-13 (PCofVU second Dean James William Pellegrino during Jan. 1992-July 1998 was succeeded in Aug. 1998 by PCofVU's third dean, Camilla Persson Benbow, interim dean of Iowa State Univ.'s College of Education and an authority on academically talented children. Pellegrino's six and a half years as dean are evaluated. He returned to research duties as Vanderbilt's Frank W. Mayborn Professor of Cognitive Studies).

***U.S. Census** (N.Y.) 1840 Index*, p. 494, and *U.S. Census (N.Y.)1850 Index*, Vol. 1, p. 933 (Listed geologist Col. Ezekiel Jewett, living near Lockport, N.Y., who befriended GP's young nephew Othniel Charles Marsh. Their fossil hunting in the recently excavated Erie Canal helped spark Marsh's science interest and his becoming the first U.S. paleontologist at Yale Univ. and the second such professor in the world. GP paid for Marsh's education in the U.S. and in German universities; similar to Bakker, Robert T., entry above).

U.S. Govt.-a. *U.S. Senate Document No. 610 (1840)*, pp. 174-194. (GP's difficulties in selling Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. part of Md.'s 1837 $8 million bond issue abroad).

U.S. Govt.-b. *Proceedings of Thirty-third Congress, First Session, House of Representatives, Tuesday, August 1, 1854* (GP won praise for his $15,000 loan to U.S. exhibitors, Great Exhibition, 1851, London. The U.S. Congress had not provided funds to display U.S. art and industrial products. U.S. Congress repaid GP three years later. Quoted in Washington, D.C.'s *Daily Globe*, Aug. 24, 1854, p. 1, c. 6-7).

U.S. Govt.-c. *Congressional Globe, 40th Congress, 1st Session, March 4-December 2, 1867* (Washington, D.C.: Rives and Bailey, 1867), Vol. 89, pp. 28-30, 38-75, 83, 94, 108 (U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner's joint congressional resolution of thanks and a gold medal to GP for his PEF, introduced March 8, 1867; debated March 9, 1867, and sent to the U.S. president for signature, March 16, 1867; similar to Sumner, Charles, entry above).

U.S. Govt.-d. *Journal of the United States Senate, 40th Congress, 1st and Special Session* (1867), pp. 6, 19, 20, 40, 45, 47, 63, and Index 228 (Similar to entry immediately above).

U.S. Govt.-e. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1949* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950). (Biographies of congressmen involved in above mentioned March 8-17, 1867, debate on joint congressional resolution of thanks and gold medal to GP for creating the PEF as a national gift. •Also, biographical sketches of congressmen involved in Dec. 15-21, 1869, House resolution which praised deceased GP and asked Pres. U.S. Grant to order a naval reception to meet HMS *Monarch* with GP's remains aboard then crossing the Atlantic from England toward a New England receiving port [U.S. representatives involved were: **1**-Benjamin Franklin Butler, **2**-Thomas Laurens Jones, who introduced the resolution, **3**-William Henry Kelso, **4**-Robert Cumming Schenck, who opposed the resolution in the belief that GP had been pro-Confederate and anti-Union, **5**-Thomas Swann, and **6**-Daniel Wolsey Voorhees])

U.S. Govt.-f. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1989* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989), p. 834. (Biographical sketch of U.S. Sen. Edgar Cowan [R-Penn.], suggested by political advisor Francis Preston Blair as U.S. Atty. Gen. in a cabinet reshuffle to forestall impeachment of U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson. Loyalty to his old cabinet kept Johnson from this action. GP had been suggested as Treasury Secty.). P. 1139 (Biographical sketch of Md. Rep. James Morrison Harris who praised GP at Md. Historical Society's reception for GP in Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857).

U.S. Govt.-g. *Congressional Globe, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, Part I, December 6-February 1, 1869-1870*, XC, pp. 294-295 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96, introduced Dec. 15, 1869, debated and passed on Dec. 21, 1869, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870, asked Pres. U.S. Grant to order a naval reception of GP's remains from England on U.S. territory "with the...dignity of a great people").

U.S. Govt.-h. *Journal of the United States House of Representatives, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, 1869-1870*, pp. 66, 100, 101, 103, 104, 114; and index, 1524 (Similar to U.S. House Resolution No. 96 mentioned immediately above).

U.S. Govt.-i. *Journal of the United States Senate, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, 1869-1870*, pp. 67, 68, 70, 85; index, 1270 (Similar to U.S. House Resolution No. 96 mentioned immediately above).

U.S. Govt.-j. Works Progress Administration. *Washington, City and Capitol* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1940), pp. 744-745 (On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 to five trustees toward a free public library building fund in Georgetown, D.C. In 1876 his gift became the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C., later merged with the public library system of Washington, D.C., and still exists as the George Peabody Room of the Public Library of Washington, D.C., containing Georgetown, D.C., historiana).

"Uhler, Philip Reese-a." *Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and District of Columbia* (Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879), pp. 576-577 (Life and career of P.R. Uhler, the PIB's third librarian during 1890-1913).

"Uhler, Philip Reese-b." *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1889), VI, n.p. (Similar to entry immediately above).

"Uhler, Philip Reese-c." *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography Being the History of the United States* (New York: James T. White & Co., 1900), VIII, p. 251 (Similar to entry immediately above).

"Uhler, Philip Reese-d." *Who Was Who in America* (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1943), Vol. 1, p. 1263 (Similar to entry immediately above. Also •see Leland Ossian Howard's biography of P.R. Uhler in *Dictionary of American Biography*).

Uhler, Phillip Reese-f. "The Peabody Institute," *History of Baltimore, Maryland* (Baltimore: Nelson, 1898), pp. 61-64 (Early history of the PIB, GP's founding letter Feb. 12, 1857; cornerstone laid April 16, 1859; building finished autumn 1861; opened Oct. 25, 1866; p. 62: Items placed in the PIB cornerstone, April 16, 1859: **1**-*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 36, No. 4 [April 1857] containing the "George Peabody" biographical sketch with an engraving of GP "engraved by J.C. Buttre from a daguerreotype," pp. 428-437. **2**-*Proceedings at the Reception and Dinner in Honor of George Peabody, Esq., of London, by the Citizens of the Old Town of Danvers, October 9, 1856* (Boston: H.W. Dutton & Son, 1856). **3**-Some gold and silver coins. **4**-Reports of the Baltimore public schools. **5**-Md. Institute reports. **6**-Md. Historical Society reports. **7**-B&O RR reports. **8**-Baltimore Board of Trade reports. **9**-Baltimore city government reports. **10**-That day's Baltimore newspapers. **11**-A piece of the Atlantic Cable).

Untermeyer, Louis. *The Inner Sanctum Edition of the Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman.* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1949), pp. 358-359. (Walt Whitman's poem on GP's death and funeral).

Vanderbilt Univ. *Vanderbilt University Centennial: The Program and Addresses Given on October 3, 1975, Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Ceremonies that Opened*

the University (Nashville: Vanderbilt University, 1976). (Vanderbilt Univ. history and relationship with adjoining GPCFT).

Van Deusen, Glyndon Garlock. *Thurlow Weed, Wizard of the Lobby* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1947), p. 279 (Weed was in London in Nov. 1861 as one of Pres. Lincoln's emissaries to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. GP introduced Weed to Sir Emerson Tennent at whose London home Weed met some British government leaders).

Vaugh, Dara. "Preserving Peabody's Past: J.E. Windrow, Whom Many Call 'Mr. Peabody,' now Presides over the College's Archives," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 54, No. 4 (Winter, 1981), pp. 10-12 (As GPCFT student, faculty member, and administrator for 60 years, John Edwin Windrow was an indefatigable GPCFT publicist. His GPCFT dissertation and book were on the life of Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley).

Vaughn, William P.-a. "Partners in Segregation: Barnas Sears and the Peabody Fund," *Civil War History*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1964), pp. 260-274 (Critical of the PEF's black public education policy).

Vaughn, William P.-b. *Schools for All: The Blacks and Public Education in the South, 1865-1877* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1974). (Similar to entry immediately above).

Virginia, Commonwealth of-a. *Journal of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia for the Session of 1869-70* (Richmond, Va.: Clemmett & Sons, 1870), p. 112 (After talking to Robert E. Lee at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 1869, GP gave Lee's Washington College, Lexington, Va. [Lee was then its president], Va. bonds for a mathematics professorship, bonds which had been lost when the *Arctic* sunk off Newfoundland in winter 1854. In 1883 the state of Va. gave $60,000, the value of the bonds plus accrued interest, to the renamed Washington and Lee Univ.).

Virginia, Commonwealth of-b. *Journal of the Senate of the State of Virginia for the Session of 1869-70* (Richmond, Va.: James E. Goode's, 1870), pp. 453-454 (Similar to entry immediately above).

Virginia, Commonwealth of-c. *Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Begun and Held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, On Wednesday, December 5, 1895* (Richmond, Va.: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1895), pp. 341, 380, 392 (appended as Senate Document No. XI). (A GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., was first proposed at a Va. conference of superintendents of education and recorded in Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction's 1885 annual report. PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry tried but failed to further this proposal in other southern states, particularly S.C. and Tenn. S.C. Gov. John Gary Evans' annual message, Jan. 25, 1896, reported S.C.'s effort, including $1,500 appropriated).

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Virginia. *A Souvenir of the Exhibition Entitled Healy's Sitters* (Richmond, Va.: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1950), p. 43 (George Peter

Alexander Healer's portrait of GP, made in 1854, is in the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., with prints published in Burk, facing p. 80 and Kenin, p. 94).

Virkus, Frederick A., ed. *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy. First Families of America. A Genealogical Encyclopedia of the United States* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), Vol. 1 (1925), p. 91 (Listed Dr. Elbridge Gerry Little, born 1807, died 1880, married Sophronia Phelps, daughter of Thomas Peabody, father of GP).

Vital Records of Newburyport, Massachusetts, *to the End of the Year 1849. Marriages and Deaths* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911), II, p. 360 (On Jan. 20, 1814, GP's oldest brother David Peabody married Sally Caldwell who died soon after 1815, leaving a son named after his uncle GP. Young George died of scarlet fever at age 17, born 1815, died 1832).

Vital Records of Rowley, Massachusetts, *To the End of the Year, 1849* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1929), p. 282 (GP's parents, Thomas Peabody and Judith Dodge, were married in the First Congregational Church of Rowley, later Georgetown, Mass., July 6, 1789).

"VU's Peabody Holds Top Ranking Again," *Nashville Banner* (February 18, 1991), p. B-5 (PCofVU ranked among top U.S. graduate schools of education in the 1990s).

Wallace, Sarah Agnes, and Frances Elma Gillespie, eds. *The Journal of Benjamin Moran 1857-1865* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1948), Vols. I and II (Penn.-born U.S. Legation in London clerk, 1853-57, asst. secty., 1857, and secty., 1857-75, Benjamin Moran kept a 41-volume journal of his observations of people and events at the Legation and in his London circle. Generally critical, he disliked GP [and others] but his better nature emerged in a rare tribute written after attending GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service. •Benjamin Moran Papers and Journal, covering 1857-65, are in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division, with 1857-65 journal entries published in Vol. I, Preface, pp. vii-xxxiv, covering Jan. 1857-May 1861, pp. 1-812; Vol. II, Introduction, pp. v-xx, covering May 1861-May 1865, pp. 815-1489).

Wallis, Charles L. *Stories on Stone, A Book of American Epitaphs* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1954), p. 5 (William Paybody, who arrived in New England with his father and sister, 1636, and lived first in Plymouth and then Duxbury, Mass., married Elizabeth Alden, third child and eldest daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The Alden-Mullins romance was made famous in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish.*, 1858. The gravestone of their daughter, Elizabeth Alden Pabodie, in Old Burying Ground, Little Compton, R.I., reads: "wife of William Pabodie, who dyed may ye 31st: 1717: and in the 94th year of her age").

Wallis, Severn Teackle. *Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody, Delivered February 18, 1870* (Annapolis, Md.: Wm. Thompson, State Printer, 1870).

Ward, Emma Louise. *George Foster Peabody; Banker, Philanthropist, Publicist* (Athens: Univ. of Georgia Press, 1951). (Distantly related to GP, George Foster Peabody was an investment

banker, railroad and utility organizer, and philanthropist connected with the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board, both influenced by GP's PEF).

Ward, Humphrey. *History of the Athenaeum, 1824-1925* (London: William Clowes and Sons, 1926), pp. 195-198 (GP's election to the Athenaeum Club, London, Feb. 3, 1863, after his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund gift for London housing, total $2.5 million, 1862-69).

Waugh, John C. *Reelecting Lincoln: The Battle for the 1864 Presidency* (New York: Crown Publishers, 1997), pp. 138-139 (Characterized *N.Y. Herald* editor James Gordon Bennett, critical and sarcastic in reporting on GP, 1856-57, as: "The *Herald* was the spiciest paper in America, laced with sex, scandal, and James Gordon Bennett's erratic opinions).

Webber, C.H., and W.S. Nevins. *Old Naumkeag; An Historical Sketch of the City of Salem and the Towns of Marblehead, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, Wenham, Manchester, Topsfield, and Middleton* (Salem, Mass.: A.A. Smith & Co., 1877), p. 187 (Description of Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., where GP was buried, Feb. 8, 1870).

Weed, Thurlow-a. "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," *Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 19 (1931), pp. 9-15 (First appeared in **1-***New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4. **2-***Boston Journal*, Dec. 21, 1869. **3-***New Haven Daily Palladium* [Conn.], Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3. •Some press reports after GP's death charged GP with Confederate sympathy for his 1867-69 $2 million PEF to aid Southern public education. GP's friend and early philanthropic advisor Thurlow Weed, N.Y. state newspaper editor and influential politician, defended GP's Union loyalty with specific examples, endorsed by another GP friend, Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine's letter to Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, quoted in *New Haven Daily Palladium* [Conn.], Jan. 6, 1870, p. 2, c. 2-3. Both told how GP helped them make contacts in London when they were Pres. Lincoln's emissaries in late 1861 to keep Britain neutral in the Civil War).

Weed, Thurlow-b. *Autobiography of Thurlow Weed*, ed. by Harriet A. Weed. 2 Vols. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1884). (Born in Cairo, N.Y., printer, editor of various newspapers including the Albany *Evening News*, leading voice of the Whig and later Republican parties, Weed was a political king maker, guiding the careers of U.S. Pres. William H. Harrison and U.S. Secty. of State W.H. Seward. Weed, GP's early philanthropic advisor, suggested R.C. Winthrop as his successor in guiding GP's PEF and other gifts, and publicly vindicated GP as a Union supporter in the Civil War).

Welch, Allen Howard. "George Peabody's Funeral Voyage: A Tarnished Homecoming," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 109, No. 2 (April 1973), pp. 116-137 (Author, with the Mid-Continental Public Library, Independence, Mo., used original sources and has detailed insights. His four GP funeral illustrations from the Peabody Essex Museum collection, Salem, Mass., pp. 128-129, are described under GP Illustrations).

Welch, Charles. "Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow, first baronet (1822-1906)," *Dictionary of National Biography* (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1901-1907), Supplement 2, Vol. III, pp. 600-

601 (Sidney Waterlow praised GP's example and first proved that low rent housing could be a philanthropic and commercial success in his block of model housing opened in Mark St., Finsbury borough, London, soon after publication of GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Homes of London).

***Welcome to--Peabody, Massachusetts**: 'The World's Largest Leather City'* (tri-fold pamphlet). [Peabody, Mass.: Chamber of Commerce and Peabody Historical Society), n.d (Two GP-related illustrations are described under George Peabody Illustrations).

Wells, John A. *The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History, 1626-1972* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1972), pp. 6-7, 17-18, 22-25 (Fifteen GP-related illustrations are described under George Peabody Illustrations. •GP's 1835 gift of $300 for the Lexington Monument, Mass., p. 4. Physician Andrew Nichols removed a growth above GP's left eyebrow in 1807, p. 286).

West, Earle W.-a. "The Life and Educational Contributions of Barnas Sears" (Ph. D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1961) (On Sears's life and work, especially as the PEF's first administrator, 1867-80). Also listed in References a. Doctoral dissertations

West, Earle W.-b. "The Peabody Fund and Negro Education, 1867-1880," *History of Education Quarterly*, Vol. 6, (Summer 1966), pp. 3-21 (Critical of the PEF's activities and influence on black public education in the South).

Wheeler, Joseph L. "Mayer, Brantz (Sept. 27, 1809-Feb. 23, 1879)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. by Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933, 1961), VI, Part 2, p. 449 (Branz Mayer was president of the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, when he wrote in 1870 after GP's death: "George Peabody's fame or ignominy lies with the men and their successors who guide and direct his philanthropic bounty. If they catch his vision they will elevate the race. If they fail they doom his substance and memory to ruin and ignominy").

Whipple, G.M., and A.A. Smith. *Harmony Grove Cemetery* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Observer Press, 1866), p. 61 (Peabody family plot, Anemone Ave., lot number 51, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

"**Whipple, Henry Benjamin.**" *Columbia Encyclopedia*, Third Edition. Ed. by William Bridgwater and Seymour Kurtz. (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1964), p. 2317 (Episcopal Bishop of Minn., and a PEF trustee).

White, Alden Pereley. "Peabody: A Retrospect from the Viewpoint of His Birthplace," *The Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 13 (1925), p. 13 (Robert C. Winthrop's GP eulogy, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, and burial that day at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

White, Andrew Dickson. *Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White* (New York: Century Co., 1906), II, pp. 424-426 (A.D. White, Cornell Univ. president, related comical account he heard from sculptor W.W. Story: R.C. Winthrop introduced GP to Pope Pius IX, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, "as a gentleman who though unmarried, had hundreds of children; whereupon the Pope, taking him literally, held up his hands and answered, 'Fi donc! Fi donc!'").

White, Edward Lucas. "Reminiscences of Sidney Lanier," *Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Nov. 1928-June 1929), pp. 329-331 (On poet Sidney Lanier, first flutist, PIB Conservatory of Music, who also taught English literature at Johns Hopkins Univ., about 1880; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above).

White, Robert H. *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee 1869-1883.* Vol. Six. (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1963), p. 428 (In 1909, on retiring as Peabody Normal College's third president, former Tenn. Gov. James Davis Porter told how first PEF Administrator Barnas Sears asked his help, just after Porter's inauguration as Tenn. governor, to secure buildings in Nashville to create the Peabody Normal College. Porter successfully contacted trustees and legislators who amended the Univ. of Nashville charter to transform its moribund "Literary Dept." into State Normal School [1875-89], renamed Peabody Normal College [1889-1909]).

Whitehill, Walter Muir. "Museums," *Dictionary of American History*. Rev. ed. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976), IV, p. 436 (Museum historian wrote that GP's Peabody Academy of Science, founded Feb. 26, 1867, $140,000, renamed the Peabody Museum of Salem [1915-92] and the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., since 1992, is the oldest museum in continuous operation in the United States, having perpetuated the collections of the East India Marine Society, founded in 1799).

Whittier, John Greenleaf. *The Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1892), IV, pp. 188-189 (John Greenleaf Whittier later wrote that he would not have written "Memorial Hymn," a poem read Jan. 8, 1868, at the dedication of Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., GP built in his mother's memory in her hometown, had he known of GP's condition, that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose." •See Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, entry above).

Wilcoxon, Hardy C. "Continuing Our Mission," *Peabody Reflector*, Vol. 52, No. 2 (Summer 1979), pp. 2-3 (Aftermath of GPCFT-Vanderbilt July 1, 1979, merger by acting dean of PCofVU).

"**William Shepard Wetmore.**" *Representative Men and old Families of Rhode Island: Genealogical Records and Historical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens and of Many of the Old Families...*(Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908), p. 25 (GP's close commercial friend who retired to a palatial Newport, R.I., home where he gave an Aug. 10, 1857, elaborate farewell banquet nine days before GP's Aug. 19, 1857, NYC departure and return to England. W.S. Wetmore was the father of George Peabody Wetmore, R.I. governor, U.S. senator, and trustee of PEF and the Peabody Museum of Yale).

Williams, David A. "George Peabody," *McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography* (New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1973), VIII, p. 334 (Has engraving of GP in mid life, from the Library of Congress).

Williams, Harold A. *Robert Garrett & Sons Incorporated: Origin and Development: 1840-1965* (Baltimore: 1965), pp. 27, 30, 32-33, 52-53, 56, 65 (Described GP's direct influence on Johns Hopkins' philanthropy during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit [see Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry above] and the placing of a copy of W.W. Story's London seated GP statue in front of the PIB in 1890).

Willoughby, Charles G. "The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University," *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 124 (June 1923), pp. 495-503 (Anthropologist-historian Willoughby wrote that the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard began the systematic study of anthropology in U. S. higher education. Pre-Columbian life in North America was largely unexplored; existing collections were slight and fragmentary. •Frederic Ward Putnam, its curator during 1874-1909, called by his peers the "Father of American Anthropology," wrote over 400 anthropological reports, many of them on the culture of the "mound builders," ancient ancestors of the American Indians).

Willoughby, Ernest. "The Peabody Museum at New Haven," *Science*, Vol. 5, No. 103 (Jan. 23, 1885), pp. 67-72 (Yale's Peabody Museum: origin, growth, work, and influence in natural science).

Wills, Ridley, II. "Montgomery Bell Academy," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. by Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), p. 638 (Still existing Montgomery Bell Academy was founded in 1867 as the Univ. of Nashville's preparatory dept., named after Tenn. ironmaster Montgomery Bell who left $20,000 for a boys' school in his will).

Wilson, Charles Reagan, and William Ferris, eds. *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. 2 vols. (New York, Doubleday Anchor Books, 1989), I, pp. 158-159 (On photographer George Smith Cook who photographed GP, probably Aug. 1869).

"**Wilson, John Morrillyon.**" *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee (London: Oxford University Press, 1921-22), Vol. XXI, pp. 588-589 (Thurlow Weed was in London in Nov. 1861 as one of Pres. Lincoln's emissaries to keep Britain neutral in the U.S. Civil War. GP introduced Weed to Sir James Emerson Tennent at whose London home Weed met some British government leaders, among them a Maj. Gen. Sir John Wilson, believed to be John Morrillyon Wilson. •See annotation for Glyndon Garlock Van Deusen's book above).

Wilson, Philip Whitwell. *George Peabody, Esq., An Interpretation* (Nashville: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1926), p. 45 (Getting the Duke of Wellington to attend as honored guest at GP's first large-scale U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851, made it a huge success, attracted a good press, marked GP's social emergence, and the next year, 1852, his philanthropic emergence in establishing his first Peabody Institute Library. •On p. 49 is a story connected with GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment to the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-

55] unsuccessful search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin. The British *Resolute*, ice-bound in its search for Franklin, was found by a U.S. whaler; was bought, repaired, and returned as a gift by the U.S. government to Britain. When the *Resolute* was broken up, a desk was made of its timbers which Queen Victoria gave as a gift to the U.S. government. The desk, found in a White House storeroom by Jacqueline Kennedy and used by Pres. John F. Kennedy, was often photographed with their son playing under it).

Windrow, John E., ed. *Peabody and Alfred Leland Crabb: The Story of Peabody as Reflected in Selected Writings of Alfred Leland Crabb* (Nashville: Williams Press, 1977). (Windrow, longtime GPCFT faculty member and administrator, reprinted his senior colleague and doctoral advisor Alfred Leland Crabb's writings on GPCFT history. •U.S. Gen. and seventh U.S. Pres. Andrew Jackson was trustee during 1792-1845 of Davidson Academy and its successor institutions Cumberland College and the Univ. of Nashville. The Univ. of Nashville's charter was revised in 1875 so that its moribund Literary Dept. could be transformed into Peabody Normal College, then GPCFT, and PCofVU since 1979, p. 29. •James Priestley was Cumberland College's second president, Oct. 24, 1809-Feb. 24, 1821, pp. 267-273).

Windrow, John Edwin. •See "**John Edwin Windrow** (1899-1984),"

Winthrop, Robert Charles-a. *Addresses and Speeches on Various Occasions* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1879), II, pp. 312-315 (In June-early July 1866 Winthrop consulted with and reported back to GP the general approval of Harvard Univ. scientist Louis Agassiz and former Harvard Pres. James Walker to GP's intended $150,000 gift which founded the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, Oct. 8, 1866; it greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

Winthrop, Robert Charles-b. *Eulogy, Pronounced at the Funeral of George Peabody, at Peabody, Massachusetts, 8 February, 1870* (Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1870), pp. 21-22 (Winthrop told of GP's last words and death as related to him by Ohio Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine, who had the details from his daughter who was at GP's deathbed, 80 Eaton Sq., London. Winthrop's widely reprinted eulogy was given at South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass., followed by burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

Winthrop, Robert Charles-c. *Reminiscences of Foreign Travel; a Fragment of Autobiography* (Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1894), pp. 97, 100 (GP and R.C. Winthrop's audience with Pope, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868; GP's gift to San Spirito Hospital, Rome; GP at U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868; met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868; visited George Eustice [friend W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868; and both were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868; similar to *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. 10 [1867-1869], pp. 339-340, entry above).

Wish, Harvey-a. *Society and Thought in Modern America* (New York: Longmans Green & Co., 1952), II, p. 37 (Praised the PEF's influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

"**Wish, Harvey-b.**" *Who Was Who in America with World Notables* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1973), Vol. V (1969-1973) (Biographical sketch of historian; similar to entry immediately above).

Wooldridge, J., ed. *History of Nashville, Tenn.*, ... (Nashville: Published for H.W. Crew by Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1890, reprinted by Charles Elder, Nashville, n.d.), pp. 89, 776 (On Davidson Academy, pp. 96, 379; Davidson College proposed by Tenn. legislature Oct. 2, 1803, and declined by Davidson Academy trustees Jan. 19, 1804, pp. 89, 381, 385; Cumberland College, pp. 387, 615-619; Univ. of Nashville, pp. 379-380, 465; on Thomas B. Craighead, pp. 386, 615-619; Philip Lindsley, pp. 531-532; and J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D.).

References Cont'd.

a. Doctoral dissertations and master's theses in U.S. library depositories.
b. U.S. library unpublished letters and documents.
c. British library unpublished letters and documents.
d. Canadian newspaper.
e. U.S. newspapers (alphabetically by state and city).
f. British newspapers (alphabetically by country and city).
g. Internet (World Wide Web).

a. Doctoral dissertations and master's theses in U.S. library depositories.

Brouilette, Joseph Walter. "The Third Phase of the Peabody Education Fund, 1904-1914" (Ph.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1940). (Analyzed the PEF's activities and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Carson, Suzanne Catherine. "J.L.M. Curry; Administrator of the Peabody Education Fund" (M.A., Johns Hopkins University, 1948). (Second PEF Administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903. During 1885-88, as U.S. Minister to Spain, his PEF replacement was Samuel Abbott Green).

Cullum, Edward Neely. "George Peabody College for Teachers, 1914-1937" (Ed.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1963). (Early history of GPCFT under its first Pres. Bruce R. Payne).

Drake, Thomas Michael. "The Impact of the Peabody Education Fund on the Development of Tax-Supported Education in Tennessee, 1867-1880" (Ed.D., Tennessee State University, 1990). (The PEF's activities and influence on public education in Tenn.).

Kahn, Roseann. "A History of the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Maryland, 1857-1916" (Master's thesis, Catholic University of America, 1953), published as ACRL Microcard Series No. 16 (Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954), pp. 2-4. (On the PIB's founding, Feb. 12, 1857, Baltimore had no library significantly superior to its libraries of 50 years before. Described eight Baltimore cultural centers and libraries, 1790-1852, before the 1857 PIB).

Kasprzak, John F. "George Peabody and the Peabody Education Fund: A Study in Reconciliation" (Master's thesis, American University, June 1966). (Analyzed the PEF's work and influence on public education in the 11 former Confederate states plus W.Va., added because of its poverty).

Lester, Noel K. "Richard Franko Goldman: His Life and Works" (Doctor of Musical Arts, Peabody Conservatory of Music of The Johns Hopkins University, 1984). (Goldman was the seventh PIB Conservatory of Music director during 1968-77 and oversaw its merger with Johns Hopkins Univ., completed in 1982).

Lewis, William J. "The Educational Speaking of Jabez L.M. Curry" (Ph.D., Univ. of Florida, 1955). (A persuasive speaker, J.L.M. Curry, as trustee and second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903, was a vibrant crusader for public education in the South).

Parker, Franklin. "George Peabody, Founder of Modern Philanthropy" (Ed.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1956). (Three volumes, 1219 pp., available as Doctoral Dissertation No. 19,758, from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106-1346. Copies are also in major Peabody Institute libraries and in other libraries listed in these two Library of Congress indexes: **1-***National Union Catalog, Author List* [N.Y.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1963], Vol. 35, p. 146; and in **2-***National Union Catalog, Author List* [Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1964], Vol. 4, p. 615).

Peck, Richard Connelly. "Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, Educational Crusader" (Ph.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1942). (Curry's life and career, especially as PEF trustee and second PEF administrator during 1881-85 and 1888-1903).

Roberts, Edward Bane. "The Administration of the Peabody Education Fund from 1880 to 1905" (Ph.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1936). (Covers PEF events under second administrator J.L.M. Curry).

Robinson, Ray Edwin. "A History of the Peabody Conservatory of Music" (Doctor of Music Education, Indiana University, 1969). (Raymond Edwin Robinson was Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1963-67, acting director, 1967-68, then Westminster Choir College president, and distinguished music professor, Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., Fla.).

Turner, Howard. "Robert M. Lusher, Louisiana Educator" (Ph.D., Louisiana State University, 1944). (La. educator who cooperated with the PEF).

West, Earle W. "The Life and Educational Contributions of Barnas Sears" (Ph.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1961). (Mass.-born, Brown Univ. graduate and its president, 1855-67, graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, later a professor there and its president, an ordained Baptist minister, professor at what is now Colgate Univ., N.Y., a student in German universities, Horace Mann's successor as Mass. School Board Secty., and the first PEF administrator during 1867-80).

b. U.S. library unpublished letters and documents.

A. Boston Public Library, Manuscript Collection. GP Papers (including GP's April 16, 1828, letter to a sister describing his first transatlantic crossing and seasickness on the *Florida*).

B. Chicago Historical Society. Horace Greeley Collections (GP's Aug. 24, 1852, letter to NYC *Tribune* editor Horace Greeley).

C. Cornell Univ. Library, Ithaca, N.Y. The Ezra Cornell (1807-74) papers have some letters pertaining to GP.

D. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. Room (GP news clipping albums).

E. Greenbrier Hotel Archives, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. (Newspaper and other records of GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, visit with Robert E. Lee and others. Records, papers, and "Memoir" of John Jennings Moorman, M.D., resident physician who attended GP and published his 1869 interview with GP).

F. Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. (Alumni Office has records of GP's nephews and other GP-connected persons who attended as students. See also **Z.**, below, Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology archives).

G. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Phila. **1**-James Buchanan Papers. **2**-GP Papers.

Ha. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., has references to GP in the following papers: **1**-William Wilson Corcoran Papers. •Controversy over Robert E. Lee's attendance at GP's final funeral service, Peabody, Mass., and burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870. •Invitation to GP's funeral by Committee on Invitation, Peabody, Mass., to William Wilson Corcoran, no date, Corcoran Papers XVI, Accession No. 105113, also quoted in •Corcoran, pp. 310-311.

Hb. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. **2**-Hamilton Fish Papers. "Correspondence of Hamilton Fish," LXVII (Jan. 6-Feb. 22, 1870), Accession Nos. 9512, 9513, 9514, and 9517: Charles Pettit McIlvaine and Robert Charles Winthrop, both Brookline, Mass., to Hamilton Fish, Feb. 2, 1870 (Described Portland, Me., naval reception of GP's remains and lying in state, Portland City Hall, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870. In view of anticipated British representation of Prince Arthur, British ambassador to the U.S., and others, both expressed concern at lack of U.S.

government representation at GP's final funeral service and burial, Feb. 8, 1870, Peabody and Salem, Mass.).

Hc. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. **3-**Garrett Family Papers. **4-**Andrew Johnson Papers (To avert impending impeachment proceedings, Francis Preston Blair, Sr.'s Feb. 12 and 24, 1867, letters to Pres. Andrew Johnson suggested a complete change of cabinet officers with GP as Treasury Secty. Loyalty to his cabinet kept Johnson from this course. Letters quoted in •Oberholtzer, I, pp. 469-470).

Hd. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. **5-**William Dawson Johnson Papers. William Dawson Johnson, "Peabody Library" (On April 20, 1867, GP gave $15,000 to five trustees for a free public library building fund in Georgetown, D.C. In 1876 his gift became the George Peabody Library Association of Georgetown, D.C. It was later merged with the Public Library system of Washington, D.C., and still exists as the George Peabody Room of the public library of Washington, D.C., containing Georgetown, D.C., historiana); also quoted in •District of Columbia, Board of Trustees of Public Schools. *Second Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, 1875-1876* (Washington, D.C.: R. Beresford, 1877), pp. 62-66.

He. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. **6-**Benjamin Moran Papers and Journal (41 volumes covering 1857-65, of U.S. Legation Secty. in London Benjamin Moran's Journal, partly published in Sarah Agnes Wallace and Frances Elma Gillespie, eds., *The Journal of Benjamin Moran, 1857-1865* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), I and II. **7-**GP Papers. **8-**Riggs Family Papers.

I. Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine. Documents on the Portland, Me., reception of GP's remains, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870.

J. Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine. **1-**Maine, State of, General Order No. 6, Dec. 18, 1869 (Recorded preliminary plans to receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* at Portland harbor; also quoted in •*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3; and •*Hampshire Telegraph* (Portsmouth, England), Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 3. **2-**Maine, State of, Executive Council, "Register of the Council," XXXIV (1870), pp. 110, 180-181, 314, 318-319, 598-599, Maine State Library, Augusta (cost of GP's funeral to the state of Maine was $2,802.80, of the total known $8,496.30 funeral cost, plus unknown U.S. government and British government costs).

K. Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument St., Baltimore, Md. 21201. **1-**Jerome Bonaparte Papers. **2-**Corner Collection (GP's relation with Thurlow Weed). **3-**John Pendleton Kennedy Papers. **4-**GP Papers. **5-**Prints and Photographs Division (Has extensive photos and prints of GP, including 1866 photo of GP and various dignitaries on the steps of the PIB watching parade in GP's honor. Also has photos of PIB).

La. Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md. **1**-*Laws Made and Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland,... Monday, 28th day of December, 1835, and Ended on Monday the 4th day of April, 1836....*(Authorizing Md.'s $8 million bond issue for internal improvements). **2**-*Annual Message of the Executive (Governor Thomas G. Pratt) to the General Assembly of Maryland, December Session, 1847*, Document A, p. 11 (Reported GP's service as Md.'s fiscal agent in selling Md.'s bonds abroad during financial Panic of 1837 stoppage of interest payments).

Lb. Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md. **3**-*Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland*, 1847 (Unanimous praise voted to GP for selling Md.'s bonds abroad under difficult conditions). **4**-*Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Delegates of Maryland. January Session, 1870....* (Md.'s resolutions of praise on GP's death).

M. Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. **1**-GP Papers. **2**-Horatio Gates Somerby Papers. **3**-Robert Charles Winthrop Papers.

N. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York. **1**-John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.'s "Reminiscences," March 1938, with copy also in Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, London; mentioned in •Frederick Lewis Allen, *The Great Pierpont Morgan* (New York: Harper & Bros., 1949), p. 234; and in •Kathleen Burk, *Morgan Grenfell 1838-1988: The Biography of a Merchant Bank* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), pp. 23, 287-288. **2**-GP's Oct. 1, 1864, retirement records, George Peabody & Co. records (1838-64), and records of the firm under later names to the present.

Oa. National Archives, Washington, D.C. has official U.S. and British government agencies' messages on GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, decisions about the transatlantic crossing of his remains, and attendant events, Dec. 1869 to Feb. 1870, including: **1**-Naval Records, "Admirals and Commodores' Letters, Jan.-June 1870" (Adm. D.G. Farragut, NYC, to U.S. Navy Secty. George M. Robeson, Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1870, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst. in which you...tender me the management of the Naval part of the obsequies in honor of the late Mr. Peabody").

Ob. National Archives, Washington, D.C. **2**-"Dispatches from United States Ministers, Great Britain," including U.S. Minister to Britain Charles Lothrop Motley to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish, Nov. 6, 1869, Dispatch No. 142 (GP's deathbed description). •"Dispatches from United States Ministers, Great Britain." U.S. Minister to Britain J.L. Motley, Dispatch No. 148, Nov. 11, 1869, to U.S. Secty. of State Hamilton Fish, described Prime Minister W.E. Gladstone's Nov. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's speech, London, "... With the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel," suggested easing of U.S.-British tension over and likely settlement of the *Alabama* Claims.

Oc. National Archives, Washington, D.C. **3**-U.S. Naval Records. Log of USS *Plymouth*, which accompanied HMS *Monarch* as funeral ship. **4**-Veterans' Records of the War of 1812. GP's military record and land-bounty warrant application, Feb. 5, 1857, Record Group No. 15A, BL wt. 56 861-160-55. GP served July 15-26, 1813, Capt. George Peter's Co., Military District of Columbia (11 days), plus Oct. 5-7, 1814, while visiting Newburyport, Mass., Capt. Joseph T. Pike's Co., Col. Merrill's Regiment (three days), total 14 days.

Od. National Archives, Washington, D.C. **5**-Washington National Monument, Washington, D.C., Board of Managers, "Journal of the George Washington National Monument, Washington, District of Columbia," July 25, 1854, has record of GP's $1,000 contribution, July 4, 1854, at the suggestion of Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran).

P. New York Historical Society, NYC, N.Y. GP Papers, Miscellaneous Manuscripts.

Q. New York Public Library Manuscript Division, NYC, N.Y. **1**-Miscellaneous papers. **2**-GP Papers.

R. Peabody College Library of Vanderbilt Univ. archives, Nashville, Tenn.

Sa. Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. **1**-Has most of the GP Papers (including news clipping albums, 1827 passport and will, June 28, 1813, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), with a newspaper clipping of this letter mounted on the back of a GP portrait in the Print Department, and GP's $1,000 contribution to Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. **2**-Riggs, Peabody & Co. Papers and account books, 1814-29. **3**-Peabody, Riggs & Co. Papers and account books, 1829-48. **4**-George Peabody & Co. Papers and account books, 1838-64.

Sb. Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass. **5**-Fitch Poole's diary. First librarian, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., diary entries covering GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, to eulogy, funeral, and burial, Feb. 8, 1870. **6**-George Peabody Russell Papers (GP's nephew). **7**-GP illustrations: **a**-Oil portrait of GP by A. Bertram Schell. **b**-Three photos of GP in old age. **c**-One engraved portrait of GP. **d**-GP London dinner menus of Oct. 27, 1851, and July 4, 1856. **e**-Two photos of GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass., now GP House Civic Center. **f**-Photo closeup of marker at GP's birthplace, 205 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass; now GP House Civic Center, placed June 13, 1902. For brief history of GP papers, •see Andover, Mass.

T. Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass. Archives has some GP Papers (including news clipping albums).

U. Peabody Institute Library of Baltimore Archives, Johns Hopkins Univ. Library. **1**-John Pendleton Kennedy Papers and Journal. **2**-GP Papers, including news clipping albums, "In Memoriam, Newspaper Notices of the Death of George Peabody" (New York, 1870), collected by George Harmon Peabody and presented by Charles Breckinridge Peabody (GP's nephews) to the PIB. **3**-Jones-b, p. 7 (see References) lists undated manuscript by James

Wilson Leakin (1857-1922), "Family Tree of the Knoxes and Their Connections," given in 1958 to the PIB Library by Mrs. Charles Rieman relating a GP marriage proposal declined on the advice of her father by Elizabeth Knox, daughter of Samuel and Grace (née Gilmore) Knox of Baltimore.

V. Peabody Institute Library of Peabody, Mass. Archives (including GP news clipping albums. GP's June 28, 1813, letter to sister Judith Dodge Peabody (1799-1879), with newspaper clipping of this letter also mounted on the back of a Peabody portrait in the Peabody Essex Museum Print Department).

W. Peabody Library Association of the Public Library of Washington, D.C. Archives.

X. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. Archives (including GP news clipping albums).

Y. Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. **1**-Archives (including GP news clipping albums). **2**-Othniel Charles Marsh Papers (GP's nephew, first U.S. prof. of paleontology at Yale, whose education and science career GP made possible).

Z. Pierpont Morgan Library of New York. **1**-John Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and Jr., Papers. **2**-Junius Spencer Morgan Papers. **3**-GP Papers (including 1864 retirement, J.S. Morgan & Co., London, and the record of its successors). •See **P. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** above.

Za. Salem, Mass., Courthouse. Probate Office. Has Book 211, Leaf 278, dated Nov. 22, 1816; and Book 215, Leaf 88, dated Jan. 23, 1817 (GP's father Thomas Peabody died May 13, 1811, age 49, in debt with the family home at 205 Washington Street, Danvers, Mass., later South Danvers, renamed Peabody, April 13, 1868, heavily mortgaged. By 1814 GP's mother and six of his siblings, without resources, had to live separately with relatives, mostly in Salem, Mass. By 1817, GP, then aged 22 and traveling junior partner in Riggs & Peabody, paid off all debts and restored the family home).

Zb. Univ. of Rochester, N.Y. **1**-William Henry Seward Collection. **2**-Thurlow Weed Collection.

c. British library unpublished letters and documents.

A. Athenaeum [Club], London, The Picture Room. Menu: "Dinner Given by Mr. Peabody, at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond Street, on the Anniversary of George Washington's Birth-Day, Feb. 22, 1854, to His Excellency Minister, Mr. Buchanan." Front of menu, GP Bicentenary Dinner, Wednesday, 15 Feb. 1995.

B. British Library Manuscript Division, London. **1**-Gladstone Papers, Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone Cabinet Minutes, Nov. 10, 1869 (from suggestion said to be made by Queen Victoria, the decision was made to use HMS *Monarch* as transatlantic funeral ship to

transport GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, to Portland, Maine, for burial in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

C. **Clothworkers' Co., London.** "Court Orders of the Clothworkers' Company, London," July 2, 1862. (On July 2, 1862, GP was made an honorary member of the Clothworkers' Co., an ancient guild, for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for apartments for London's working poor, total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69).

D. **Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.** Edward Cunard was one of the NYC delegation which greeted GP on arrival on the *Atlantic*, Sept. 15, 1856. GP also traveled on Cunard liner *Scotia*.

E. **Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, London**. GP's Oct. 1, 1864, retirement and the history of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64). •See in unit above: **P. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** and in unit above: **Zb. Pierpont Morgan Library of New York**, both above.

F. **Fishmongers' Co., Fishmongers' Hall, London**, "Extracts from Court Minutes," April 19, 1866, Fishmongers' Co., Fishmongers' Hall, London (GP was the first U.S. citizen and the 41st person to be made an honorary member of the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866, before leaving on his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

G. **General Register Office, Somerset House, London** (GP's official death certificate 277; died Nov. 4, 1869, Belgrave District, Middlesex County, registered Nov. 6, 1869, information supplied by Simon Winter, mentioned in news accounts as GP's valet during GP's last weeks).

H. **Leicestershire County Record Office.** Has records of wills of Paybody, Paybodie, Peboddy persons from 1520, indicating Leicestershire as family home of GP's paternal ancestors.

Ia. **London, Corporation of. Guildhall Library. 1-**"Journals of the Court of Common Council," July 10, 1862, Guildhall Record Office, London (London Court of Common Council member Charles Reed introduced and defended [against doubters] the resolution to offer GP the Freedom of the City of London, bestowed on July 10, 1862, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million. That evening he was guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner).

Ib. **London, Corporation of. Guildhall Library. 2-**"Minutes of the Committee for Erecting a Statue to Mr. George Peabody, 1866-1870," Manuscript 192 (First suggestion, meetings held, amounts raised by public subscription, and other details of U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's GP seated statue near London's Royal Exchange, unveiled July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales).

Ic. **London, Corporation of. Guildhall Library. 3-**Record Office, City Archivist to authors, March 24, 1995, Corporation of London Record Office, Guildhall, London confirmed that these U.S. citizens were offered the Freedom of the City of London: U.S. Minister to Britain Andrew Stevenson, declined Feb. 22, 1838; George Peabody, accepted July 10, 1862; Gen. Ulysses S.

Grant, accepted June 15, 1877; Theodore Roosevelt, accepted May 31, 1910; Gen. John J. Pershing, accepted July 18, 1919; and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, accepted June 12, 1945.

Ja. Public Record Office, London. **1**-Aliens Entry Books (recorded every time GP entered a British port). **2**-Admiralty Records, "Log of HMS *Monarch*," Admiralty 53/9877, from Dec. 11, 1869, when GP's remains put on board at Portsmouth harbor, England; HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, left Spithead near Portsmouth, England, 1:00 A.M, Dec. 21, 1869, to Funchall Bay, Madeira, Portugal, for coaling; to Bermuda; reached Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1870; remains kept on board HMS *Monarch* two days as last mark of respect, Jan. 25-26, 1870; transfer ceremonies to Portland City Hall, Me., Jan. 27, 1870.

Jb. Public Record Office, London. **3**-Foreign Office. Draft of letter, British Ambassador to the U.S. Edward Thornton to Foreign Office, Foreign Office 5/1163, No. 399 (Acknowledged Queen Victoria's permission for her son, Prince Arthur and retinue, on a Canadian tour, to visit the U.S. Prince Arthur attended R.C. Winthrop's eulogy and GP's funeral service in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, followed by burial that day in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

K. Royal Archives, Windsor Castle. Lt. Col. H. Elphinstone, British Legation, Washington, D.C., to Gen. Charles Grey for Queen Victoria, Jan. 27, 1870, Additional Ms. A/15/1557 ("Should Mr. Peabody's funeral take place soon after that, Col. Elphinstone thought that it would be a gracious act on the part of the Prince to attend."). •Lt. Col. H. Elphinstone, Railway Station, Peabody, Mass., to Gen. Charles Grey for Queen Victoria, Feb. 8, 1870, Additional Ms. A/15/1571 (Queen Victoria's son Prince Arthur and retinue attended R.C. Winthrop's eulogy and GP's funeral service in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870, followed by burial that day in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.).

L. Treasurer-Solicitor's Office, London. "George Peabody Escheat Papers, 1869-1870." Property (13 acres, one rod, 14 perches) GP bought for *f*15,622 in 1866 at Stockwell near London, south of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, in an arrangement with naturalized British subject Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, was intended as a gift to the Peabody Donation Fund for building Peabody apartments for London's working poor. At GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, the property was escheated to the Crown (because GP was an alien) which, after establishing the facts in law, gave the property to the Peabody Donation Fund.

M. Westminster Abbey, London. **1**-Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. "Recollections by Dean Stanley of Funerals in Westminster Abbey 1865-1881," pp. 21-22, manuscript Gal.L.1.23 (Dean of Westminster Abbey A.P. Stanley recorded that he was in Naples, Italy, read in a newspaper on Nov. 5, 1869, of GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869, in London, and recalling GP's benefactions to London, telegraphed his colleagues to offer the Abbey for a funeral service, which was done). **2**-Westminster Abbey Muniments, "Funeral Fee Book 1811-1899," p. 231 (Cost of GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey, London, Dec. 12, 1869, was *f*130.13s.10p., or about

$653.50, of the total known funeral cost [$8,496.30], although U.S. and British government costs are not known).

d. Canadian Newspaper.

Montreal Gazette, July 10, 1866, p. 4, c. 5 (GP visited Montreal, Canada, July 7-9, 1866, and fished for salmon on a Marguerite River stream to mid-July 1866).

e. U.S. Newspapers alphabetically by state and city.

Ala., Mobile.

Daily Tribune

Daily Tribune, March 15, 1857 (GP's Sept. 1856 to Aug. 1857 U.S. visit, his first return to the U.S. after nearly 20 years' absence in London [since Feb. 1837], was to found the PIB, Feb. 12, 1857, and to observe as an investment banker recent growth in the U.S. South and West. He visited Charleston, S.C. [March 7]; Augusta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala. [March 15]; New Orleans, La., where he declined a public dinner, attended a private dinner, and was made a Chamber of Commerce member [March 19-23]; Cairo, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [April 3], Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind., where he stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard; Cincinnati, Ohio, where he again declined a public dinner, met citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, and received and acknowledged resolutions of praise [April 10]; Pittsburgh, Penn. [April 14-16]; and Oswego, N.Y. [April 25]).

Conn., New Haven.

New Haven Daily Palladium

New Haven Daily Palladium, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3 (Thurlow Weed's vindication of GP as Civil War Union supporter; similar to Weed, Thurlow-a, entry under References: books, above).

New Haven Daily Palladium, Jan. 6, 1870, p. 2, c. 2-3 (Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine's letter to Weed, Dec. 24, 1869, in this article corroborated N.Y. state newspaper publisher and political figure Thurlow Weed's vindication of GP as a Union supporter in the Civil War, which appeared earlier in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c 3-4).

District of Columbia, Georgetown.

Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette issues, VI, Nos. 872 ff., Sept. 28 and 30; Oct. 2, 7, and 9, 1812. Second series, VII, Nov. 9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30; and Dec. 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 18, 21, 23, 1812 (First advertisement series of dry goods available for sale in GP's store on Bridge St., Georgetown, D.C.).

Georgetown Courier, March 2, 1867, p. 3, c. 1 (GP's intended $15,000 gift for a free public library fund, Georgetown, D.C., April 20, 1867; similar to William Dawson Johnson Papers, Library of Congress, entry above).

District of Columbia, Washington.

Daily National Intelligencer

Daily National Intelligencer, Nov. 27, 1848, p. 3, c. 4 (Md. Gov. P.F. Thomas wrote GP, London, "To you, Sir,...the thanks of the State were eminently due," regarding resolutions of praise from Md.'s legislature and governor for GP's marketing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal portion of Md.'s bonds abroad despite Panic of 1837 disruptions; for assuring foreign investors that Md. would resume its bond interest payments, and for declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s financial difficulty).

Daily National Intelligencer, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4 (Responding to Lady Franklin's appeal to the U.S. President and Congress, GP gave $10,000 for scientific equipment for the Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's [1853-55] unsuccessful search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, lost in May 1847 with 137 seamen. NYC merchant Henry Grinnell's two ships, commanded by U.S. Naval Capt. Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. [medical officer on the First U.S. Grinnell Expedition], marked the U.S.'s first Arctic exploration and the naming of Peabody Bay off Greenland for GP's aid).

Daily National Intelligencer, June 7, 1853, p. 3, c. 1-3 (Described GP's May 18, 1853, U.S.-British friendship dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London, which provided more contact with London society for U.S. Minister to Britain J.R. Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks. Among the 150 guests were Harvard Prof. and later Pres. [1860] C.C. Felton, eighth U.S. Pres. Martin Van Buren, Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, and Boston merchant J.S. Morgan, then considering becoming GP's partner).

Republic

Republic, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, both at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, opposite Greenwich Hospital, six miles from St. Paul's overlooking the Thames, attended by John Charles Frémont, U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, MP from Liverpool William Brown, Thomson Hankey of the Bank of England, N.Y. state editor and political leader Thurlow Weed [1797-1882], and others. Lawrence, Brown, and Hankey spoke. •J.C. Frémont and his wife, Jesse [née Benton] Frémont, U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton's daughter, were in London to finance their California Mariposa Estate mining. Frémont was arrested April 7, 1852, for debts incurred to meet territorial expenses when he was California's acting governor at the Mexican War outbreak, 1846-47. Frémont appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852).

Republic, Feb. 4, 1853, p. 2, c. 5 (GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment in 1853-55 U.S. search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4 , entry above).

Ill., Springfield.

Illinois State Journal, April 6, 1857, p. 3, c. 1 (GP's Mar.-April 1857 visits to U.S. southern and western cities. He was in Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind., where he stayed with Ind. Gov. Ashbel P. Willard; similar to Mobile, Ala., *Daily Tribune*, March 15, 1857, entry above).

Ind., Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Daily Journal, April 8, 1857, p. 3, c. 3 (GP's Mar.-April 1857 visits to U.S. southern and western cities; similar to Mobile, Ala., *Daily Tribune*, March 15, 1857, entry above).

La., New Orleans.

Daily Delta

Daily Delta, March 20, 1857, p. 2, c. 4; and March 21, 1857, p. 2, c. 1 (GP's Mar.-April 1857 visits to U.S. southern and western cities; similar to Mobile, Ala., *Daily Tribune*, March 15, 1857, entry above).

Daily Picayune

Daily Picayune, March 20, 1857, p. 3, c. 1; March 24, 1857, p. 1, c. 7; and March 25, 1857, p. 3, c. 1 (GP's Mar.-April 1857 visits to U.S. southern and western cities; similar to Mobile, Ala., *Daily Tribune*, March 15, 1857, entry above).

Maine, Portland

Eastern Argus

Eastern Argus, Jan. 15, 1870, p. 3, c. 2 (Maine officials' plan announced to transfer GP's coffin from the *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Me., for visitors to view the lying in state in the Portland City Hall auditorium, specially decorated by marine artist Harrison Bird Brown).

Eastern Argus, Feb. 2, 1870, p. 3, c. 2-3 (The GP funeral train going from Portland, Me., to Peabody, Mass., on Feb. 1, 1870, was named "George Peabody," not for the deceased GP but for a distant cousin of the same name, born 1804, died 1892, who was president of the Eastern Railroad, the son of Joseph Peabody, Salem, Mass.).

Md., Baltimore.

American and Commercial Daily Advertiser

American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, June 8, 1818, p. 3, c. 1 (Riggs & Peabody advertisement).

American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Dec. 29, 1847, p. 2, c. 3-6 (Quoted Md. Gov. Thomas G. Pratt's annual message to Md.'s General Assembly, December 1847, thanking GP for marketing abroad the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal portion of Md.'s $8 million bond issue during the Panic of 1837, for GP's assuring foreign investors that Md. would resume its defaulted bond interest payments retroactively, and for GP's declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s financial difficulty. Also quoted in •Scharf-b, III, pp. 216-217).

American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Nov. 27, 1851, p. 2, c. 1 (Baltimore newspapers praised GP's Oct. 27, 1851, U.S.-British friendship dinner, with some 125 guests, London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, many connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first world's fair. This dinner may have prompted the Md. Inst. for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts to make GP an honorary member. Having read that the Md. Inst. was raising funds for a chemistry school, GP sent a $1,000 gift to its Pres. William H. Keighler Oct. 31, 1851. This still little known gift preceded GP's June 1852 founding of his first Peabody Institute Library, when his hometown of Danvers celebrated its 100th year of separation from Salem, Mass. GP, unable to attend, sent his first check to found his first Peabody Institute Library [total gift, $217,600], accompanied by a motto, "Education--a debt due from present to future generations").

American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, June 3, 1853, p. 2, c. 3-4 (GP's May 18, 1853, U.S.-British friendship dinner, London; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, June 7, 1853, p. 3, c. 1-3, entry above).

American and Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 6 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure, Sept. 22, 1869, then to Philadelphia, and NYC where some PEF trustees saw him board the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, for London where he died Nov. 4, 1869)

Baltimore American

Baltimore American, Feb. 19, 1857, p. 1, c. 4 (On May 1, 1856, the Powhatan Steamship Co., Baltimore, laid the keel of their third 1,200 ton $90,000 freighter to carry goods between Baltimore and Richmond, Va. It was to be named the *Hiawatha* but instead, following favorable press publicity on GP's Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding, the board of directors named it *George Peabody* to honor GP's gift to Baltimore and to gain good company advertisement. Used as a Federal steamship in the Civil War, it collided with another Federal steamship, *West Point*, on the Potomac River, Aug. 13, 1862, in an accident in which 83 lives were lost).

Baltimore American, May 14, 1883 (GP's Va. bonds worth $35,000 were lost when the *Arctic*, a Collins Line ship, sank in the winter of 1854 off Cape Race, Newfoundland. After unsuccessfully trying to get Va. to redeem the lost bonds, GP gave their value in 1869 to Pres. Robert E. Lee's Washington College [renamed Washington and Lee Univ., 1871] for a mathematics professorship. In 1883 Va. gave the university $60,000, the value of the bonds with accrued interest).

Baltimore American, Jan. 24, 1943 (Clipping in GP folder, Md. Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, reported Va. lawyer and Washington and Lee Univ. alumnus C.S. McNulty's research on GP's Va. bonds. McNulty found that in 1881 the Va. legislature permitted suit for $17,000 interest on the lost bonds, making GP's gift total $60,000. This clipping referred to *Baltimore American* article, May 14, 1883, which stated that the State of Va. gave Washington and Lee Univ. GP's $60,000 gift in 1883).

Baltimore Dispatch

Baltimore Dispatch, Feb. 7, 1857 (Public receptions and speeches which accompanied GP's Sept. 15, 1856 to Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit after nearly 20 years in London, included two in Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857, at the Md. Historical Society; and Feb. 2, 1857, at the Md. Institute, before his Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter).

Baltimore Gazette

*Baltimore Gazett*e, April 25, 1867, p. 1, c. 6 (GP attended the wedding of Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson's daughter).

Baltimore News

Baltimore News, March 6, 1928, "Baltimore in Pictures" (Photo of GP's seated statue in front of the PIB; the statue was given to Baltimore by Robert Garrett, April 7, 1890, copied after William W. Story's GP seated statue in Threadneedle Street, near London's Royal Exchange).

Baltimore News American

Baltimore News American, July 3, 1966, p. 9B, "Pratt Takes Over Peabody," B-9 (Early legal and other controversies on PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger, July 2, 1966 to July 1, 1982).

Baltimore News-Post

Baltimore News-Post, May 30, 1942 (On Louis Henry Dielman, fifth PIB Librarian during 1926-42).

Baltimore News-Post, May 19, 1961, "Succeeds Cooper: Peabody Conservatory Names Kent as Dean" (Charles Stanton Kent was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1961-63, and director for four years, 1963-67).

Baltimore Patriot and *Baltimore Weekly Patriot*

Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 21, 1848 (Resolutions of praise from Md.'s legislature and governor for GP's marketing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal portion of Md. bonds during the Panic of 1837, for GP's assuring foreign investors that Md. would resume its bond interest payments, and for GP's declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s financial difficulty).

Baltimore Patriot & Gazette, Oct. 28, 1851, p. 2, c. 1 (On Oct. 6, 1851, U.S. commissioner to the Great Exhibition of 1851 Charles F. Stansbury and other exhibitors, about to return to the U.S., invited GP to be guest of honor at a farewell dinner, in thanks for his $15,000 loan that enabled them to show U.S. products to best advantage to 6.7 million visitors. GP gratefully declined on Oct. 11, said they had overestimated his services, added that his 15 years in London had erased sectional and political difference, and that he did what he could do to further the U.S. as a whole. This invitation may have prompted GP's own Oct. 27, 1851, dinner to the departing exhibitors at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, grander and better received than GP's July 4, 1851,

dinner. The proceedings and speeches, compiled by Henry Stevens, printed in beautifully bound books, were selectively distributed to U.S. and British officials).

Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 2, c. 4 (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for the 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4 entry above).

Baltimore Weekly Patriot, Feb. 21, 1857, p. 2, c. 1 (Freighter named *George Peabody* carried goods between Baltimore and Richmond, Va., from 1857; similar to *Baltimore American*, Feb. 19, 1857, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Baltimore Times

Baltimore Times, Nov. 6, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5 (GP and R.C. Winthrop visited Rome, Italy, had an interview with the Pope, and about Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, met Cardinal Antonelli, to whom GP gave $19,300 about April 5 or 6, 1868, for the Vatican's charitable San Spirito Hospital. This article inaccurately listed the gift as $1 million for Pontifical charities).

***Sun* (*Evening Sun*, and *Morning Sun*)**

Sun, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 1 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm. Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont, recently arrested in London with bail paid by GP; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

Sun, Jan. 30, 1857, p. 3, c. 1 (GP's arrival in Baltimore and plans for Md. Historical Society's Jan. 30, 1857, reception and speeches for him).

Sun, Jan. 31, 1857, p. 1, c. 5 and p. 2, c. 5 (Md. Historical Society's Jan. 30, 1857, reception for GP, including remarks about him by John Hazlehurst Bonval Latrobe, the society's founder [1847] and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad lawyer).

Sun, Feb. 2, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-5, and p. 2, c. 1 (GP in Baltimore after nearly 20 years' absence in London, included public receptions and speeches for him: Jan. 30, 1857, at the Md. Historical Society; and Feb. 2, 1857, at the Md. Institute; both before his Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter).

Sun, Feb. 3, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-7; and Feb. 4, 1857, p. 1, c. 1-4 (Similar to *Sun*, Feb. 2, 1857, p. 1, c. 4-5, entry immediately above).

Sun, Feb. 21, 1857, p. 1, c. 5 (Freighter named *George Peabody* carried goods between Baltimore and Richmond, Va., from 1857; similar to *Baltimore American*, Feb. 19, 1857, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Sun, March 31, 1857, p. 1, c. 3 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.) *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

Sun, Oct. 23, 1866, p. 4, c. 2; Oct. 24, 1866, p. 1, c. 7, and p. 2, c. 1; and Oct. 25, 1866, p. 1, c. 3-4, 6 (GP's arrival in Baltimore for the PIB dedication, with names of speakers).

Sun, April 27, 1867, p. 4 (GP's April 25, 1867, visit with U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson in the Blue Room, White House, Washington, D.C.).

Sun, Sept. 21, 1869, p. 1, c. 8 (GP at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore, Sept. 20-22, 1869).

Sun, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 2 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure, Sept. 22, 1869).

Sun, Nov. 6, 1869, p., 1, c. 4-5 (After his last four months U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, GP reached London to rest at business friend Curtis M. Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq. home, where he died Nov. 4, 1869).

Sun, Dec. 2, 1869 (Quoted Aug. 22, 1869, letter, from Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., resident physician John Jennings Moorman, who attended and interviewed GP. Moorman asked, "When did you make your money, Mr. Peabody?" GP replied, "I made pretty much of it in 20 years from 1844 to 1864. Everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold. I bought largely of United States securities when their value was low and they advanced greatly." *Sun* article is in the Peabody Papers, PEM, Salem, Mass.).

Sun, Jan. 31, 1883, p. 1, c. 4 (GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore during GP's 1866-67 U.S. visit, influenced Johns Hopkins to write his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. Best account is in Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry under References: books, above).

Sun, Jan. 10, 1885, p. 2 (Death notice of William H. Keighler, age 81, Md. Institute president to whom GP donated $1,000 for a Chemistry Laboratory and School, Oct. 31, 1851).

Sun, Nov. 1, 1915, p. 7, c. 5 (During Jan. 10-18, 1857, artist James Read Lambdin, whose portrait of GP is in the Md. Historical Society, Baltimore, invited GP and his guests [GP's 21-year-old niece Julia Adelaide Peabody and Baltimore art collector and PIB trustee Charles James Madison Eaton] to tour the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Lambdin was director. GP preferred to sit on a bench while the others went on the tour. Lambdin quoted GP as saying, "I do not feel much interested in such matters. You may be surprised when I tell you that, although I have lived for twenty years within pistol shot of the Royal Academy and the National Gallery in London, I have never been within their walls." Lambdin, who thought to ask GP for a donation for the Academy, never asked. From Lambdin's unpublished manuscript dated 1869, intended for publication in the Germantown, Penn. *Chronicle*, founded by grandson John Oldmixon Lambdin, and quoted in this *Sun* article).

Sun, April 15, 1922, Simon, Otto T. [Letter], "Thinks Asger Hamerik should be Honored by Some Memorial at the Peabody and That His Music Should be Frequently Heard There." (Much

respected PIB Conservatory of Music director for 27 years, during 1871-98. Similar to "Asger Hamerick-a, April 8, 1843-July 13, 1923," above under References: books).

Sun, May 9, 1926, Part 2, Sect. 1, p. 10, c. 2-5 (GP was one of 29 most famous Americans elected to the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame, 1900, tying for 16th place from the top with Henry Clay. In 1901 a tablet was unveiled and on May 12, 1926, a GP bust was unveiled, made by sculptor Hans Schuler, with an address by GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne).

Sunday Sun Magazine, April 8, 1928, p. 20, Mason Ancker, "Teaching the Beginnings of Music: Peabody Preparatory Department Has a Thirty-Four-Year Record" (About PIB Prep School founder May Garrettson Evans).

Sun, Sept. 6, 1931, John C. French, "Sidney Lanier's Life in Baltimore: 'The Beautiful City' Has Yet to Discover Him Fully" (Poet Sidney Lanier as PIB Conservatory of Music's first flutist who also taught English literature, Johns Hopkins Univ.; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above under Reference: books).

Sun, Nov. 11, 1934 (Otto Rudolph Ortmann, third Peabody Conservatory of Music director, 1928-41; similar to "Otto Ortmann-a," entry under References: books, above).

Evening Sun, Nov. 29, 1934 (Baltimorean May Garrettson Evans started the Peabody Conservatory of Music's Preparatory Dept., Oct. 1894; similar to Luckett, Margie H., above in References: books).

Sun, May 24, 1935 (Evangelist Dwight Lyman Moody heard from B&O RR. Pres. J.W. Garrett's son how Garrett brought together in his home GP and Johns Hopkins, 1866-67, and how GP influenced Hopkins' philanthropy; similar to Gilman, Daniel Coit-b, entry in References: books above. See also Garrett, John Work [1820-84]. *Address...*, entry under References: books, above).

Sun, Jan. 5, 1936 [William Henry Rinehart], (PIB Gallery of Art owned and displayed 42 of Md.-born Baltimore resident sculptor William Henry Rinehart's figures, reliefs, busts, and three marble originals, including his masterpiece, *Clytie*).

Sun, May 17, 1936 (Otto Rudolph Ortmann, third Peabody Conservatory of Music director, 1928-41; similar to "Otto Ortmann-a," entry under References: books, above).

Evening Sun, Aug. 5, 1941, "Director Change [Otto Ortmann, Reginald Stewart]." (Transition from Otto Rudolph Ortmann, third Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1928-41, to fourth director Reginald Stewart during 1941-58. The son of a distinguished organist in Edinburgh, Scotland, Stewart founded and previously conducted the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, Canada).

Sun, Jan. 19, 1942, "Progress at the Peabody" (Transition late 1941 from PIB Conservatory of Music third Dir. Otto Ortmann to fourth Dir. Reginald Stewart).

Sun, Sept. 27, 1942, Sect. 1, p. 5, c. 6 (Recollection of GP's last visit to Baltimore when he stayed at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore, Sept. 20-22, 1869, then went to Philadelphia, and NYC, Sept. 29, 1869, where some PEF trustees saw him board the *Scotia* to London, where he died Nov. 4, 1869).

Sun, Feb. 9, 1947, Kellman, Naomi. "Mr. Peabody's Pet Project" (Described the PIB Library).

Sun, May 21, 1947, "Peabody Preparatory School Founder to be Honored Sunday." (Baltimorean May Garrettson Evans started the Peabody Conservatory of Music's Preparatory Dept., Oct. 1894; similar to Luckett, Margie H., above in References: books).

Sun, May 16, 1948, Lynn D. Poole, "Mantle of Success" (PIB Gallery of Art's holdings of sculptor William Henry Rinehart's figure; similar to *Sun*, Jan. 5, 1936, entry above).

Sun, Nov. 20, 1949, William Stump, "Man in the Street: Sidney Lanier" (Poet Sidney Lanier as P. Conservatory of Music's first flutist who also taught English literature, Johns Hopkins Univ.; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above under Reference: books).

Evening Sun, July 12, 1950, Howard R. Thatcher, "A Teacher Glances Back--Notes on Music in Baltimore." (Simon, Otto T. [Letter], "Thinks Asger Hamerik should be Honored by Some Memorial at the Peabody and That His Music Should be Frequently Heard There;" similar to *Sun*, April 15, 1922, entry above).

Sun, Nov. 24, 1951, "Stewart Defends Symphony Setup, Says He is Underpaid" (Fourth Peabody Conservatory of Music Director Reginald Stewart during 1941-58 also conducted the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra during 1942-52. He built good relations by having orchestra members teach in the conservatory. By employing World War II European refugee musicians he formed a distinguished Conservatory faculty).

Sun, Jan. 6, 1952, James H. Bready, "Peabody Institute Library" (Less used during 1949-52, serving an average of 15 researchers a day, the PIB Library hours were extended. Deficits led to talk of possible merger with Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library).

Evening Sun, Jan. 10, 1952, "Peabody Library Starts 260,000-Card Index" (Supplementing its historically important printed book catalogs of its holding, newer acquisitions were made accessible through author-title-subject catalog cards).

Sun, Jan. 14, 1952, "Fifty Turn Out for First Sunday Open-Day at Peabody Library." (Similar to *Sun*, Jan. 6, 1852, James H. Bready, "Peabody Institute Library," entry above).

Sun, Jan. 31, 1952, "Seventy of Symphony Urge Longer Season to Keep Stewart Here" (About PIB Conservatory of Music's fourth Dir. Reginald Stewart; similar to *Sun*, Feb. 7, 1958, below).

Sun, Feb. 4, 1952, "The Human Complexities of a Conductor's Job" (Fourth Peabody Conservatory of Music director Reginald Stewart during 1941-58 also conducted the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra during 1942-52).

Sun, Feb. 8, 1952, Robert G. Breen, "A Carroll Colloquy: College Left Its Cachet" (On the PIB Library).

Sun, March 13, 1952, "Conductor Makes Farewell Speech" (Son of a distinguished organist in Edinburgh, Scotland, Reginald Stewart founded and conducted the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, Canada, before becoming fourth Peabody Conservatory of Music director during 1941-58. He also conducted the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, 1942-52. By employing World War II European refugee musicians he assembled the Conservatory's largest and most illustrious faculty).

Sun, April 1, 1952, "Reginald Stewart's Final Performance as Conductor."

Sun, Jan. 25, 1953, William Stump, "Man in the Street: Peabody" (Photo of portrait of GP in middle age, from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore).

Sun, Feb. 13, 1955, Bissell Brooke, "Peabody Outwitted a Queen" (GP portrait, middle aged, from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore).

Evening Sun, June 22, 1956, "Three Goucher Faculty Members Retiring" (Third Peabody Conservatory of Music director Otto Rudolph Ortmann, during 1928-41, retired as chairman of Goucher College Music Department chairman, 1943-56).

Sun, June 17, 1957, "New Library Director" (Biographical sketch of Frank Nicholas Jones, seventh PIB Librarian during 1956-66).

Sun, Nov. 19, 1957, "Stewart to Leave Peabody Conservatory Post in 1958" (Fourth Peabody Conservatory of Music director Reginald Stewart resigned after a distinguished 17-year career, 1941-58).

Evening Sun, April 8, 1958 (Peter Mennin was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's fifth director for four years, 1958-62. He later left to become president of NYC's Juilliard School of Music, where he had previously taught).

Evening Sun, June 24, 1958, "Bon Voyage--Dr. Reginald Stewart," (Similar to *Sun*, Nov. 19, 1957, entry above).

Evening Sun, Aug. 12, 1958, George Kent Bellows, "Music Master: Whirlwind Tempo for Peabody Chief," (On Peabody Conservatory of Music's fifth Dir. Peter Mennin; similar to *Evening Sun*, April 8, 1958, entry above).

Sun, Feb. 18, 1959, "New Peabody Dean Named" [Peabody Conservatory of Music Dean David S. Cooper].

Evening Sun, Oct. 31, 1960, "Kerr Gets Post in Annapolis" (On personnel connected with PIB and PIB Library).

Evening Sun, Nov. 30, 1960, Peter Young, "Back to the Stacks: Lloyd Brown to Assemble Historical Annapolis Data" (On Lloyd Brown, sixth PIB Librarian during 1942-56. He left to

become Chicago Historical Society director, 1956-58, and then was research director of Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

Sun, Dec. 31, 1961, Kathryn Geraghty, "Variations on a Theme in Blue, Green" (On PIB Conservatory of Music's fifth Dir. Peter Mennin; similar to *Evening Sun*, April 8, 1958, entry above).

Sun, June 11, 1962, "Mennin Leaving as Peabody Head," (Similar to *Evening Sun*, April 8, 1958, entry above).

Sun, April 21, 1963, "Peabody Names New Director," (Charles Stanton Kent was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1961-63, and director for four years, 1963-67).

Evening Sun, May 9, 1963, Peter Young, "New Peabody Director: Symphony Could Draw Teachers, He Believes" (Similar to *Sun*, April 21, 1963, entry immediately above).

Sun, July 2, 1963, "Peabody Conservatory Lists R. E. Robinson as New Dean" (Raymond Edwin Robinson was Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1963-67, acting director, 1967-68, then was Westminster Choir College president, and distinguished music professor, Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., Fla.).

Sun, Nov. 12, 1963 (Some Baltimoreans objected to PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger talks. Others saw it as keeping the PIB's unique 250,000 volume reference collection intact. Amalgamation occurred July 2, 1966-July 1, 1982, 16 years).

Sun, Jan. 22, 1966, Frank P. L. Somerville, "Pratt Board is Silent on Peabody Plan" and "Peabody-Pratt Tie-Up Weighed" (Early legal and other controversies on PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger, July 2, 1966-July 1, 1982).

Sun, April 22, 1966, Gerald W. Johnson, "The Real Question About the Library [letter]" (Early legal and other controversies on PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger, 1966-82).

Morning Sun, June 14, 1966, Arthur Joseph Gutman, "Peabody Library [letter]" (Similar to *Sun*, April 22, 1966, entry immediately above).

Evening Sun, June 23, 1966, George Rodgers, "Some of Peabody Library Books Set for Disposal" (Failed 1963-64 PIB Library-Johns Hopkins Univ. merger talks gave way to possible PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger in March 1966, requiring the sale of some 100,000 PIB Library book. The book sale, to which many objected, never occurred. The PIB Library-Enoch Pratt merger lasted from July 2, 1966 to July 1, 1982, 16 years).

Sun, Oct. 1, 1966, Frank P. L. Somerville, "Peabody's Shift of Books Fought" (PIB Library-Enoch Pratt Free Library merger, 1966-82; legal and other controversies; similar to *Sun*, April 22, 1966, entry above).

Sun, Feb. 4, 1968, Weimer Jones, "The Last Days of Sidney Lanier" (Poet Sidney Lanier as PIB Conservatory of Music's first flutist who also taught English literature, Johns Hopkins Univ.; similar to Kelly, Frederick, entry above under Reference: books, above).

Sun, Feb. 7, 1968, Stephen A. Bennett, "Kent in Doubt, Peabody Scans Field for Director" (Charles Stanton Kent was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1961-63, and director for four years, 1963-68).

Sun, May 1, 1968, "Illness Obliges Charles Kent to Leave Peabody" (Similar to *Sun*, Feb. 7, 1968, immediately above).

Sun, Aug. 25, 1968, "New Peabody Head Named" (Richard Franko Goldman was appointed both PIB president and the Peabody Conservatory of Music's seventh director for nine years during 1968-77. He had succeeded his father, Edwin Franko Goldman, as conductor of the Goldman Concert Band, NYC, taught at the Juilliard School of Music, 1947-60, and elsewhere. Serious Peabody Conservatory deficits were made public by Goldman. There was talk then of affiliation with Johns Hopkins Univ. which occurred in 1982).

Evening Sun, Aug. 27, 1968, John Pappenheimer, "Goldman Wants Things to Happen" (Similar to *Sun*, Aug. 25, 1968, immediately above).

Evening Sun, June 2, 1969 (Obituary of Charles Stanton Kent, who was the Peabody Conservatory of Music's dean, 1961-63, and director for four years, 1963-68).

Sun, Nov. 4, 1971, p. B-2, "At the Maryland Historical Society" (Portrait of GP in old age).

Sun, April 20, 1973, p. B-1, Earl Arnett, "Richard Franko Goldman Found a Good School That Needed a Little Shaking Up" (Richard Franko Goldman was appointed both PIB president and the Peabody Conservatory of Music's seventh director. Serious deficits were made public when Goldman said that since 1971 the PIB's $6 million endowment had shrunk to $3 million. There was talk then of affiliation with Johns Hopkins Univ., which occurred in 1982).

Sun, Dec. 23, 1973, "Johns Hopkins, Bachelor Father to a Great University" (GP's philanthropic example and talk with Johns Hopkins at B&O RR Pres. John Work Garrett's home near Baltimore sometime in 1866-67, influenced Johns Hopkins to write his will founding the Johns Hopkins Univ., medical school, and hospital. Best account is in Garrett, John Work (1820-84). *Address...*, entry under References: books, above).

Sun, Dec. 21, 1976, p. A-1, c. 1, and p. A-8, c. 2-c. 5 (Late 1940s-early 1950s PIB Library financial difficulties led to failed merger talks in 1953 and 1963-64 with the Johns Hopkins Univ. library system. The PIB Library merged with Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library during July 2, 1966-July 1, 1982 [16 years], and has been part of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Eisenhower Reference Library Collection since July, 1982).

Sun, Jan. 3, 1977, Richard W. Case, "How the Hopkins and Peabody Got Together" (PIB Pres. and the Peabody Conservatory of Music's seventh director Richard Franko Goldman, during 1968-77, said that the PIB's endowment shrank from $6 million in 1971 to $3 million in Jan. 1976)

Sun, Feb. 19, 1977, "Soot Hides Treasures. Peabody Library Spruced Up" (Successful campaign in the early 1970s raised funds to clean, refurbish, provide better lighting and air conditioning of

the main PIB reading room in early 1977, cost $27,000. Removal of a century of soot revealed gold leaf rosettes on the five-tier library cast iron grillwork).

Sun, July 7, 1978, "Gifts to the Peabody Double Last Year's."

Sun, July 4, 1982, James H. Bready, "What's Ahead for Peabody Library Now That Hopkins Owns It?" (Since July 1, 1982, the PIB library has been the Peabody Library of the Milton S. Eisenhower Special Collections of the Johns Hopkins Univ. Library).

Evening Sun, June 9, 1989, Gunther Wertheimer, "Disgrace at the Peabody" (A 1989 proposal to get needed PIB Library funds by selling ten sets of rare books, including Audubon's *Birds of America*, raised a lament in a letter to the *Sun* that the collection "is a time capsule of 19th century intelligence whose integrity deserves respectful maintenance").

Sun, Feb. 16, 1995, Carl Schoettler, "Peabody's Legacy: Banker gave Baltimore a Musical Institute--and the Gift of Giving" (Photo of GP standing amid crowd outside PIB at its dedication, Oct. 25, 1866; and painting of elderly GP, head and shoulders).

Mass., Boston.

Boston Courier

Boston Courier, March 8, 1861 (GP's letter to editor as Civil War neared: "The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this").

Boston Sunday Courier, July 18, 1869, p. 2, c. 1-2 (Three months before his Nov. 4, 1869, death, an ailing GP spoke at July 14, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., to which he gave a total of $100,000, begun Dec. 22, 1856, as branch library of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., to which he gave a total of $217,600, begun June 16, 1852).

Boston Daily Advertiser

Boston Daily Advertiser, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 3-6 (GP was given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, and that evening was guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House dinner, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million).

Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 19, 1866, p. 2, c. 3-4 (GP's Oct. 8, 1866, letter founding the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, which greatly advanced the study of anthropology in the U.S.).

Boston Daily Advertiser, April 19, 1867, p. 1, c. 7 (GP's April 18, 1867, farewell speech in Georgetown, Mass.: "Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived

and died. More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground").

Boston Daily Advertiser, July 18, 1867, p. 2, c. 2-5 (Harvard Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP [in London] *in absentia* on July 17, 1867, in appreciation for his $150,000 gift founding the Harvard Univ. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Oct. 8, 1866).

Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 9, 1868, p 1, c. 8-9 (A doctrinal dispute with their minister in Georgetown, Mass., led some 85 members including GP's sister [it had been their mother's church] to meet in an inadequate chapel. Asked to help, GP built a $70,000 Memorial Church in his mother's memory. John Greenleaf Whittier's specially written poem "Memorial Hymn" was read at the Jan. 8, 1868, dedication. He later objected in *The Independent* [NYC], Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2, "A Marred Memorial," that he would not have written it had he known of the condition in GP's Oct. 18, 1867, letter from London that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose." See Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, entry above).

Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (Contained State of Maine's preliminary plans to receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* at Portland harbor; also quoted in •*Hampshire Telegraph* [Portsmouth, England], Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 3).

Boston Herald

Boston Herald, Feb. 16, 1895 (Report of the centennial celebration of GP's birth, held at Peabody, Mass., Monday, February 8, 1895, with speeches by Francis H. Appleton, Mass. Lt. Gov. Roger Wolcott, Harvard Prof. F.G. Peabody; with Queen Victoria's cablegram and messages from Johns Hopkins Univ. Pres. D.C. Gilman and others).

***Boston Daily Journal* (and *Boston Journal*)**

Boston Daily Journal, Nov. 1, 1852, p. 2, c. 3 (GP's Oct. 12, 1852, dinner, London, introducing incoming U.S. Minister to Britain J.R. Ingersoll and his niece Miss Wilcocks, and honoring departing minister Abbott Lawrence).

Boston Journal, Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5 (Publicity at GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, included an account of his winter of 1810 visit at age 15 on horseback to his maternal grandparents, the Dodges, Post Mills Village near Thetford, Vt.; his stopover at Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H., playing with the landlord's sons and helping them saw and split wood. The next day GP was ready to pay and depart. Mr. Stickney declined payment saying that GP had earned his night's stay. GP also visited his maternal aunt and her physician husband, Temperance Dodge Jewett

and Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, Barnstead, N.H., and did chores during the uncle's absence on medical calls).

Boston Journal, Dec. 21, 1869 (Thurlow Weed's vindication of GP as a Union supporter in the Civil War; similar to Weed, Thurlow-a, entry under References: book, entry above).

Boston Journal, Dec. 28, 1869, p. 1, c. 1 (On Dec. 27, 1869, George Francis Train, pro-Irish anti-British extremist, spoke in Boston, mentioning GP: "I regard the fact of George Peabody's remains being brought over on a British ship of war [HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*] the greatest insult ever offered to America. George Peabody was a secessionist. The *Alabama* Claims is still unsettled and American citizens are dying in British prisons").

Boston Post

Boston Post, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1 (Controversial U.S. Legation Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner, charging GP in the press with toadying to the British by toasting Queen Victoria before the U.S. President. Pro and con letters appeared in the press for months; fuller account in *New York Times*, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5, entry below).

Boston Post, April 19, 1867 (GP's April 18, 1867, speech, Georgetown, Mass.; similar to *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 19, 1867, p. 1, c. 7, entry above).

Boston Post, June 21, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (Rev. William R. Alger's Sunday sermon, June 20, 1869, marking close of Boston's National Peace Jubilee and Great Music Festival, mentioned GP's unannounced visit to the festival and praised his U.S.-British friendship activities).

Boston Times

Boston Times, Jan. 30, 1870, p. 2, c. 1 (Explained the Maine legislative wrangle about members and other officials attending *en masse* the reception of GP's remains from HMS *Monarch*, Portland harbor: "It may explain many things...when it is known that Mr. Peabody, although applied to, refused to subscribe to the Portland fund after the great fire of July 4, 1866. At least it is whispered that this fact...[disturbed] harmonious action concerning the funeral").

***Boston Transcript* (*Boston Daily Evening Transcript*)**

Boston Transcript, Oct. 9, 1856, p. 9, c. 4 (Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, reception for GP on his first U.S. visit after 20 years' absence in London; also in •*Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 115-119, under References: books, entry above).

Boston Daily Evening Transcript, Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2 (A doctrinal dispute with their minister in Georgetown, Mass., led some 85 members including GP's sister [it had been their mother's church] to meet in an inadequate chapel. Asked to help, GP built a $70,000 Memorial Church in his mother's memory. John Greenleaf Whittier's specially written poem "Memorial Hymn" was read at the Jan. 8, 1868, dedication. He later objected in *The Independent* [NYC], Jan. 24, 1868,

p. 2, c. 1-2, "A Marred Memorial," that he would not have written it had he known of the condition in GP's Oct. 18, 1867, letter from London that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose." Similar to *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 9, 1868, p. 1, c. 8-9; and Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, entries above).

Boston Traveler

Boston Traveler, Oct. 9, 1856, p. 2, c. 3; and Oct. 10, 1856 (Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, reception for GP on his first U.S. visit after 20 years' absence in London; similar to *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 9, 1856, p. 9, c. 4, entry above, and in •*Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 115-119, under References: books, entry above).

Globe

Globe, Dec. 17, 1971, Herbert A. Kenny, "The Old Tycoons" (Review of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, A Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971], with photo of a profile of GP as a young man, taken from the dust jacket, portrait made from an original silhouette by Gary Gore, then design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt Univ. Press. His design was awarded a Gold Medal by the Art Directors' Club, Nashville, 1971).

Mass., Danvers

Danvers Courier, April 21, 1849, p. 1, c. 4-6 (Contained much of the Md. legislature's March 7, 1848, resolution of praise to GP for upholding the state's credit abroad in the post-Panic of 1837 economic recession when Md. and eight other states temporarily stopped interest payments on their bonds sold abroad for internal improvements. Also contained Md. Gov. Philip Francis Thomas' letter of transmittal to GP, adding: "To you, sir, ...the thanks of the State were eminently due").

Danvers Herald, Feb. 16, 1995, p. 3, Robert Branch, "Happy birthday, George! Danvers and Peabody to celebrate noted philanthropist's 200th birthday" (Plans in Danvers and Peabody, Mass., for the bicentennial of GP's birth).

Mass., Haverhill.

Haverhill Gazette

Haverhill Gazette, Sept. 28, 1866, p. 1, c. 6, and p. 2, c. 1 (Mention of GP's father Thomas Peabody's military service in the American Revolution. Thomas Peabody died in debt on May 13, 1811. Reported that in 1814 GP's mother and five of his siblings had lost their mortgaged Danvers, Mass., home and were forced to live with Spofford relatives in Salem, Mass., and elsewhere. By 1817 GP, working in Riggs & Peabody, had paid his deceased father's debts and bought back the family homestead).

Haverhill Gazette, Jan. 10, 1868, p. 2, c. 2 (GP's $70,000 Memorial Church in his mother's memory, Georgetown, Mass., 1867-68; similar to *Boston Daily Evening Transcript*, Jan. 24, 1868, p. 2, c. 1-2, entry above).

Mass., Newburyport.

Daily Herald

Daily Herald, Oct. 7, 1856, p. 1, c. 2 (GP's Oct. 2, 1856, visit to the Essex County Agricultural Fair, Newburyport, Mass. He recognized and greeted former mayor Moses Davenport and Prescott Spaulding, telling the crowd that Spaulding was the merchant who gave him his first consignment of goods in 1812, when at age 17, after the Great Newburyport Fire, he left Newburyport with paternal uncle John Peabody to open a store in Georgetown, D.C.).

Mass., Peabody (named South Danvers, Mass., before March 13, 1868)

Peabody Press

Peabody Press, Feb. 24, 1869, p. 2, c. 2 (Annual GP birthday dinner in Peabody, Mass.).

Peabody Press, July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5 (Three months before his Nov. 4, 1869, death, an ailing GP spoke at July 14-16, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., to which he gave a total of $100,000, begun Dec. 22, 1856, as branch library of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., to which he gave a total of $217,600 begun June 16, 1852).

Peabody Press, July 21, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-5; and July 28, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-5 (Similar to *Peabody Press*, July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5, immediately above. Also, poet Oliver Wendell Holmes composed and read his "George Peabody" poem at the dedication of the Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.).

Peabody Press, Oct. 6, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (A sick GP at age 74, after amending his will and arranging for burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., left NYC on the *Scotia*, ending his last four months' U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. He reached London to rest at business friend Curtis M. Lampson's home, where he died Nov. 4, 1869).

Peabody Press, Dec. 8, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (GP's last will, written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869).

Peabody Press, Jan. 19, 1870, p. 2, c. 2 (Described Boston's C.W. Barth and staff's solemn decoration of the Peabody Institute Library's main reading room for GP's lying in state, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1-8, 1870, and Barth's decoration of funeral hearse carrying GP's remains to Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

Peabody Press, Feb. 23, 1870 (Account after GP's death of his winter 1810 visit to maternal grandparents near Thetford, Vt., stopover at Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H., and visit to maternal aunt, Barnstead, N.H.; similar to *Boston Journal*, Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5, entry above).

Peabody Press, March 23, 1870, p. 2, c. 5 (Proposal made and defeated at Peabody, Mass., town meeting to repudiate GP's funeral cost to the town of Peabody of $4,800. Total known cost of GP's funeral was $8,584.05, although U.S. and British government costs are not known).

Peabody Press, Feb. 22, 1871, p. 2, c. 1; Feb. 21, 1872, p. 2, c. 2; and Feb. 23, 1876, p. 2, c. 3 (All are about annual GP birthday dinners held at Simonds Hotel or elsewhere in Peabody, Mass.).

Peabody & Lynnfield Weekly News

Peabody & Lynnfield Weekly News, Nov. 9, 1995, p. 2, S.M. Smoller, "City Has a Ball in Honor of GP's Birthday" (Portrait of GP as young man, said to be a recent [1995?] gift from the Peabody Trust in London to the "local museum," Peabody, Mass).

Mass., Salem.

Essex County Mercury & Danvers Courier

Essex County Mercury & Danvers Courier, Feb. 9, 1853, p. 3, c. 3 (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4 entry above).

Salem Evening News

Salem Evening News, Aug. 31, 1963, p. 3, "A World Benefactor is Peabody's Pride" (Four GP-related illustrations are described under George Peabody Illustrations).

Salem News, Nov. 4, 1971, "New Book on Life of GP" (Review of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, a Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt Univ. Press, 1971] with portrait of GP in old age; similar to Boston *Globe*, Dec. 17, 1971).

Salem Evening News, March 10, 1995, p. 9, "Peabody Today. Curious About George? Revised Book Details Life, Times of Peabody Namesake" (Profile of youthful GP silhouette, from the dust jacket of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, A Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971 and 1995 rev. ed.]. The dust jacket design was made from an original GP silhouette by Gary Gore, then the design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt University Press).

Salem Evening News, Dec. 16, 1999, p. A10, S.M. Smoller, "Was George Peabody a Character Model for Dickens?" (Three GP illustrations from Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass.).

Salem Gazette

Salem Gazette (Salem, Mass.), Nov. 30, 1869, p. 2, c. 1 (Robert E. Lee's letter of Nov. 10, 1869, to GP's nephew George Peabody Russell expressing regret and appreciation on learning of GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London, on behalf of himself, as president and of the trustees of Washington College, Va. GP had given the college Va. bonds later worth $60,000 for a professorship of mathematics).

Salem Observer

Salem Observer, Jan. 15, 1870 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869).

Salem Register,

Salem Register, Jan. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 3 (Similar to *Salem Observer*, Jan. 15, 1870, immediately above).

Mass., South Danvers (renamed Peabody, Mass., March 13, 1868).

South Danvers Wizard

South Danvers Wizard, March 25, 1868, p. 2, c. 5 (GP, in Europe with Robert Charles Winthrop, interviewed Pope Pius IX, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868. GP gave a $19,300 gift to San Spirito Hospital, Vatican charitable hospital, Rome. GP sat for his intended London statue in U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868. GP met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868. GP visited George Eustice [W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868. GP and Winthrop were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868).

South Danvers Wizard, April 1, 22, 1868, p. 2, c. 2; and May 6, 1868, p. 1, c. 7 and p. 2, c. 1 (Change of name from South Danvers to Peabody, Mass, March 13, 1868; opposition and other details).

Mass., Springfield.

Springfield Daily Republican, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2 (The Civil War stopped the sale of U.S. securities abroad from 1861 until Union victory was assured in 1864. In this context critics, without proof, charged GP with profiting at Federal expense: John Bigelow, U.S. Consul in Paris, and *Springfield Daily Republican* owner-editor Samuel Bowles, repeated in *Springfield* [Mass.] *Semi-Weekly Republican*, same date, same p. and c.; and *Springfield* [Mass.] *Weekly Republican*, Nov. 3, 1866, p. 2, c. 5. This charge was uncritically repeated in •Myers, *History of Great American Fortunes*, 1910, 1936; •Josephson's *Robber Barons*, 1934; •Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln*, 1939, III, pp. 124-125; and in •Baldwin's *Stream of American History*, 1952, II, p. 121. For doubt on Bigelow's original criticism about GP's loyalty, •See John Bigelow and "Bigelow, John..." in References).

Springfield Weekly Republican, Nov. 3, 1866, p. 2, c. 5 (The tempestuous Civil War stopped the sale of U.S. securities abroad from 1861 until Union victory was assured in 1864. Critics, without proof, charged GP with profiting at Federal expense; *Semi-Weekly Republican*, same date, same p. and c.; and in this issue).

Mass., Worcester.

Daily Spy

Daily Spy, July 26, 1867, p. 2, c. 6 (Criticism of Harvard Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP [in London] *in absentia* on July 17, 1867, in appreciation for his $150,000 gift founding the Harvard Univ. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Of the GP degree the article concluded: "If it is not selling titles of honor what is it?").

Mo., St. Louis.

St. Louis Daily Evening News

St. Louis Daily Evening News, April 3, 1857, p. 2, c. 2 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.) *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican

St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican, April 4, 1857, p. 2, c.3 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.) *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

N.H., Concord.

Congregational Journal

Congregational Journal, Dec. 17, 1851, p. 1, c. 6-7 (Described GP's Oct. 27, 1851, dinner at London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, for some 150 U.S. and British guests, many connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the first world's fair).

Independent Democrat

Independent Democrat, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 8 (Publicity at GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death, transatlantic funeral, and Feb. 8, 1870, burial included an account of his winter of 1810 visit at age 15 on horseback to his maternal grandparents, the Dodges, Post Mills Village near Thetford, Vt.; similar to *Peabody Press*, Feb. 23, 1870, entry above).

Republican and Statesman

Republican and Statesman, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 2 (Similar to *Independent Democrat*, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 2, c. 8, immediately above).

N.J., Newark.

Newark Daily Advertiser

Newark Daily Advertiser, Jan. 27, 1870, p. 2, c. 2 and 5 (Press reports at GP's death and funeral included his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin from Providence, R.I., 1838-39, in London when she attended Queen Victoria's coronation. She broke the engagement, married an earlier beau, Alexander Lardner, who died in 1848. They lived in Philadelphia and had two children. She died in 1905. Artist Sully's portrait of her, made in 1840, is in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library).

Newark Daily Journal

Newark Daily Journal, April 29, 1867, p. 2, c. 3-4 and April 30, 1867, p. 2c. c. 5 ("A Visit to Mr. George Peabody: From a Special Correspondent, New York," a few days before he left NYC, May 1, 1867, to return to London).

New York, Albany.

Albany Evening Journal

Albany Evening Journal, July 3, 1852, p. 3, c. 4 and July 7, 1852, p. 2, c. 2 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm.

Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont, recently arrested in London, with bail paid by GP; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

New York, NYC.

Albion; or British, Colonial. and Foreign Gazette

Albion, April 11, 1863, p. 178, c. 2 (In Nice, France, March 1863, GP gave a lavish dinner and a concert in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, with King Louis [Ludwig] of Bavaria attending).

Albion, May 7, 1864, p. 224, c. 2 (GP gave a total of $10,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission to aid Civil War military sick and wounded and their dependents).

Albion, May 19, 1866, p. 25, c. 3 (GP paid huge U.S. tax soon after NYC arrival, on his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

Albion, July 14, 1866, p. 332, c. 1 (GP visited Montreal, Canada, July 7-9, 1866, and fished for salmon on a Marguerite River stream to mid-July 1866).

Albion, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 511, c.1 (On the night GP spoke at the PIB dedication, Oct. 25, 1866, an anonymous letter, signed "S.P.Q.," in NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 2, c. 2, called GP a Civil War profiteer who did not contribute to the U.S. Sanitary Commission and gave to the London poor rather than help to clothe and raise a single Union recruit).

Albion, March 21, 1868, p. 140, c. 2 (GP, in Europe with R.C. Winthrop, interviewed Pope Pius IX, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868. GP gave a $19,300 gift to San Spirito Hospital, Vatican charitable hospital, Rome. GP sat for his intended London statue in U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868. GP met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868. GP visited George Eustice [W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868. GP and Winthrop were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868.

Albion, Sept. 19, 1868, p. 452, c. 1 (In Nov. 1868 GP was in Brighton, England, with Reverdy Johnson and Sir James Emerson Tennent).

Albion; Aug. 21, 1869, p. 495, c. 1 (GP gave his lost Va. bonds, 1869, to R.E. Lee's Washington College, later redeemed at $60,000; similar to *Baltimore American*, May 14, 1883, entry above).

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb. 2, 1896, p. 24, c. 2 (A proposed GP statue in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., was first urged at a Va. conference of superintendents of education and recorded in Va.'s Superintendent of Public Instruction's 1885 annual report. PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry tried but failed to further this proposal in other southern states, particularly S.C. and Tenn. S.C. Gov. John Gary Evans' annual message, Jan. 25, 1896, reported S.C.'s effort, including $1,500 appropriated).

Commercial Advertiser,

Commercial Advertiser, July 9, 1852, p. 2, c. 1-2 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm. Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

Courier & Enquirer

Courier & Enquirer, Jan. 21, 1848, Supplement, p. 1, c. 4-6 (Baltimore lawyer John Joseph Speed, involved in Md.'s 1837 $8 million bond sale abroad for internal improvements, relayed to GP, London, the resolutions of praise from Md.'s legislature and governor for his [GP's] marketing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal portion of the bonds during the Panic of 1837 and for declining his $60,000 commission because of Md.'s financial difficulty).

Evening Post

Evening Post, July 15, 1851, p. 1, c. 5-6 (Mentioned London *Punch*'s satirical remarks on U.S. exhibitors' large promise and little performance before GP's $15,000 loan to help exhibitors display their wares).

Evening Post, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 1; and p. 2, c. 2-3 (Elaborate farewell banquet, Aug. 10, 1857, at William Shepard Wetmore's fashionable Newport, R.I., home, nine days before GP left NYC, Aug. 19, 1857, to return to England; similar to *New York Daily Times*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 6; and R.I. *Newport Mercury*, Aug. 15, 1857).

Evening Post, Oct. 25, 1866, p.2, c. 2 and 4 (On the night of PIB dedication, Oct. 25, 1866, anonymous letter, signed "S.P.Q.," charged GP as a Civil War profiteer; similar to *Albion*, NYC, Oct. 26, 1866, entry above).

Evening Post, Oct. 26, 1866, p. 2, c. 4 (Rebuttal to "S.P.Q."'s charges, Oct. 25, 1866, against GP as a Civil War profiteer).

Evening Post, Jan. 21, 1870 (N.Y. state newspaper publisher and political figure Thurlow Weed's vindication of GP as a Union supporter, corroborated by Ohio Episcopal Bishop C.P. McIlvaine, was challenged by Mass.-born type setter inventor Charles Wilson Felt, who said he talked to GP in London in 1861 and heard GP speak of separation of North and South. Felt concluded: "It would have been better if Mr. Peabody had remained in the United States instead of coming to England to die. His purpose in doing so was a bid for notoriety").

Independent

Independent, Nov. 11, 1869, p. 4, c. 1 (Critical obituary of GP in this abolitionist newspaper: "We cannot disguise ourselves, in surveying his character, a certain unlovely coldness and selfishness which...prompted him eagerly to amass, and grudgingly to disburse his abundant means for many years. Nor can we pay any warm tribute to the patriotism of an American who, during the war against the rebellion, divided his meager sympathy equally between slavery and liberty").

Independent, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 1, c. 2-3, William Lloyd Garrison, "Honored Beyond His Deserts" (Abolitionist Garrison's critical attack on GP after his death, charging GP as a Confederate sympathizer for his 1857 $1.4 million PIB gift "when Md. was rife with sedition"; for his 1867-69 $2 million PEF gift to aid public education in the South; for accepting friendly overtures from Southern leaders at the White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., Aug. 1869, before his death; and for deliberately drawing public attention by hurrying to die in London when his will required burial in Mass.).

New York Herald

New York Herald, June 29, 1852, p. 4, c. 3 (U.S. explorer-politician John Charles Frémont and his wife, Jesse [née Benton] Frémont, U.S. Sen. from Missouri Thomas Hart Benton's daughter, were in London to finance their California Mariposa Estate mining. Frémont was arrested April 7, 1852, for debts incurred to meet territorial expenses when he was California's acting governor at the Mexican War outbreak, 1846-47. Frémont appealed to GP, who deposited the bail needed for his release the next day, April 8, 1852).

New York Herald Edition for Europe, Aug. 24, 1853, p. 1, c. 2 (Former U.S. Minister to Britain Abbott Lawrence's cornerstone laying speech, Aug. 20, 1853, for GP's first Peabody Institute Library, South Danvers, renamed Peabody, Mass., in 1868, to which GP gave a total of $217,600).

New York Herald, Sept. 16, 1856, p. 3, c. 6 (GP arrived in NYC on the *Atlantic*, Sept. 15, 1856, after nearly 20 years' absence in London and was greeted on arrival by delegations from NYC, Boston, and South and North Danvers. GP told NYC greeters: "Like Rip Van Winkle I stare amazed at the changes before my eyes").

New York Herald, Oct. 3, 1856, p. 4, c. 3, "Taking the Starch Out of Him" (Editor James Gordon Bennett's critical-satirical reportage on GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit: "For 20 years in London he has been in grand entertainments with high society, much publicized. In one month after Mr. Peabody arrived here, we have taken the starch out of him, and made him quite a respectable person. We shall send him back to John Bull quite a different man").

New York Herald, Oct. 6, 1856, p. 4, c. 6 (Editor James Gordon Bennett's critical-satirical reportage on GP's 1856-57 U.S. visit: "...the purer air of this country is taking silly notions from Americans corrupted abroad. We wish his dinners, balls, feasts in Richmond Hill [in greater London] had been conducted with equal modesty and propriety. Had he done this he would not be the jest of London and the sorrow of thinking people here. But he grows wiser as he grows older").

New York Herald, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 4-6, continued p. 8 (Article coverering the Oct. 9 GP celebration in Danvers had three columns on page 1 and continued inside. Editor James Gordon Bennett complained of paying between $200 and $300 in telegraph bills).

New York Herald, Oct. 11, 1856, p. 4, c. 3 ("Last spring we [Bennett] were in London and received one of the first invitations to Mr. Peabody's entertainment at Richmond Hill on River Thames at which were Americans, a few silly baronets, and a noodle of a Lord. Ex-President Fillmore and W. W. Corcoran were there. We could not accept it, because about that time we were busy with Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon; but we have now the pleasure of returning the generous, though sometimes silly, Peabody.... Besides conferring on Danvers the favor of being born there, he gave thirty or forty thousand dollars for a lyceum. Peter Cooper gave a larger sum of $200,000 yet New York never made such a fuss over him as Danvers over George Peabody. His speech was good. He did not break down as he does in London, which shows he has acquired more strength in his backbone and more continuity in eloquence").

New York Herald, Oct. 13, 1856, p. 4, c. 4 ("The philosophy of Mr. Peabody's dinners is that he who gives the finest dinners to his customers makes the most money. Being a shrewd Yankee George Peabody does his own drumming, banquets his customers and their friends, sprinkles in a lord or two, a knight or baronet, sometimes a hungry member of Parliament. Inferior speeches and toasts do not matter as long as the turtle is good and the champagne sparkling. The immense sum spent for this purpose, to advertise the house of Peabody and bring trade to the shop, brings a hundred-fold return. The idea that his dinners had the least influence on Anglo-American diplomatic relations is so amusing that Edward Everett had to laugh when his speech touched upon it").

New York Herald, Aug. 15, 1858, p. 1, c. 4-6 (GP's July 22, 1858, dinner, toasts, speeches, Star and Garter, Richmond near London, attended by 30 Britons and 60 Americans, with U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason as guest of honor, and guests including Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy, and *New York Times* editor Henry Raymond).

New York Herald, Sept. 20, 1859, p. 2, c. 2 (Editor James Gordon Bennett reported rumor of a rift between GP and partner J.S. Morgan during Panic of 1857, which GP later denied).

New York Herald, Oct. 12, 1859, p. 2, c. 2 (Editor James Gordon Bennett accused GP of using the London *Times* to attack business rivals).

New York Herald, March 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 4 (Quoted GP's letter in the *Boston Courier*, March 8, 1861, as Civil War neared: "The threat of war has already lost the European market for United States securities. Concession and compromise alone would reinstate our credit abroad. I hope conciliation will prove successful. If not and war comes it will destroy the credit of North and South alike in Europe. Worse, our prestige and pride will disappear. Second rate powers may insult our flag with impunity and first rate powers wipe away the Monroe Doctrine. May Providence prevent this").

New York Herald, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4 (GP was given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million).

New York Herald, April 16, 1866, p. 1, c. 4 (Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter to GP thanking him for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund, London, to build model apartments for London's working poor; and stating that she was having a miniature portrait of herself especially painted for him. Also, GP's April 3, 1866, reply to Queen Victoria).

New York Herald, May 2, 1866, p. 5, c. 3-4 (GP, present at the prize-giving ceremony of the Workingmen's Industrial Exhibition, was the first U.S. citizen and the 41st person to be made an honorary member of the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866, before leaving on his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

New York Herald, May 11, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; and May 20, 1866, p. 3, c. 6 (Described GP's sister Judith Dodge [Peabody] Daniels' home in the town of Georgetown, Mass., formerly called Rowley when their mother was born there. GP stayed with his sister during part of his May 1, 1866-May 1, 1867, U.S. visit. GP gave $30,000 toward a Peabody Institute Library, Georgetown, Mass., 1866).

New York Herald, July 9, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; July 10, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; July 11, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; July 22, 1866, p. 11, c. 6 (GP visited Montreal, Canada, July 7-9, 1866, and fished for salmon on a Marguerite River stream to mid-July 1866).

New York Herald, Oct. 26, 1866, p. 5, c. 1-2 (GP's arrival in Baltimore and the PIB dedication and speeches).

New York Herald, Feb. 9, 1867, p. 4, c. 6 (First meeting of PEF trustees, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867).

New York Herald, Feb. 10, 1867, p. 8, c. 1, and April 29, 1867, p. 8, c. 2 (U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson, his secretary William G. Moore, and three others visited GP, Feb. 9, 1867, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., to thank him for the PEF as a national gift. With GP at the time were Robert Charles Winthrop, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, William Aiken, the Samuel Wetmores and their son, George Peabody Russell, George Washington Riggs, and three others).

New York Herald, March 23, 1867, p. 5, c. 1 (PEF trustees' second meeting, March 19-22, 1867, and March 22, 1867, banquet GP hosted for 73 guests, NYC's Fifth Avenue Hotel. Present besides the trustees and their wives was NYC store owner Alexander Turney Stewart, who had built a model community in Garden City, N.Y., based on the plan of GP's London apartments for the working poor. Other guests were NYC financier William Backhouse Astor, historian George Bancroft, who had been U.S. Minister to Britain, and others).

New York Herald, April 20, 1867, p. 8, c. 6 (GP's April 18, 1867, farewell speech in Georgetown, Mass.: "Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived and died.

More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground").

New York Herald, April 29, 1867, p. 8, c. 2, and May 1, 1867, p. 4, c. 6 (GP visited U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson at the White House, Blue Room, Washington, D.C., April 25, 1867).

New York Herald, May 7, 1867, p. 5, c. 6 (GP's $15,000 gift for a free public library fund, Georgetown, D.C., April 20, 1867; similar to William Dawson Johnson Papers, Library of Congress, entry above).

New York Herald, May 28, 1867, p. 4, c. 2 (Described GP aboard the *Scotia* returning to England and resolutions of praise from U.S. passengers, May 8, 1867).

New York Herald, March 21, 1868, p. 4, c. 4 (GP's $19,300 gift of April 5 or 6, 1868, given through Cardinal Antonelli to the Vatican charity San Spirito Hospital, is here listed as 1,000 francs).

New York Herald, March 22, 1868, p. 4, c. 5 (GP, in Europe with R.C. Winthrop, interviewed Pope Pius IX, Rome, Feb. 24 or 25, 1868. GP gave a $19,300 gift to San Spirito Hospital, Vatican charitable hospital, Rome. GP sat for his intended London statue in U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's Rome studio, Feb. 19-27, 1868. GP met Baltimorean J.P. Kennedy, Nice, France, March 3, 1868. GP visited George Eustice [W.W. Corcoran's son-in-law], Cannes, France, March 16, 1868. GP and Winthrop were received by Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte] and Empress Eugénie, Paris, France, about March 17, 1868).

New York Herald, March 22, 1868, p. 7, c. 4 (This account of GP's $19,300 gift of April 5 or 6, 1868, given through Cardinal Antonelli to Vatican charity San Spirito Hospital, is here listed as 5,000 francs to the Pontifical treasury).

New York Herald, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6 (U.S. Sen. Charles Sumner, R-Mass., introduced [March 5, 1867] joint congressional resolution of thanks and gold medal to GP for his Feb. 7, 1867, PEF gift. The resolution was debated and passed in the U.S. Senate, March 8, 1867, 36 yeas and 2 nays [the nays charging GP with Confederate sympathy]; debated in the U.S. House of Rep., March 9, 1867, passed, March 14, 1867, despite the same charge, and signed by U.S. Pres. Johnson, March 16, 1867. The gold medal was crafted by Starr and Marcus, NYC silversmiths and jewelers, seen by Pres. Johnson and cabinet and displayed in Washington, D.C., May 26, 1868, seen by GP in London, Dec. 25, 1868, and placed for display and permanent safekeeping in the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.).

New York Herald, Jan. 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 3 (Described Congressional gold medal to GP for his PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

New York Herald, June 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 6. (GP arrived NYC for his June 8-Sept. 29, 1869, last U.S. visit).

New York Herald, July 16, 1869, p. 5, c. 5-6 (Three months before his Nov. 4, 1869, death, an ailing GP spoke at July 14, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass., to which he gave a total of $100,000. The library was begun Dec. 22, 1856, as a branch library of Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., to which he gave a total of $217,600, begun June 16, 1852).

New York Herald, Aug. 1, 1869, p. 6, c. 6 (GP visited Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, where he spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee, other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educational and political leaders, and where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor).

New York Herald, Aug 17, 1869, p. 7, c. 5; and Aug. 27, 1869, p. 5, c. 4 (GP gave his lost Va. bonds, 1869, to R.E. Lee's Washington College, later redeemed at $60,000; similar to *Baltimore American*, May 14, 1883, entry above).

New York Herald, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 7, c. 2 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure, Sept. 22, 1869).

New York Herald, Sept. 30, 1869, p.7, c. 4 (A sick GP at age 74, after amending his will and arranging for burial at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., left NYC on the *Scotia*, ending his last four months U.S. visit, June 8-Sept. 29, 1869. He reached London to rest at business friend Curtis M. Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq. home, where he died Nov. 4, 1869).

New York Herald, Oct. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 1 (GP's acknowledgment of photo the GP Statue Committee sent him of the July 23, 1869, unveiling of his statue in Threadneedle St., London).

New York Herald, Nov. 24, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (Erroneous reports of GP statues planned in Rome, Italy, and NYC. NYC meetings on Nov. 20 and 23, 1869, to propose a statue failed; the reason later given was that mounting honors for GP offended believers in republican simplicity).

New York Herald, Nov. 28, 1869, p. 3, c. 1; and Dec. 14, 1869, p. 7, c. 1 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

New York Herald, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 7, c. 1; Jan. 5, 1870, p. 7, c. 2; and April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above).

New York Herald, Jan. 17, 1870, p. 5, c. 1 (Details of transatlantic voyage of HMS *Monarch* and USS *Plymouth* from Spithead near Portsmouth, England, Dec. 1, 1869; to Madeira, Portugal; to Bermuda; and to New England receiving port).

New York Herald, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 4, c. 1-4 (Philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop's Feb. 8, 1870, eulogy described how GP first shared with him PEF and other gifts ideas, possibly on May 9, 1866, or in Oct. 1866, at Winthrop's home, Brookline, Mass. Winthrop expressed amazement and quoted GP as saying: "Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my

gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men").

New York Herald, April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3 (Similar to *New York Herald*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 7, c. 1; and Jan. 5, 1870, p. 7, c. 2, entries above).

New York Journal of Commerce

New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 10, 1870 (Report of acrimonious debate over the Maine House of Representatives resolution of Jan. 6, 1870, for the entire legislature, governor, state council, and department heads to attend reception of GP's remains in Portland. Some Maine legislators criticized GP for his alleged pro-Confederate and anti-Union activities. Clipping is in PIB news clipping album, "In Memoriam, Newspaper Notices of the Death of George Peabody" [New York: 1870]).

***New York Times* (and *New York Daily Times*)**

New York Times, Nov. 13, 1851, p. 4, c. 2-3 (Described GP's Oct. 27, 1851, dinner at London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, for some 150 U.S. and British guests, many connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, the first world's fair).

New York Daily Times, June 1, 1853, p. 8, c. 2-5 (GP's May 18, 1853, U.S.-British friendship dinner, London; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, June 7, 1853, p. 3, c. 1-3, entry above).

New York Times, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5 (Controversial U.S. Legation in London Secty. Daniel Edgar Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner, charging GP in the press with toadying to the British by toasting Queen Victoria before the U.S. president. Pro and con letters appeared in the press for months; similar to *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1, entry above).

New York Times, Sept. 7, 1854, p. 1, c. 6; Nov. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5; Nov. 28, 1854, p. 8, c. 1-2 (Sickles-GP controversy cont'd. from *New York Times*, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5, entry immediately above).

New York Daily Times, Oct. 12, 1855, p. 1 (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4, entry above).

New York Daily Times, July 4, 1856, p. 2, c. 4-5 (GP's June 13, 1856, U.S.-British friendship dinner to introduce new U.S. Minister to Britain George M. Dallas. Among 130 guests: Lord Mayor and Mayoress of London, Vt.-born business friend and naturalized Briton C.M. Lampson, British architect Sir Joseph Paxton of Crystal Palace fame, Baltimore novelist and statesman J.P. Kennedy, and GP's partner J.S. Morgan. Dinner held during 1855-56 Crimea War irritation when U.S. State Dept. demanded British ambassador to U.S. John Crampton's recall for trying to recruit U.S. citizens).

New York Times, July 24, 1856, p. 2, c. 2-3 (GP's July 4, 1856, Independence Day dinner for over 100 at Richmond near London. Speeches by U.S. Minister to Britain George M. Dallas and GP with U.S. inventor Samuel F.B. Morse replying to a toast to "The Telegraph").

New York Daily Times, Sept. 16, 1856, p. 4, c. 4 (GP arrived in NYC on the *Atlantic*, Sept. 15, 1856, after nearly 20 years' absence in London and was greeted on arrival by delegations from NYC, Boston, and South and North Danvers).

New York Daily Times, Sept. 24, 1856, p. 1, c. 5 (GP declined public dinner offered by NYC delegation greeting him on his arrival on the *Atlantic*, Sept. 15, 1856, after nearly 20 years' absence in London. He explained that he had promised to be greeted first publicly by his hometown friends in South Danvers, Mass.).

New York Times, Oct. 10, 1856, p. 1, c. 3 and Oct. 11, 1856, p. 2, c. 1-5 (Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, reception for GP on his first U.S. visit after 20 years' absence in London; also in •*Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 115-119, under References: books, entry above).

New York Times, Oct. 14, 1856, p. 2, c. 4 (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4, entry above).

New York Daily Times, Oct. 23, 1856, p. 4, c. 3 (Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9, 1856, reception for GP on his first U.S. visit after 20 years' absence in London; also in •*Proceedings, 1856*, pp. 115-119, under References: books, entry above).

New York Daily Times, Feb. 4, 1857, p. 1, c. 2 (Public receptions and speeches which accompanied GP's Sept. 15, 1856-Aug. 19, 1857, U.S. visit after nearly 20 years in London, included two in Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1857, at the Md. Historical Society; and Feb. 2, 1857, at the Md. Institute; before his Feb. 12, 1857, PIB founding letter).

New York Daily Times, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 6 (Elaborate farewell banquet, Aug. 10, 1857, at William Shepard Wetmore's fashionable Newport, R.I., home, nine days before GP left NYC, Aug. 19, 1857, to return to England; similar to NYC *Evening Post*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1; and R.I. *Newport Mercury*, Aug. 15, 1857).

New York Times, Feb. 9, 1858, p. 4, c. 6. (To correct late Dec. 1857 press report of his firm's Bank of England loan in the Panic of 1857, GP wrote the editor that he owed creditors £2.3 million [not £30 million as reported] when he applied for a £800,000 loan, but took only £300,000, and that at the time of the loan, he had paid £1.5 million of the £2.3 million he owed creditors. "Our losses," he wrote, "will be but trifling").

New York Times, Feb. 18, 1858, p. 4, c. 6 (GP wrote *New York Times* editor again to correct late Dec. 1857 press report of his firm's Bank of England loan in the Panic of 1857. GP wrote that he had secured the loan not on securities, which the charter of the Bank of England forbade, but on English friends who guaranteed £90,000 of his firm's £300,000 loan).

New York Times, Aug. 4, 1858, p. 2, c. 1-2 (GP's July 9, 1858, Crystal Palace dinner for 50 Americans, including U.S. Minister to Britain G.M. Dallas and family, Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy, and London *Times* editor Marmaduke Blake Sampson).

New York Times, Aug. 8, 1858, p. 2, c. 1-2 (GP's July 22, 1858, dinner, toasts, speeches, Star and Garter, Richmond near London, attended by 30 Britons and 60 Americans, with U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason as guest of honor, and guests including Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy and N.Y. *Times* editor Henry Raymond).

New York Times, Jan. 12, 1860, p. 1, c. 6 (Reprinted GP's Dec. 23, 1859, letter to the *Baltimore American* editor denying rumor of a rift between himself and his partner J.S. Morgan after the Panic of 1857, denying the charge made of GP using the London *Times* to attack rivals, and denying other allegations and inaccuracies, made in Editor James Gordon Bennett's *New York Herald*, Sept. 20, 1859, p. 2, c. 2; and Oct. 12, 1859, p. 2, c. 2).

New York Times, May 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 1 (Report that Confederate emissary Ambrose Dudley Mann tried to get GP to sell Confederate bonds to European investors but was "firmly repulsed").

New York Times, April 9, 1862, p. 8, c. 5; and p. 9, c. 2 (Editorial and British press favorable reaction to GP's March 12, 1862, $750,000 gift for housing London's working poor).

New York Times, March 15, 1866, p. 4, c. 5 (GP's second gift of $500,000 to Peabody Donation Fund for London housing, April 19, 1866. GP's total gift, 1862-69, $2.5 million).

New York Times, April 16, 1866, p. 1, c. 4; and April 27, 1866, p. 1, c. 6 (Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter to GP thanking him for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund, London, to build apartments for London's working poor; and stating that she was having a miniature portrait of herself especially painted for him. Also, GP's April 3, 1866, reply to Queen Victoria).

New York Times, May 1, 1866 (GP present at the prize-giving ceremony of the Workingmen's Industrial Exhibition, London).

New York Times, May 3, 1866, p. 4, c. 6; and p. 11, c. 1 (GP arrived in NYC on his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

New York Times, June 20, 1866, p. 2, c. 6 (GP's correspondence with Boston citizens).

New York Times, Oct. 21, 1866, p. 4, c. 5 (Peabody Museum of Harvard Univ. gift, $150,000).

New York Times, Oct. 23, 1866, p.1, c. 6 (GP's additional $500,000 gift to the PIB on Oct. 19, 1866).

New York Times, Oct. 24, 1866, p. 4, c. 7 (Peabody Museum of Yale Univ. gift, $150,000).

New York Times, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 3-4 (Defense of GP by anonymous letter writer answering "S.P.Q.'s" letter printed in NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 2, c. 2, charging GP as Civil War profiteer at the Union's expense, of not contributing to the U.S. Sanitary Commission, and of giving money to the London poor rather than money to raise and clothe a single Union recruit).

New York Times, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 3; and p. 5, c. 1-2 (GP's philanthropies. Account of the PIB dedication and opening, Oct. 24-25, 1866, including speeches by GP and others).

New York Times, Oct. 31, 1866, p. 4, c. 7 (Letter writer identified as "A Twenty-Five Years' Acquaintance" [may have been Thurlow Weed] defended GP as Union supporter against **1**-"S.P.Q.'s" charges printed in NYC *Evening Post*, Oct. 25, 1866, p. 2, c. 2, that GP was a Civil War profiteer at the Union's expense, that GP never contributed to the U.S. Sanitary Commission, and that he gave money to the London poor rather than money to raise and clothe a single Union recruit; and against similar charges by **2**-owner-editor Samuel Bowles, *Springfield Daily Republican*, Oct. 27, 1866, p. 4, c. 2).

New York Times, Nov. 8, 1866, p. 1, c. 7 (GP's $25,000 gift, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for professorship of math and natural science).

New York Times, Nov. 18, 1866, p. 5, c. 5 (PIB trustees' letter of thanks to GP for his Oct. 19, 1866, additional $500,000 gift).

New York Times, Feb. 9, 1867, p. 1, c. 7; and Feb. 11, 1867 (First meeting of PEF trustees, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867; and other facts about PEF $1 million gift).

New York Times, March 9, 1867, p. 1, c. 5 (On Congressional gold medal to GP in thanks for the PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

New York Times, March 26, 1867, p. 8, c. 1 (Meeting of PEF trustees).

New York Times, April 1, 1867, p.1, c. 6 (Description of Queen Victoria's gift to GP of her portrait by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, a photo of which in miniature was enameled on porcelain and set in a gold frame; seen by GP March 1867, deposited in specially built vault, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., since April 28, 1868).

New York Times, April 9, 1867, p. 5, c. 3 (GP's reply to invitation from Charleston, S.C. board of trade).

New York Times, April 21, 1867, p. 1, c. 7 (PEF proposed plan).

New York Times, April 21, 1867, p. 6, c. 1-2 (GP's April 18, 1867, farewell speech in Georgetown, Mass.: "Here, since the earliest days of New England, my maternal ancestors lived and died. More of my family connections live here now than any other place. More than sixty years ago, I distinctly remember, a promised visit to Rowley was one of my brightest anticipations. Here my mother was born, she whom I loved so much, whose memory I revere. Here she passed her childhood and therefore these scenes are to me consecrated ground").

New York Times, May 8, 1867, p. 5, c. 2-3 (On GP's April 2, 1867, $15,000 gift for a Georgetown, D.C. library fund; similar to D.C., *Georgetown Courier*, March 2, 1867, p. 3, c. 1, entry above).

New York Times, Jan. 11, 1868, p. 5, c. 2 (John Greenleaf Whittier later wrote that he would not have written "Memorial Hymn," a poem read Jan. 8, 1868, at the dedication of Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., GP built in his mother's memory in her hometown, had he known of GP's condition, that the church "exclude political and other subjects not in keeping with its religious purpose." See Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, entry above).

New York Times, May 26, 1868, p. 2, c. 2-3 (On Congressional gold medal to GP for the PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

New York Times, Aug. 4, 1868, p. 2, c. 2 (Recalled details of GP's first large-scale [over 800 guests] U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition, 1851, London. GP overcame British society's reluctance to attend by getting the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor).

New York Times, Jan. 29, 1869, p. 5, c. 5 (On Congressional gold medal to GP for the PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

New York Times, June 9, 1869, p. 5, c. 1-2 (On GP's arrival in NYC for his June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, last U.S. visit; described Peabody Homes of London; article was sympathetic to GP on many begging letters sent him and the abuse heaped on him when they were unanswered).

New York Times, June 19, 1869, p. 4, c. 2 (Obituary of Henry Jarvis Raymond, founder and first editor of the *New York Times*, who was at GP's July 22, 1858, dinner, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London, attended by about 60 Americans and 30 Britons. U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason was guest of honor. H.J. Raymond toasted "the Press." Baltimorean John Pendleton Kennedy toasted "the City of London." •See *New York Times*, Aug. 8, 1858, p. 2, c.1-2, entry above).

New York Times, July 16, 1869, p. 1, c. 6 ; and July 20, 1869, p. 4, c. 7 (GP spoke at July 14-16, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.; and Oliver Wendell Holmes read his "George Peabody" poem, July 16, 1869; similar to *Peabody Press*, July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5, entry above).

New York Times, July 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 7; and p. 5, c. 1 (GP visited Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869. Former Va. Gov. H.A. Wise and others composed resolution of praise read to GP, July 28, 1869: "On behalf of the Southern people we tender thanks to Mr. Peabody for his aid to the cause of education...and hail him 'benefactor.'" GP's reply was also printed. GP spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee, other former Civil War generals, and northern and southern educational and political leaders. A spontaneous Peabody Ball was held in his honor. Too ill to attend, he heard the merrymaking from his bungalow).

New York Times, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 2, c. 1 (GP won praise for his $15,000 loan to U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition, 1851, London, who were without U.S. congressional funds to display U.S. art and industrial products. GP was repaid by U.S. Congress three years later).

New York Times, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 5, c. 2-4 (U.S. Minister to Britain John Lothrop Motley's remarks on July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue in London).

New York Times, Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1 (Cited as source by GP funeral researcher Howard Allen Welch for U.S. Rear Adm. William Radford being instructed to send U.S. ship as GP funeral vessel. Queen Victoria and the government decided to outfit HMS *Monarch* as the funeral ship; it was escorted by USS *Plymouth*).

New York Times, Nov. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 7 (On GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London; his family and antecedents).

New York Times, Nov. 26, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3 (*New York Times* London reporter wrote of GP's Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service: "My trans-Atlantic heart beat...quicker at the thought of clergy and nobility, Prime Minister and people, of this great realm gathered to lay [GP] among sleeping Kings and statesmen. The crowd outside was, if possible, more interesting than that within. The gaunt, famished London poor were gathered in thousands to testify their respect for the foreigner who has done more than any Englishman for their class, and whose last will contains an additional bequest to them of £150,000").

New York Times, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7 (Bishop of London's sermon on GP's life and influence, Westminster Abbey, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869).

New York Times, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 5, c. 1 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

New York Times, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 1, c. 4 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96 asked Pres. U.S. Grant to order a naval reception of GP's remains from England on U.S. territory "with the...dignity of a great people." This resolution was introduced in the House on Dec. 15, 1869, debated and passed on Dec. 21, 1869, passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870).

New York Times, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4 (Thurlow Weed, "The Late George Peabody; A Vindication of his Course During the Civil War," reprinted in •*Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society*, Vol. 19 [1931], pp. 9-15; similar to Weed, Thurlow-a, entry under References: books, above).

New York Times, Jan. 25, 1870, p. 5, c. 3-4 (At GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death England's Solicitor General had to determine the legality of his property as a foreigner. It was determined that in 1866 GP bought through business friend and naturalized British subject Sir Curtis M. Lampson just over 13 acres of land at Stockwell near London, that he gave it in his will to the Peabody Donation Fund, that while it reverted to the Crown because he was not a British subject, the Crown in turn gave it to the Peabody Donation Fund of London).

New York Times, Jan. 27, 1870, p. 1, c. 5-7 (During his 1866-67 U.S. visit GP told friends in NYC about the only instance he made money in the Civil War involving Confederate bonds. In London early in the Civil War some investment capitalists asked his advice about buying Confederate bonds. He said that such bonds would depreciate within a year. Doubting him, a few asked that he write down this opinion, and that whosoever was right, he or they, would win a $60,000 wager. A year later when the bonds depreciated GP held them to the wager and said that was the only money he ever made from Confederate bonds. •Md. legislature's resolutions on GP's death, which read in part: "...his name will stand preeminent in history...generations yet unborn will learn to venerate his memory." •Robert Charles Winthrop and citizens' committee

left Boston Jan. 26, 1870, for the Portland, Me., naval reception and for the Peabody, Mass., eulogy and burial. •Arrival in Portland, Me., of U.S. naval squadron to receive HMS *Monarch* funeral ship and accompanying USS *Plymouth*. List and history of GP's philanthropies).

New York Times, Feb. 2, 1870, p. 5, c. 1-3 (Transfer on Jan. 29, 1870, of GP's coffin from HMS *Monarch* to Portland City Hall, Me.; the many visitors on Jan. 31 to the lying in state in the Portland City Hall auditorium, specially decorated by marine artist Harrison Bird Brown; and the transfer of the coffin from Portland City Hall on Feb. 1, 1870, to a specially decorated funeral train. The train's route went to Kennebunk, Me.; Portsmouth, N.H.; and in Mass. to Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverly, and Peabody, Mass.).

New York Times, Feb 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 4-7 (Described Boston's C.W. Barth and staff's solemn decoration of the Peabody Institute Library's main reading room for GP's last lying in state, Peabody, Mass., Feb. 1-8, 1870. •Philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop's widely reprinted Feb. 8, 1870, GP funeral eulogy, South Congregational Church, Peabody, Mass.: **1**-how GP first shared with Winthrop his gifts ideas, possibly May 9, 1866, or in Oct. 1866, at Winthrop's home, Brookline, Mass. When Winthrop expressed amazement, GP said: "Why Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest of my manhood, I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men." **2**-Described GP's Nov 4, 1869, death at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; Nov. 12, 1869, Westminster Abbey funeral service; transatlantic journey of remains aboard HMS *Monarch*; landing at Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1870; funeral train to Peabody, Mass. Final burial, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870).

New York Times, Feb. 27, 1870, p. 3 (Adm. David Glasgow Farragut was ill with pneumonia when placed in charge of U.S. naval reception of GP's remains at Portland, Me., Jan. 25-Feb. 1, 1870, and died seven months later, Aug. 14, 1870. He arrived in Portland Jan. 22 with his wife and secretary, was met by the Portland funeral committee, and was escorted to the Falmouth Hotel to rest, while Mrs. Farragut visited her son, Lt. Farragut, Third U.S. Artillery, at nearby Fort Preble).

New York Times, May 13, 1926, p. 14, c. 1-2 (GP was one of 29 most famous Americans elected to the N.Y.U. Hall of Fame, 1900. In 1901 a tablet was unveiled and on May 12, 1926 a GP bust was unveiled, made by sculptor Hans Schuler, with an address by GPCFT Pres. Bruce R. Payne; similar to Baltimore *Sun*, May 9, 1926, Part 2, Sect. 1, p. 10, c. 2-5, entry above).

New York Times, March 31, 1964, p. 25, c. 2-3; April 1, 1964, p. 1, c. 2, continued p. 27, c. 2-4; April 2, 1964, p. 18, c. 2; April 3, 1964, p. 23, c. 2 (Mass. Gov. Endicott "Chubb" Peabody's mother, Mary Elizabeth [née Parkman] Peabody, wife of Episcopal Bishop Rt. Rev. Malcolm Endicott Peabody and cousin of former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, made headlines when at

age 72 she was arrested overnight for protesting segregation in a St. Augustine, Fla. diner, March 31, 1964).

New York Times, Nov. 28, 1989, Steven Prokesch, "Germans to Buy Morgan Grenfell," p. 29, article continued as "*Deutsche* Bank to Acquire Morgan Grenfell," p. 42 (George Peabody & Co., London, 1838-64, became J.S. Morgan & Co., 1864-1909, became Morgan Grenfell & Co., 1909-90, and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell since June 29, 1990, a German-owned bank).

New York Times, July 14, 1995, XIII, CN, p. 17, c. 1, Bess Liebenson. "The Country's First Modern Philanthropist" (Described plans for celebrating the bicentennial of GP's birth [1795-1995] in the U.S. and in London. Showed portrait of a seated GP, commissioned to honor his Oct. 22, 1866, $150,000 gift founding the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University).

New York Times, July 14, 1996, p. 29, Marialisa Calta, "Gimme Shelter" (Described the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., when, during the Eisenhower cold war years it had a secret deep bunker for government officials in case of nuclear attack. The bunker, never used, but on alert during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, was made public in 1992. GP on his last U.S. visit spent several weeks at the Greenbrier).

New York Tribune

New York Tribune, March 11, 1867, p. 2, c. 3 (GP reported to the press that about 4,000 letters begging for funds were burned in his presence).

New York Tribune, July 16, 1869, p. 2, c. 2-3 (GP spoke at July 14-16, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.; and Oliver Wendell Holmes read his "George Peabody" poem, July 16, 1869; similar to *Peabody Press*, July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5, entry above).

New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 4 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure, Sept. 22, 1869).

New York Tribune, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 1 (Queen Victoria's invitation, Oct. 30, 1869, for GP to visit and rest at Windsor Castle. Too ill, he died Nov. 4, 1869).

New York Tribune, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 1, c. 1 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above. •Described handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

New York Semi-Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1869 (On the GP-Esther Elizabeth Hoppin broken engagement. Similar to Biddle, Edward, and Mantle Field, above under References: books).

New York Tribune, Jan. 20, 1870, p. 4, c. 5 (GP's real estate property in England given at his death to his Peabody housing fund with approval of England's Solicitor General; similar to *New York Times*, Jan. 25, 1870, p. 5, c. 3-4 , entry above).

New York World

New York World, Sept. 14, 1869, p. 12, c. 2 (Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder stated that the main photo of GP, Lee, Corcoran, Civil War generals, and others, Aug. 15-19, 1869, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., was taken after GP consented to be its central figure. Photos are also in Conte, pp. 69-71; Dabney, Vol. 1, facing p. 83; Freeman-a, 1935, appendix [incorrect identification]; Freeman-b, 1947, Vol. 4, p. 438 [correct identification]; Kocher and Dearstyne, pp. 189-190; Lanier, ed., Vol. 5, p. 4; Meredith, pp. 84-85; Miller, ed., Vol. 10, p. 4; Murphy, p. 58).

New York World, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 3, c. 6 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift and last Baltimore departure, Sept. 22, 1869, then to Philadelphia, and NYC where some PEF trustees saw him board the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, for London; similar to *New York Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Spirit of the Times

Spirit of the Times, July 26, 1851, p. 1, c. 2; and Aug. 2, 1851, p. 279 (U.S.-British press reported favorably on GP's first large-scale [over 800 guests] U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851. GP overcame British society's reluctance to attend by getting the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor).

N.Y., Oswego.

Oswego Daily Times, April 25, 1857, p. 3, c. 1 (On April 25, 1857, GP and business friend Curtis Miranda Lampson were in Oswego, N.Y., to look into the affairs of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, of which GP was a large stockholder. They met with several businessmen at Luther Wright's bank to discuss how to finance the completion of the railroad line from Syracuse to Oswego).

N.C., Asheville.

Asheville Citizen-Times Nov. 28, 1992, Ulrike Huhs, "Peabody Conservatory Generates Sounds of the Future," p. C-4 (The Peabody Conservatory of Music of Johns Hopkins Univ. had the first computer music department which, with the Johns Hopkins Univ. engineering school, initiated an electronic music degree).

Ohio, Cincinnati.

Daily Cincinnati Gazette

Daily Cincinnati Gazette, July 30, 1852, p. 2, c. 3 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm. Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

Daily Cincinnati Gazette, April 11, 1857, p. 2, c. 1 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.) *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

Ohio, Zanesville.

Zanesville Daily Courier

Zanesville Daily Courier, Aug. 7, 1869, p. 2, c. 4 (*Daily Courier* reporter Mr. Reamy's account of July 23, 1869, unveiling of GP's seated statue in London; see also *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 5, c. 2-4, entry above).

Zanesville Daily Courier, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5 (Plan for transferring GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

Zanesville Daily Courier, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 5 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above).

Zanesville Daily Courier, Jan. 28, 1870, p. 2, c. 4 (GP's real estate property in England given at his death to his Peabody housing fund approved by England's Solicitor General; similar to *New York Times*, Jan. 25, 1870, p. 5, c. 3-4 , entry above).

Zanesville Daily Signal

Zanesville Daily Signal, Nov. 24, 1869 (Quoted unknown NYC *Post* correspondent who interviewed GP during the Civil War and found him a staunch Unionist).

Zanesville Daily Signal, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 3, c. 2 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above).

Zanesville Daily Signal, Dec. 11, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (Plan for transferring GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, with the coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to Ohio's *Zanesville Daily Courier*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5, entry above).

Zanesville Daily Signal, Dec. 15, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (GP's last will, Sept. 9, 1869; similar to *Zanesville Daily Courier*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 5, entry above).

Penn., Philadelphia

Dollar Newspaper, Jan. 19, 1848, p. 3, c. 7 (Obituary of Alexander Lardner, who married Esther Elizabeth Hoppin from Providence, R.I. GP was engaged to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin during 1838-39 in London when she attended Queen Victoria's coronation. She broke the engagement, married her earlier beau, Alexander Lardner. They lived in Philadelphia and had two children. Artist Thomas Sully's 1840 portrait of her is in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library. She died in 1905. •See her obituary, *Public Ledger*, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2).

Philadelphia Press

Philadelphia Press, Dec. 10, 1873, John W. Forney, "In Memorial: Death of Charles Macalester" (Obituary of Philadelphia financier Charles Macalester, who met GP in London, 1842, became GP's Philadelphia agent, and was one of the 16 original PEF trustees and member of the PEF Finance Committee).

Public Ledger

Public Ledger, Jan. 15, 1848, p. 2, c. 4 (Alexander Lardner's obituary, husband of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, engaged to GP, 1838-39, London; similar to *Dollar Newspaper*, Jan. 19, 1848, p. 3, c. 7, entry above . Hoppin's obituary is in *Public Ledger*, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2).

Public Ledger, Dec. 10, 1873, "Decease of Charles Macalester, Esq." (Obituary of Philadelphia financier Charles Macalester, once GP's Philadelphia agent, one of the 16 original PEF trustees, and member of the PEF Finance Committee; similar to *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 10, 1873, by John W. Forney).

Public Ledger, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2 (Obituary of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin from Providence, R.I., engaged to GP during 1838-39 in London after she attended Queen Victoria's coronation. She broke the engagement, married her earlier beau, Alexander Lardner, who died in 1848. They lived in Philadelphia and had two children. She died in 1905. Artist Thomas Sully's 1840 portrait of her is in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library. •See Alexander Lardner's obituary, •*Dollar Newspaper*, Jan. 19, 1848, p. 3, c. 7 and •*Public Ledger*, Jan. 15, 1848, p. 2, c. 4, above).

North American and United States Gazette

North American and United States Gazette, Jan. 20, 1848, p. 2, c. 7 (On GP's broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin from Providence, R.I., 1838-39, in London; similar fuller account in *Public Ledger*, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2, entry above).

North American and United States Gazette, July 23, 1851, p. 1, c. 4 (Details of and praise for GP's July 4, 1851, London, U.S.-British friendship dinner during the Great Exhibition of 1851, London, successful because of the Duke of Wellington's attendance as guest of honor).

Pennsylvania Inquirer and National Gazette

Pennsylvania Inquirer and National Gazette, Jan. 20, 1848, p. 2, c. 7 (Alexander Lardner's obituary, husband of Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, engaged to GP, 1838-39, London; similar to *Dollar Newspaper*, Jan. 19, 1848, p. 3, c. 7, entry above . Hoppin's obituary is in *Public Ledger*, June 13, 1905, p. 7, c. 2).

Penn., Pittsburgh.

Evening Chronicle, April 14, 1857, p. 1, c. 1-3 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.) *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

Penn., Washington.

Washington Weekly Reporter, Aug. 9, 1854, p. 2, c. 5 (GP gave $1,000 to the Washington National Monument, Washington, D.C., July 4, 1854, at the suggestion of Washington, D.C., business friend William Wilson Corcoran).

R.I., Newport.

Newport Mercury

Newport Mercury, Aug. 15, 1857 (Elaborate farewell banquet, Aug. 10, 1857, at William Shepard Wetmore's fashionable Newport, R.I., home, nine days before GP left NYC, Aug. 19, 1857, to

return to England; similar to NYC *Evening Post*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, and *New York Daily Times*, Aug. 12, 1857, p. 1, c. 6).

Newport Mercury, Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1 (Account at GP's death recalled his winter 1810 visit to maternal grandparents near Thetford, Vt., stopover at Stickney's Tavern, Concord, N.H., and visit to maternal aunt, Barnstead, N.H.; similar to *Boston Journal*, Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4, c. 3-5, entry above).

R.I., Providence.

Providence Journal, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (Report of GP's death and funeral recalled his broken engagement to Esther Elizabeth Hoppin, her marriage to Alexander Lardner, and his death in 1848. She died in 1905. Artist Thomas Sully's 1840 portrait of her is in NYC's Frick Art Reference Library; similar to *Pennsylvania Inquirer and National Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1848, p. 2, c. 7, entry above).

Tenn., Nashville.

Nashville Banner

Nashville Banner, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 39 (Review of Franklin Parker, *George Peabody, A Biography* [Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971], with photo of a profile of GP as a young man, taken from the dust jacket, portrait made from an original silhouette by Gary Gore, then design and promotion manager, Vanderbilt Univ. Press. His design was awarded a Gold Medal by the Art Directors' Club, Nashville, 1971).

Nashville Banner, February 18, 1991, "VU's Peabody Holds Top Ranking Again," p. B-5 (PCofVU's counseling program for preparing high school counselors rated top choice for several years).

Tennessean

Tennessean Magazine (May 15, 1955), Franklin Parker, "Nashville's Yankee Friend," pp. 2, 6-7 (From GP's PEF came the predecessor educational institutions culminating in PCofVU).

Tennessean, Nov. 28, 1976, p. 3-F, Tom Rogers, "Londoners' Homes Peabody Legacy" (Three GP-related illustrations are described under GP Illustrations).

Tennessean, May 28, 1984, pp. 1-A-2-A, " 'Mr. Peabody' Dr. Windrow Dies at 84" (As GPCFT student, faculty member, and administrator for 60 years, John Edwin Windrow was an indefatigable GPCFT publicist. His GPCFT dissertation and book were on the life of Univ. of Nashville Chancellor John Berrien Lindsley).

Tennessean, Dec. 26, 1991, "New Peabody Dean Eager to Help State Change Face of Education," p. B-3 (PCofVU under second Dean James Pellegrino).

Tennessean, May 7, 1995, p. 2D, Louis J. Salome, "George Peabody, More Than Just a College Name." (Photo of bust of GP by sculptor Hans Schuler, unveiled May 12, 1926, New York University Hall of Fame Colonnade).

Tennessean, Sept. 2, 1996, p. 6A, "The First Nashville, 1780's" (Described the origins and early history of Nashville, Tenn.).

Tennessean, June 24, 1997, p. 7B (Obituary of Felix Compton Robb, assistant to GPCFT Pres. Henry Harrington Hill from 1947, dean of instruction, and successor president of GPCFT during 1961-66. He was director, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1966-82, was a trustee of several colleges, a consultant to various boards and foundations, and interim president, Tallulah Falls School, Ga.).

Tennessean, Sept. 25, 1999, p. 1B, "Architect Helped Build City's Colleges" (Architect Henry Clossen Hibbs, hired by first Pres. Bruce R. Payne to design GPCFT, Nashville [completed 1914] after Thomas Jefferson's Univ. of Va. architectural plan).

Texas, Austin.

Austin American, March 18, 1964, Tom A. Cullen, "Peabody Pioneer: First Slum Push" (Engraving of "Peabody's Apartment Houses," London).

Va., Richmond.

Richmond Daily Whig

Richmond Daily Whig, July 28, 1869, p. 2, c. 5 (GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869; where resolution of praise were read to him, July 28, 1869; where he spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee and other northern and southern educational, political leaders, military leaders; and where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor; similar to *New York Times*, July 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 7; and p. 5, c. 1, entries above).

Richmond Daily Whig, Aug. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 3-4 (Continuation of *Richmond Daily Whig*, July 28, 1869, p. 2, c. 5, above, on GP's July 23-Aug. 30, 1869, visit to the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs health spa, W.Va., where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor on Aug. 11, 1869).

Richmond Daily Whig, Aug. 17, 1869, p. 2, c. 5 (GP gave his lost Va. bonds, 1869, to R.E. Lee's Washington College, later redeemed at $60,000; similar to *Baltimore American*, May 14, 1883, entry above).

Richmond Daily Whig, Aug. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 2 (Stated that photos of GP, R.E. Lee, others, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 1869, were taken by Anderson and Johnson of Anderson's Richmond photographic establishment; similar to *New York World*, Sept. 14, 1869, p. 12, c. 2, entry above).

Richmond Dispatch

Richmond Dispatch, March 3, 1857, p. 1, c. 5 (Freighter named *George Peabody* carried goods between Baltimore and Richmond, Va., from 1857; similar to *Baltimore American*, Feb. 19, 1857, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Richmond Dispatch, March 13, 1857, p. 1, c. 4 (GP's March-April 1857 tour in the U.S. South and West; similar to Mobile (Ala.), *Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1857, entry above).

Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 2, 1896, p. 12, c. 1-2, "To Honor Peabody" (On Feb. 1, 1896, Va. state Sen. William Lovenstein introduced a resolution and supporting letter of Jan. 24, 1896, from

PEF administrator J.L.M. Curry for a GP statue to be placed in Statuary Hall, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Bldg., Washington, D.C., where each state has statues of two notable citizens. But this effort was not successful).

f. British Newspapers (alphabetically by country and city)

England, Birmingham.

Birmingham Weekly Post, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 3, c. 6 (GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869, in London; his Westminster Abbey funeral service on Nov. 12, 1869; funeral carriages and occupants from the Abbey to Waterloo train station; funeral train from London to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869; handing over ceremonies and speeches by U.S. Minister to Britain Motley to HMS *Monarch*'s Capt. Commerell; and placing GP's coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

England, Boston.

Boston Guardian, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 2, c. 5 (Plans for the handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

England, Brechin.

Brechin Advertiser, Nov. 30, 1869, p. 3, c. 3 (Similar to *Boston Guardian*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 2, c. 5, immediately above).

England, Brighton.

Brighton Daily News

Brighton Daily News, Nov. 15, 1869, p. 5, c. 4 (Bishop of London's sermon on GP's life and influence, Westminster Abbey, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869. Similar to *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7).

Brighton Daily News, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1-2 (Sat., Dec. 11, 1869, 7:00 A.M., a cold, damp, dark morning, with Westminster Abbey's dean A.P. Stanley present, GP's coffin was taken from the Abbey to a waiting hearse, followed by other carriages, going to Waterloo Station, where a special train waited to take GP's remains to Portsmouth).

Brighton Herald

Brighton Herald, Nov. 21, 1868, p. 3, c. 5 (GP and U.S Minister to Britain Reverdy Johnson were in Brighton, England, Nov. 1868. Reverdy Johnson spoke at a Nov. 21 public dinner in Brighton).

Brighton Herald, Nov. 28, 1868, p. 4, c. 2-3 (Similar to *Brighton Herald*, Nov. 21, 1868, p. 3, c. 5, immediately above. GP and Reverdy Johnson attended Christ Church, Brighton, Nov. 22, and were the subject of Rev. Robert Ainslie's sermon).

Brighton Guardian

Brighton Guardian, Nov. 18, 1868, p. 5, c. 6; and Nov. 25, 1868, p. 7 (Similar to *Brighton Herald*, Nov. 28, 1868, p. 4, c. 2-3, immediately above).

Brighton Observer

Brighton Observer, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 2, c. 2 (Publicity after GP's death on Nov. 4, 1869: GP was given the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, and that evening was guest of honor at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House banquet, in appreciation for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million. Some accounts reported that he walked home to his lodging from that banquet).

England, Liverpool.

Daily Post

Daily Post, Jan. 8, 1862, p. 5, c. 1-2 (Allen S. Hanckel incident and the *Trent* affair).

England, London.

Anglo-American Time

Anglo-American Times, Dec. 23, 1865, p. 8, c. 1-2 (During the Civil War GP gave a total of $10,000 to the U.S. Sanitary Commission for sick and wounded Union soldiers and their dependents).

Anglo-American Times, June 26, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and p. 16, c. 1-2 (GP arrived in NYC for his June 8 to Sept. 29, 1869, last U.S. visit).

Anglo-American Times, Aug. 14, 1869, p. 15, c. 1 (GP at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., July 23-Aug. 30, 1869; where resolution of praise were read to him, July 28, 1869; where he spoke to and was photographed with Robert E. Lee and other northern and southern educational, political leaders, military leaders; and where a Peabody Ball was held in his honor; similar to *New York Times*, July 31, 1869, p. 4, c. 7; and p. 5, c. 1, entries above).

Anglo-American Times, Oct. 2, 1869, p. 9, c. 1 (Described coffin-shaped granite sarcophagus GP ordered for his grave at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., mid-Sept. 1869. Recorded also that in 1854 GP asked visiting Americans James Watson Webb and Reverdy Johnson to consult with John Pendleton Kennedy and other Baltimoreans about a possible GP educational gift to that city, leading to the PIB).

Anglo-American Times, Oct. 9, 1869, p. 11, c. 2 (GP's last $400,000 PIB gift, last departure from Baltimore, Sept. 22, 1869, then to Philadelphia, and NYC where some PEF trustees saw him board the *Scotia*, Sept. 29, 1869, for London where he died Nov. 4, 1869; similar to *New York Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Anglo-American Times, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3 (Report of GP's arrival in London Oct. 8, 1869, from his last U.S. visit and his intent "to pass the winter in the south of France." But gravely ill, he rested until his death, Nov. 4, 1869, at the home of business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, 80 Eaton Sq., London).

Anglo-American Times, Dec. 11, 1869, p. 11, c. 1-2 (GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, London; Westminster Abbey funeral service, Nov. 12, 1869; funeral carriages and occupants from the Abbey to Waterloo train station; funeral train from London to Portsmouth harbor, Dec. 11, 1869; Portsmouth handing over ceremonies and speeches; and placing GP's coffin aboard HMS

Monarch for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *Birmingham* [England] *Weekly Post*, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

Anglo-American Times, Jan. 8, 1870, p. 8, c. 2 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96 for U.S. naval reception of GP's remains from England at U.S. landing port [Portland, Me.], introduced in the House, Dec. 15, 1869, debated and passed, Dec. 21, 1869, passed in Senate, Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant, Jan. 10, 1870; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Anglo-American Times, Jan. 8, 1870, p. 10, c. 2 (Details of transatlantic voyage of HMS *Monarch* and USS *Plymouth* from Spithead near Portsmouth, England; to Madeira, Portugal; to Bermuda; and to New England receiving port).

Army and Navy Gazette

Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 802, c. 2 ("Private telegrams have been received in London from New York, stating that the honour done to the remains of the late Mr. Peabody, and to the fact that our Government having conveyed his body to America in a ship of war, has had a great effect on the States, and has gone far towards doing away with the ill-feeling caused by the *Alabama* difficulties. There is a story going about to the effect that the special correspondent in London of a well known American paper lately telegraphed to ask his employers what line he should take upon the *Alabama* question. The reply, through the cable, was, 'Let the matter drop; it's played out'").

Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 811, c. 1 (Transfer by train of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor, Dec. 11, 1869, and the handing over ceremony of the coffin to HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

British Army Dispatch

British Army Dispatch, July 9, 1852, p. 445, c. 1-3 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm. Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

Catholic Opinion

Catholic Opinion, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 462, c. 1 (The erroneous report of a GP statue planned in Rome after GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, London, may have been connected with R.C. Winthrop and GP's Feb. 24 or 25, 1868, interview with Pope Pius IX and GP's gift through Cardinal Antonelli to the Vatican charitable San Spirito Hospital of $19,300).

City Press

City Press, May 14, 1867 (Two subscription lists showed £2,342.19s. received as of April 1866 to erect a statue of GP in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

City Press, May 18, 1867 (Third subscription list showed £2,572.13s.2d. received in April 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

City Press, May 31, 1867 (Fourth subscription list showed amount received in May 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Court Journal

Court Journal, Feb. 22, 1862, p. 183, c. 3 (Quoted Thurlow Weed's Jan. 12, 1862, letter to the *Albany Evening Journal* stating that GP planned a large gift of model homes for London's working poor).

Court Journal, April 7, 1866, p. 381, c. 2 (GP's second Peabody Donation Fund, April 19, 1866, gift, $500,000; total $2.5 million).

Daily News

Daily News, July 7, 1854 (U.S. Legation in London Secty. D.E. Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner because GP toasted the Queen before the U.S. president; the incident attracted pro and con letters in the press for months; similar to *Boston Post*, July 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1, entry above).

Daily News, Nov. 8, 1869, p. 5, c. 3 ("We have received a large number of letters, urging that the honours of a public funeral are due to the late Mr. Peabody's memory").

Daily News, Dec. 13, 1869 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to plan mentioned in Ohio's *Zanesville Daily Courier*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5, entry above).

Daily Telegraph

Daily Telegraph, April 29 and 30, 1867 (Two subscription lists of £2,342.19s. received as of April 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor; similar to *City Press*, May 14, 1867, entry above).

Daily Telegraph, May 16, 1867 (Third subscription list of £2,572.13s.2d. received in April 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor; similar to *City Press*, May 18, 1867, entry above).

Daily Telegraph, May 30, 1867 (Fourth subscription list of amount received in May 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor; similar to *City Press*, May 31, 1867, entry above).

Daily Telegraph, Oct. 9, 1867 (Approval of Salem, Mass.-born sculptor W.W. Story to prepare statue of GP in London [unveiled July 23, 1869]).

European Mail

European Mail, Jan. 23, 1870 (England's Solicitor General ruled that GP's real estate property in England should go to the Peabody housing fund, as GP wished; similar to *New York Times*, Jan. 25, 1870, p. 5, c. 3-4, entry above).

Fun

Fun, Feb. 24, 1866, p. 235 (GP's second gift to the Peabody Donation Fund, April 19, 1866, $500,000; total $2.5 million).

Illustrated London News,

Illustrated London News, April 5, 1862, p. 335 (GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for homes for London's working poor, total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69).

Illustrated London News, Vol. 48, No. 1368 (April 28, 1866), pp. 409, 410 (GP at the prize-giving ceremony of the Workingmen's Industrial Exhibition. He was the first U.S. citizen and the 41st person to be made an honorary member of the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866, before leaving on his May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

Illustrated London News, May 26, 1867, p. 513 (Illustration of Queen Victoria's enameled miniature portrait done in 1867 by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, set in a frame of solid gold, given to GP in 1867 for his $2.5 million gift for Peabody model homes for London's working poor, since 1862; original in Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.).

Illustrated London News, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 26 (Engraving of GP's funeral service in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, 1869).

Illustrated London News, Vol. 55, No. 1573 (Dec. 25, 1869), pp. 648, 661 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, with the coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to plans mentioned in Ohio's *Zanesville Daily Courier*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5, entry above).

***Ladies Newspaper* (and *Ladies Newspaper and Pictorial Times*)**

Ladies Newspaper and Pictorial Times, July 26, 1851, p. 43 (U.S.-British press reported favorably on GP's first large-scale [over 800 guests] U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition, 1851. GP overcame British society's reluctance to attend by getting the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor).

Ladies Newspaper, July 1, 1869, p. 64, c. 1 (U.S. sculptor W.W. Story's model of GP's seated London statue sent to Munich, Germany, for bronze casting. GP's statue later unveiled, July 23, 1869, by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, who eulogized GP and praised W.W. Story and U.S. Minister John Lothrop Motley, both of whom also spoke).

Leader

Leader, June 26, 1852, pp. 603, 708 (GP's June 17 and July 4, 1852, London dinners and speeches, attended by U.S. Minister Abbott Lawrence, Wm. Brown, Thomson Hankey, Thurlow Weed, and J.C. Frémont; similar to Washington, D.C., *Republic*, July 10, 1852, p. 2, c. 5, entry above).

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, June 22, 1856, p. 5, c. 3 (GP's June 13, 1856, U.S.-British friendship dinner, London, to introduce new U.S. Minister to Britain George M. Dallas, with C.M. Lampson, Joseph Paxton, J.P. Kennedy, and J.S. Morgan present; held during U.S.-British irritation over the Crimea War; similar to *New York Daily Times*, July 4, 1856, p. 2, c. 4-5, entry above).

Morning Advertiser

Morning Advertiser, July 7, 1854, p. 6, c. 3-4 (U.S. London Legation Secty. D.E. Sickles walked out in anger from GP's July 4, 1854, U.S.-British friendship dinner because GP toasted the Queen before the U.S. president; incident inflamed with pro and con letters in the press for months; similar to *New York Times*, Sept. 6, 1854, p. 3, c. 3-5, and ff. entries above).

Morning Advertiser, July 7, 1856, p. 4, c. 1-3 (GP's July 4, 1856, London dinner. U.S. Minister to Britain George M. Dallas and GP spoke. Samuel F.B. Morse replied to a toast to "The Telegraph." Similar to *New York Times*, July 24, 1856, p. 2, c. 2-3, entry above).

Morning Herald

Morning Herald, Nov. 5, 1869, p. 4. c. 5-6; and Nov. 8, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (To correct an earlier error saying` that GP first went to London in 1837, M.J. Powell wrote that he had seen GP in Manchester in 1832 [GP's third buying trip to Europe, May 1, 1832-May 11, 1834]. GP's first buying trip abroad was Nov. 1, 1827 to Aug. 1828, nine months; second trip, 1831 to 1832 [15 months], covering 10,000 miles in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland; fourth trip, about Aug. 1835 to July 1836; fifth trip, early Feb. 1837 to sell Md.'s $8 million bonds abroad, remaining in London, 1837-69, 32 years, except for three U.S. visits).

Morning Herald, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 6, c. 2 (Erroneous reports of statues of GP to be erected in Rome, Italy, and NYC. NYC meetings on Nov. 20 and 23, 1869, failed to gain support for a GP statue; the reason later given was that mounting honors for GP offended belief in republican simplicity).

Morning Post

Morning Post, Oct. 26, 1855 (GP's $10,000 gift for scientific equipment for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4, entry above).

Morning Post, Dec. 13, 1869 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, with the coffin placed aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 5, c. 1, entry above).

News of the Word

News of the World, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 6, c. 2-4 (Bishop of London's sermon on GP's life and influence, Westminster Abbey, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869. Similar to *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7).

Punch

Punch, July 27, 1867, p. 33 (Cartoon and long poem praising GP and Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts as the most prominent philanthropists of the time).

Spectator

Spectator, July 31, 1869, p. 891, c. 1-2 (Sculptor W.W. Story's remarks at July 23, 1869, unveiling of his GP seated statue in London; see also *New York Times*, Aug. 4, 1869, p. 5, c. 2-4, entry above).

Sportsman

Sportsman, Dec. 25, 1869, p. 4, c. 1 (As HMS *Monarch*, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, left Spithead near Portsmouth harbor, England, Dec. 21, 1869, to deliver GP's remains for burial in Mass., some urged naming a newly opened London street leading from the Mansion House to Blackfriar's Bridge Peabody Street. The *Sportsman*'s editor was mildly critical that the Metropolitan Board of Works chose instead to call it Queen Victoria Street).

Standard

Standard, May 25, 1866 (Appeal for funds to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Standard, May 20, 1867 (Fourth subscription list showed £2,572.13s.2d. received in May 1866 to erect a statue of GP in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Sun

Sun, July 11, 1851, p. 1, c. 5-6 (U.S.-British press reported favorably on GP's first large-scale [over 800 guests] U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition, 1851, London. GP overcame British society's reluctance to attend by getting the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor).

Sun, Oct. 30, 1869, p. 2, c. 6 (Queen Victoria's invitation, Oct. 30, 1869, for GP to visit and rest at Windsor Castle. Too ill, he died Nov. 4, 1869; similar to *New York Tribune*, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 1, entry above).

Sun, Nov. 1, 1869, p. 3, c. 5 (Report of GP's declining health at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; similar to London's *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3. entries above).

Sun, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 2 (GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, London; Westminster Abbey funeral service, Nov. 12, 1869; funeral carriages and occupants from the Abbey to Waterloo train station; funeral train from London to Portsmouth harbor, Dec. 11, 1869; Portsmouth handing over ceremonies and speeches; and placing GP's coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *Birmingham* [England] *Weekly Post*, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

Times

Times, Jan. 29, 1851, p. 4, c. 4; and Feb. 24, 1851, p. 8, c. 6 (U.S. exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London lacked Congressional funds to display U.S. industry and art products. GP's timely $15,000 loan saved the U.S. and its London embassy staff from embarrassment. This loan, which Congress repaid three years later, and GP's two exhibition-connected U.S.-British friendship dinner brought him to prominence).

Times, May 22, 1851, p. 8, c. 1 (Mentioned London *Punch*'s satirical remarks on U.S. exhibitors' large promise and little performance before the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, before GP's $15,000 loan to the exhibitors, and before his exhibition-connected rising reputation).

Times, July 9, 1851, p. 5, c. 3 (Details of and praise for GP's first large-scale [over 800 guests] U.S.-British July 4, 1851, friendship dinner, Willis's Rooms, London, in connection with the Great Exhibition, 1851, London. GP overcame British society's reluctance to attend by getting the Duke of Wellington as guest of honor. The *Times* reported that His Grace had a good time and left at a late hour and referred to GP as "an eminent American merchant").

Times, Oct. 26, 1855, p. 7, c. 5; and Oct. 27, 1855, p. 7, c. 2 (GP's $10,000 science equipment gift for 1853-55 Second U.S. Grinnell Expedition's search for lost British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin; similar to Washington, D.C., *Daily National Intelligencer*, Feb. 1, 1853, p. 3, c. 4, entry above).

Times, July 7, 1856, p. 10, c. 5-6 (Described GP-sponsored July 4, 1856, dinner at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, near London, attended by Irish sculptor J.E. Jones, who made a bust of GP in 1856).

Times, July 29, 1858, p. 12, c. 3 (GP's July 22, 1858, dinner, London, with guests: U.S. Minister to France John Young Mason, John Pendleton Kennedy, and N.Y. *Times* editor Henry Raymond; similar to *New York Times*, Aug. 8, 1858, p. 2, c.1-2, entry above).

Times, Feb. 17, 1862, p. 9, c. 2 (Quoted Thurlow Weed's Jan. 12, 1862, letter to the *Albany Evening Journal* stating that GP planned a large gift of model homes for London's working poor).

Times, March 26, 1862, p. 9, c. 6 (GP's March 12, 1862, letter founding the Peabody Donation Fund for building apartments for London's working poor [total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69]).

Times, March 29, 1862, p. 11, c. 5 (Letters to the editor asked that public honor be given to GP for his March 12, 1862, letter establishing the Peabody Donation Fund for model homes for London working poor, total gift $2.5 million. London's Court of Common Council member Charles Reed planned to introduce a resolution that GP be granted the Freedom of the City of London).

Times, April 8, 1862, p. 11, c. 3 (Member of London's Court of Common Council Charles Reed made public his intention to introduce a resolution that the Freedom of the City of London be offered to GP for his March 12, 1862, gift of housing for London's working poor, an honor GP received July 10, 1862).

Times, May 23, 1862, p. 6, c. 1 (On May 22, 1862, in London's Court of Common Council, Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, member Charles Reed spoke on behalf of his resolution that the Freedom of the City of London be offered to GP for his March 12, 1862, gift of housing for London's working poor. An amendment to substitute a bust of GP in the Council Chamber was defeated and the original motion was carried).

Times, July 4, 1862, p. 5, c. 5 (On July 2, 1862, GP was made an honorary member of the Clothworkers' Co., an ancient guild, for his March 12, 1862, Peabody Donation Fund for apartments for London working poor [total gift $2.5 million]).

Times, July 11, 1862, p. 5, c. 3-5 (GP received the Freedom of the City of London, July 10, 1862, was banqueted at the Lord Mayor's Mansion House that evening, and reportedly walked home to his lodging; similar to England's *Brighton Observer*, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, entry above).

Times, Aug. 23, 1862, p. 9, c. 5 (Many begging letters were sent to GP after Peabody Donation Fund founding, March 12, 1862).

Times, Feb. 12, 1866, p. 10, c. 5 (GP's planned second gift to the Peabody Donation Fund, April 19, 1866, gift, $500,000 [total $2.5 million]).

Times, April 2, 1866, p. 9, c. 6 (Queen Victoria's March 28, 1866, letter of thanks to GP for his March 12, 1862, gift to build apartments for London's working poor. She also informed him that she was having a miniature portrait of herself painted for him. Also, GP's April 3, 1866, reply; similar to *New York Times*, April 27, 1866, p. 1, c. 6, entry above).

Times, April 18, 1866 (GP at the prize-giving ceremony of the Workingmen's Industrial Exhibition).

Times, April 23, 1866, p. 9, c. 6 (GP was the first U.S. citizen and the 41st person to be made an honorary member of the Fishmongers' Co. of London, April 19, 1866; similar to *Illustrated London News*, Vol. 48, No. 1368, April 28, 1866, entry above).

Times, May 22, 1866, p. 12, c. 5; and May 25, 1866, p. 9, c. 6 (London Court of Common Council members met, March 7, 1866, proposed a tribute to GP for his Peabody Donation Fund. A letter signed by 50 prominent Londoners called for an April 12, 1866, organizational meeting, at which a committee was formed to raise funds for a GP statue).

Times, May 24, 1866, p. 9, c. 5; June 16, 1866, p. 12, c. 5; and March 18, 1867, p. 5, c. 5 (Description of Queen Victoria's gift to GP of her portrait by British artist F.A.C. Tilt, a photo of which in miniature was enameled on porcelain and set in a gold frame; seen by GP March 1867, deposited in a specially built vault, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass., since April 28, 1868).

Times, May 26, 1866, p. 9, c. 5 (Quoted a suggestion in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a better tribute to GP than to erect a statue of him would be to follow his example in the Peabody Donation Fund by giving funds for a good cause).

Times, May 31, 1866, p. 9, c. 6 (Report that GP paid a huge U.S. tax soon after his NYC arrival for his May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, U.S. visit).

Times, July 17, 1866, p. 10, c. 1; and Aug. 2, 1866, p. 9, c. 2 (GP visited Montreal, Canada, July 7-9, 1866, and fished for salmon on a Marguerite River stream to mid-July 1866).

Times, Feb. 28, 1867, p. 5, c. 3 (U.S. Pres. Andrew Johnson visited GP, Feb. 9, 1867, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., to thank him for the PEF as a national gift; similar to *New York Herald*, Feb. 10, 1867, p. 8, c. 1, entry above).

Times, March 30, 1867, p. 5, c. 5 (GP told the press that about 4,000 letters begging for funds were burned in his presence).

Times, April 8, 1867, p. 12, c. 2 (First meeting of PEF trustees, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1867; similar to *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1867, p. 1, c. 7).

Times, April 20, 1867; and April 23,1867 (Two subscription lists showed £2,342.19s. received as of April 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Times, May 16, 1867 (Third subscription list showed £2,572.13s.2d. received in April 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Times, May 22, 1867, p. 9, c. 6 (Described GP aboard the *Scotia* returning to England and resolutions of praise for him from U.S. passengers, May 8, 1867).

Times, May 29, 1867 (Fourth subscription list published listing money received in May 1866 to erect a GP statue in London to honor his Peabody Homes for London's working poor).

Times, Aug. 25, 1868, p. 8, c. 4; and Feb. 12, 1869, p. 4, c. 6 (On Congressional gold medal to GP for the PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

Times, Feb. 12, 1869, p. 4, c. 6 (On Congressional resolution of praise and gold medal to GP for the PEF, similar to *New York Herald*, May 29, 1868, p. 3, c. 6, entry above. GP asked U.S. Secty. of State W.H. Seward, Sept. 18, 1868, for these to be sent to him in London. He saw them in London, Dec. 25, 1868, and sent them for safekeeping to Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.).

Times, March 12, 1869 (Obituary of Sir James Emerson Tennent, April 7, 1791-March 6, 1869, MP from Belfast, Peabody Homes of London trustee, and GP's longtime friend).

Times, July 14, 1869, p. 6, c. 2 (On July 9, 1869, the Prince of Wales agreed to unveil GP's seated statue near Royal Exchange, London).

Times, July 22, 1869, p. 6, c. 6 ("Minutes of the Committee for Erecting a Statue to Mr. George Peabody, 1866-1870," Ms 192, Corp. of London, Guildhall Library, London, contains this July 22, 1869, and earlier relevant *Times* news clips: April 20, 23, May 16, 29, 1867; and July 14, 1869).

Times, July 30, 1869, p. 4, c. 3 (GP spoke at July 14-16, 1869, dedication of Peabody Institute Library, Danvers, Mass.; and Oliver Wendell Holmes read his "George Peabody" poem, July 16, 1869; similar to *Peabody Press*, July 14, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, 4-5, entry above).

Times, Oct. 27, 1869, p. 7, c. 3 (Reported GP dangerously ill at 80 Eaton Sq., London, home of business friend Sir Curtis M. Lampson).

Times, Oct. 29, 1869, p. 7, c. 2; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 9, c. 4 (Report of GP's serious illness at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; similar to London's *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3. entries above).

Times, Oct. 30, 1869, p. 8, c. 2 (Queen Victoria's invitation, Oct. 30, 1869, for GP to visit and rest at Windsor Castle. Too ill to accept, he died Nov. 4, 1869; similar to *New York Tribune*, Nov. 12, 1869, p. 1, c. 1, entry above).

Times, Nov. 4, 1869, p. 7, c. 3 (Report of GP's grave illness at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; similar to London's *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3. entries above).

Times, Nov. 10, 1869, p. 5, c. 5 (PM W.E. Gladstone said in his Dec. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's speech, London, "... With the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel...," easing U.S.-British tension over the *Alabama* Claims).

Times, Nov. 15, 1869, p. 7 (GP funeral researcher Allen Howard Welch cited this source for stating that Queen Victoria first suggested that a Royal naval man-of-war transfer GP's remains to the U.S. Pres. U.S. Grant deferred to the Queen but ordered a U.S. warship to escort the British funeral vessel).

Times, Dec. 4, 1869, p. 9 (Described HMS *Monarch*, painted slate gray and outfitted in Portsmouth, England, during Nov. 23 to Dec. 11, 1869, as funeral ship to transport GP's remains for burial in the U.S.).

Times, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 4, c. 2 (Mistaken reports of statues of GP to be erected in Rome, Italy, and NYC. NYC meetings on Nov. 20 and 23, 1869, failed to gain support for a GP statue; the reason later given was that mounting honors for GP offended belief in republican simplicity; similar to London *Morning Herald*, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 6, c. 2, entry above).

Times, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5 (GP's Nov. 4, 1869, death in London; his Westminster Abbey funeral service, Nov. 12, 1869; transfer of the remains from the Abbey to Waterloo station; similar to London *Sun* Dec. 13, 1869, p. 2, c. 2, entry above).

Times, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 6, c. 1-2 (Eulogies on GP from **1**-French novelist Victor Hugo ["America has reason to be proud of this great citizen of the world, and great brother of all men.... Having a place near Rothschild, he found means to change it for one near Vincent de Paul"] and **2**-French political writer Louis Blanc ["The death of...George Peabody...is a public calamity, in which the whole civilized world ought to share. I...mourn, for the illustrious American whose life was of such value to the most needy of his fellow-men.... The number of mourners...[at the Abbey], their silent sorrow, the tears shed by so many...of London, the readiness of the shopkeepers [in] closing their shops and lowering their blinds,--these were the homages...due one whose title in history will be...--the friend of the poor"]).

Times, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 4, c. 2 (Bostonians believed their city would receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch*, but on Dec. 14, 1869, the British Admiralty chose Portland, Me., as receiving port because of its deeper harbor).

Times, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 10, c. 3 (Thousands visited the HMS *Monarch*, outfitted as a funeral ship with GP's remains aboard, and escort vessel USS *Plymouth*, both detained at Spithead near Portsmouth by bad weather during Dec. 11-20, 1869).

Times, Dec. 16, 1869, p. 10, c. 1; and Dec. 23, 1869, p. 5, c. 1 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96 for a U.S. Navy reception of GP's remains from England at U.S. landing port [Portland, Me.], introduced in the House, Dec. 15, 1869; debated and passed in the House, Dec. 21, 1869; passed in Senate, Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant, Jan. 10, 1870; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Times, Dec. 24, 1869, p. 7 (In late Nov. 1869 the USS *Richmond*, then in the Mediterranean, and the USS *Kenosha* were ordered to accompany HMS *Monarch* in transporting GP's remains from England to the U.S. But for unknown reasons neither arrived in Portsmouth, England).

Times, Dec. 24, 1869, p.10, c. 3; and April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above).

Times, Feb. 10, 1870, p. 5, c. 1 (Philanthropic advisor Robert Charles Winthrop's widely reprinted Feb. 8, 1870, GP funeral eulogy; similar to *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1870, p. 1, c. 4-7, entry above).

England, Manchester.

Manchester Guardian

Manchester Guardian, Nov. 2, 1869, p. 5, c. 6; and Nov. 3, 1869, p. 5, c. 3 (Report of GP's dying condition at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; similar to London's *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3. entries above).

Manchester Guardian, Nov. 15, 1869, p. 2, c. 7 (Bishop of London's sermon on GP's life and influence, Westminster Abbey, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869. Similar to *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7).

Manchester Guardian, Nov. 25, 1869, p. 7, c. 4; and Nov. 26, 1869, p. 3, c. 2 (Comment that PM W.E. Gladstone's Nov. 9, 1869, Lord Mayor's speech, London, "... With the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel," suggested easing of U.S.-British tension over and likely settlement of *Alabama* Claims).

Manchester Guardian, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 5, c. 1 (HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, left Spithead near Portsmouth, England, 1:00 A.M, Dec. 21, 1869; stopped at Funchall Bay, Madeira, Portugal, for coaling; went to Bermuda; and to New England receiving port).

Manchester Guardian, Dec. 27, 1869, p. 4, c. 1 (GP's last will written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to London *Times*, Dec. 24, 1869, p. 10, c. 3; and April 14, 1870, p. 10, c. 3).

England, Oxford.

Jackson's Oxford Journal

Jackson's Oxford Journal, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 4-6 ("The lion of the day was beyond a doubt, Mr. Peabody," read the account describing Oxford Univ.'s honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded to GP June 26, 1867, five years after he founded the Peabody Donation Fund for building low-rent housing for London's working poor, March 12, 1862 [total gift $2.5 million, 1862-69]).

Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette

Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 1-2 (Similar to *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, c. 4-6, immediately above).

Oxford Times

Oxford Times, June 29, 1867, p. 6, c. 2 (Similar to *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, June 29, 1867, c. 4-6; and *Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette*, June 29, 1867, p. 5, c. 1-2, both immediately above).

Oxford University Herald

Oxford University Herald, June 29, 1867, p. 9, c. 3 and p. 10, c. 1-3 (Similar to the three entries immediately above).

Oxford University Journal

Oxford University Journal, June 27, 1867, p. 5, c. 4-6 (Similar to the four entries immediately above).

England, Portsea.

Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 6, c. 3-5 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 5, c. 1, entry above).

Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette, Feb. 12, 1870, p. 4, c. 4 (HMS *Monarch*, with GP's remains aboard, accompanied by USS *Plymouth*, left Spithead near Portsmouth, England, 1:00 A.M, Dec. 21, 1869, to Funchall Bay, Madeira, Portugal, for coaling; to Bermuda; reached Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1870).

England, Portsmouth.

Hampshire Telegraph

Hampshire Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1869, p. 4 (On Dec. 8, 1869, First Lord of the Admiralty H.C.E. Childers boarded HMS *Monarch* in Portsmouth, England, to inspect preparations to receive GP's remains for transatlantic crossing).

Hampshire Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1869, p. 8, c. 1-2 (GP funeral train timetable, on cold and damp Dec. 11, 1869, from London's Waterloo Station to Portsmouth harbor, for placement aboard HMS *Monarch*: left Waterloo Station, 12:30 P.M., Guilford, 1:23 P.M., Petersfield, 2:12 P.M., Rowlands Castle, 2:26 P.M., Havant, 2:34 P.M, and Portsmouth, 2:41 P.M.).

Hampshire Telegraph, Dec. 15, 1869, p. 3, c. 2-4 (GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, London; Westminster Abbey funeral service, Nov. 12, 1869; funeral carriages and occupants from the Abbey to Waterloo train station; funeral train from London to Portsmouth harbor, Dec. 11, 1869; Portsmouth handing over ceremonies and speeches; and placing GP's coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *Birmingham* [England] *Weekly Post*, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 3, c. 6, entry above).

Hampshire Telegraph, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 2, c. 5 (U.S. House Resolution No. 96 for U.S. Navy reception of GP's remains from England at U.S. landing port [Portland, Me.], introduced in the House, Dec. 15, 1869; debated and passed in House, Dec. 21, 1869; passed in Senate, Dec. 23, 1869; and signed into law by Pres. Grant, Jan. 10, 1870; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 1, c. 4, entry above).

Hampshire Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 3 (Listed State of Maine preliminary plans to receive GP's remains from HMS *Monarch* at Portland harbor; also quoted in *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 2, c. 3).

Hampshire Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1870, p. 4, c. 5 (Quoted a USS *Plymouth* officer, accompanying funeral ship HMS *Monarch*: "Left Spithead 21st, [Dec. 21, 1869] and kept on the starboard quarter of the Monarch as long as we could, but on the 2nd day out, the wind freshening, we separated during the night, at which we were very pleased, for there was always some nonsense about going too fast or too slow, and no end of signals. I am sure the separation was a great relief to both ships. We had beautiful weather after crossing the Bay of Biscay. Christmas Day was as bright and lovely as the month of June....").

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle

Hampshire Telegraph & Sussex Chronicle, Nov. 10, 1869, "Portsmouth Town Council: Election of Mayor" (Portsmouth Alderman George Sheppard, elected mayor, Nov. 9, 1869, participated in the Dec. 11, 1869, transfer of GP's remains from London's Westminster Abbey to Portsmouth harbor for placing aboard HMS *Monarch*).

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 4 (In late Nov. 1869 the USS *Richmond*, then in the Mediterranean, and the USS *Kenosha* were ordered to accompany HMS *Monarch* in transporting GP's remains from Portsmouth, England, to the U.S. but they never arrived in Portsmouth, England).

England, Sheffield.

Sheffield Times, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 12, c. 2 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to *New York Times*, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 5, c. 1, entry above).

England, St. Albans.

Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times

Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 1-2 (Bishop of London's sermon on GP's life and influence, Westminster Abbey, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869. Similar to *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1, c. 6-7).

Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times, Dec. 18, 1869, p. 2, c. 2 ("Mr. Peabody's noble example seems to be gaining strength.... M.M. Reicenheim, bankers at Berlin, have presented the Jewish community of that city with 250,000 thalers for the erection of an orphan asylum").

Scotland, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Free Press, Dec. 17, 1869, p. 5, c. 2 (Thousands visit HMS *Monarch*, outfitted as a funeral ship with GP's remains aboard, and escort vessel USS *Plymouth*, both detained at Spithead near Portsmouth by bad weather during Dec. 11-20, 1869).

Aberdeen Free Press, Dec. 28, 1869, p. 4, c. 5 (GP's last will was written and witnessed in NYC, Sept. 9, 1869, and recorded in Salem, Mass., Sept. 10, 1869; similar to *Salem Observer* [Mass.], Jan. 15, 1870, entry above).

Aberdeen Herald

Aberdeen Herald, Nov. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 1 (Same as immediately above).

Aberdeen Herald, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 3, c. 3; and Nov. 27, 1869, p. 4, c. 5 (On plans to transfer GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor for placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

Scotland, Ayr.

Ayrshire Express, Dec. 11, 1869, p. 4, c. 4-5 ("The honour thus paid to [GP's] memory is of course well deserved, but still it does seem strange to employ two vessels of war to take the 'silent dust' of the deceased across the Atlantic. If both vessels took over a hundred or a hundred and fifty emigrants each to lessen the burden of our poverty and misery here, this would be doing a good work far more in accordance with the ideas of the kindhearted man we have lost than is this extravagant employment of men and ships").

Scotland, Dundee.

Dundee Courier and Argus

Dundee Courier and Argus, Nov. 9, 1869, p. 3, c. 5 (The erroneous report of a GP statue in Rome after GP's death, Nov. 4, 1869, London, may have been connected with R.C. Winthrop and GP's Feb. 24 or 25, 1868 interview with Pope Pius IX, and GP's gift through Cardinal Antonelli to the Vatican charitable San Spirito Hospital of $19,300; similar to London's *Catholic Opinion*, Nov. 20, 1869, p. 462, c. 1, entry above).

Dundee Courier and Argus, Dec. 6, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (Described embalming of GP's remains by Dr. Frederick W. Pavy of Guy's Hospital, London, Nov. 7 or 8, 1869, possibly assisted by Dr. William Withey Gull, M.D.).

Dundee Courier and Argus, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (Handing over ceremony of GP's remains from Westminster Abbey, London, to Portsmouth harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and the placing of the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England; similar to Ohio's *Zanesville Daily Courier*, Dec. 10, 1869, p. 3, c. 5, entry above).

Dundee Courier and Argus, Dec. 14, 1869, p. 3, c. 3 (Erroneous reports of statues of GP to be erected in Rome, Italy, and NYC; similar to plans mentioned in London *Morning Herald*, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 6, c. 2; and London *Times*, Dec. 9, 1869, p. 4, c. 2, both entries above).

Dundee Courier and Argus, Dec. 17, 1869, p. 3, c. 4 (Thousands visited HMS *Monarch*, outfitted as a funeral ship with GP's remains aboard, and escort vessel USS *Plymouth*, both detained at

Spithead near Portsmouth by bad weather during Dec. 11-20, 1869. U.S. House Resolution No. 96 asked Pres. U.S. Grant to order a naval reception of GP's remains from England "with the...dignity of a great people." This resolution was introduced in the House on Dec. 15, 1869; debated and passed in the House on Dec. 21, 1869; passed in the Senate on Dec. 23, 1869, and signed into law by Pres. Grant on Jan. 10, 1870).

Scotland, Edinburgh.

Scotsman

Scotsman, Oct. 28, 1869, p. 8; Nov. 1, 1869, p. 3; and Nov. 3, 1869, p. 3 (Report of GP's failing health at business friend Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson's 80 Eaton Sq., London home; similar to London's *Anglo-American Times*, Oct. 23, 1869, p. 11, c. 3; and Oct. 30, 1869, p. 10, c. 3. entries above).

Scotsman, Oct. 29, 1869, p. 8 (Dangerously ill at 80 Eaton Sq., London, home of business friend Sir Curtis M. Lampson, GP was reported as "somewhat rallied, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery").

Scotland, Glasgow.

Glasgow Citizen, April 12, 1862, p. 7, c. 2 (Member of London's Court of Common Council Charles Reed made public his intention to introduce a resolution that the Freedom of the City of London be offered to GP for his March 12, 1862, gift of housing for London's working poor, an honor GP received July 10, 1862).

Scotland, Inverness.

Inverness Advertiser

Inverness Advertiser, Nov. 16, 1869, p. 2, c. 3 (GP's funeral service at Westminster Abbey, London, Nov. 12, 1869, and plans for handing over ceremony of remains to Portsmouth harbor and placing the coffin aboard HMS *Monarch* for transatlantic crossing to New England).

Inverness Courier

Inverness Courier, Nov. 18, 1869, p. 5, c. 3 ("Much of the honour done to Mr. Peabody is due to the fact that it is an American who has done all this. A countryman of our own could not expect to have his charities thus recognized.... It may be hoped that the honours which have been heaped upon Mr. Peabody during his life, and since death, will have a stimulating effect upon other rich men to devote their wealth to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. Such honours have hardly ever been bestowed before except upon crowned heads..."

End Newspapers **End**

g. Internet (World Wide Webb): alphabetically by last name or title

"**About the Yale Peabody Museum**," 2 pp., http://www.peabody.yale.edu/history/ (seen June 29, 1999).

"**Broadside**" announcing "Peabody Reception...Thursday, October 9th, 1856....A Public Dinner..." http://www.peabody.harvard.edu/archives/broadside.html (seen Aug 14, 1999).

Catto, Rt. Hon. Lord (Sir Stephen Gordon, 1923-), former head of the Morgan Grenfell Group banking firm, lineal descendant of George Peabody & Co. (1838-64), participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. •Career http://www.knowuk.co.uk seen Dec. 9, 1999. •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Crowe, William J., Jr. (1925-). Career of former U.S. Navy Admiral, later U.S. Ambassador to Britain (1994-97), who participated in the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Dudley, Robert (fl. 1865-91), artist whose painting,"HMS *Monarch* Transporting the Body of George Peabody," 1870, large oil on canvas, 43" x 72," depicted the British warship HMS *Monarch*, leaving Portsmouth harbor, England, to transport GP's remains across the Atlantic for burial in New England, accompanied by the USS corvette *Plymouth*. A photo by Mark Sexton of the painting is on the cover of *The American Neptune*, Fall 1995 (published at the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.), and identified as "a recent museum acquisition in recognition of the bicentennial of George Peabody's birth. •Ref. http://www.pem.org/neptune/desc554.htm (seen Dec. 29, 1999). •See *American Neptune*. •GP Bicentennial Celebration (Feb. 18, 1795-1995). •GP Illustrations. •Peabody Essex Museum.

"**George Peabody Remembered**," 2 pp., http://www.peabodylibrary.org/history/george.shtml (seen Aug. 4, 1999).

"**Famous Peabodys of the Past,**" 18 pp., http://www.pbdy.com/famous.html (seen April 23, 1999).

Lane, Lane (1830-1903), was Pres. James Buchanan's niece and hostess. Career seen Aug. 3, 1999). http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/glimpse/firstladies/html/115.html

"**Mathew Brady Gallery**, NYC," listed an illustration of GP standing, in old age, from below the waist upward, left hand resting on chair, with following description: "Imperial salted paper print, 46" x 38.9," National Portrait Gallery 76.87 ca. 1860" (seen April 9, 1999). http://www.npg.si.edu/exh/brady/gallery/75gal.html

Marsh, Othniel Charles (1832-1899), 2 pp. Career. Seen June 29, 1999), http://www.peabody.yale.edu/people/whoswho/MarshOC.html

Mayne, Very Rev. Michael Clement Otway (1929-). Career of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster who received the Lord Mayor of Westminster (believed to have been Councilor Alan Bradley), at the "Bicentenary Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of George Peabody, 1795-1869," in London's Westminster Abbey, Nov. 16, 1995. Seen Dec. 9, 1999: Internet http://www.knowuk.co.uk •See GP Bicentennial Celebrations (Feb. 18, 1795-1995).

Peabody Art Collection, *A Treasure of Maryland*, in the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, oil paintings, MSA SC 4680. The Commission on Artistic Property of the Maryland State

Archives, 18 pp., listed Nov. 5, 1997, http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol (seen April 25, 1999).

Peabody+George+1795+1869 search on http://www.alltheweb.com led to 64 entries, most of them relevant (seen Dec. 18, 1999).

"**Peabody Institute Library [Peabody, Mass.]** Library History," 2 pp. (seen Aug. 4, 1999), http://www.peabodylibrary.org/history/libhist.shtml

Peabody Hotel Group. The Peabody Hotel Group (founded 1960) includes, besides the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, the Peabody Hotel, Orlando, Fla., with the Peabody Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.; and the Peabody Hotel in Tempe, Ariz., under development/renovation as of Sept. 15, 1999. •Ref. Hospitality Online Profile, Peabody Hotel Group (seen Nov. 14, 1999). •See Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

"**Peabody Park at UNCG** (Univ. of N.C., Greensboro)," http://biology.uncg.edu/peabody.html (seen Aug. 4, 1999).

"**Peabody Postcards**, A Selection of Postcards Related to the Peabody Family," 5 pp. (seen Aug. 5, 1999) http://.www.pbdy.com/postcard.html

Wetmore, George Peabody (1846-1921), son of GP's longtime business friend, William Shepard Wetmore (1802-62), born in London; R.I. governor (1885-87), U.S. senator (1895-1913), and trustee of the PEF and the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale Univ. Seen http://www.senate/gov/reed/senators/wetmore.html

End Internet **End**

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End Forgotten George Peabody (1795-1869) **End**